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INTRODUCTION TO PRAKRIT

BY

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Ganthaāreṇa ṇiaguruṇo Siri-

ARTHUR ANTHONY MACDONELL

-ācāriṇarindassa Baṇṇatitthatthassa

ṇāma

savvāiṇ uvaaraṇāiṇ sumaria

imassa potthaassa ādimmi

sasineham

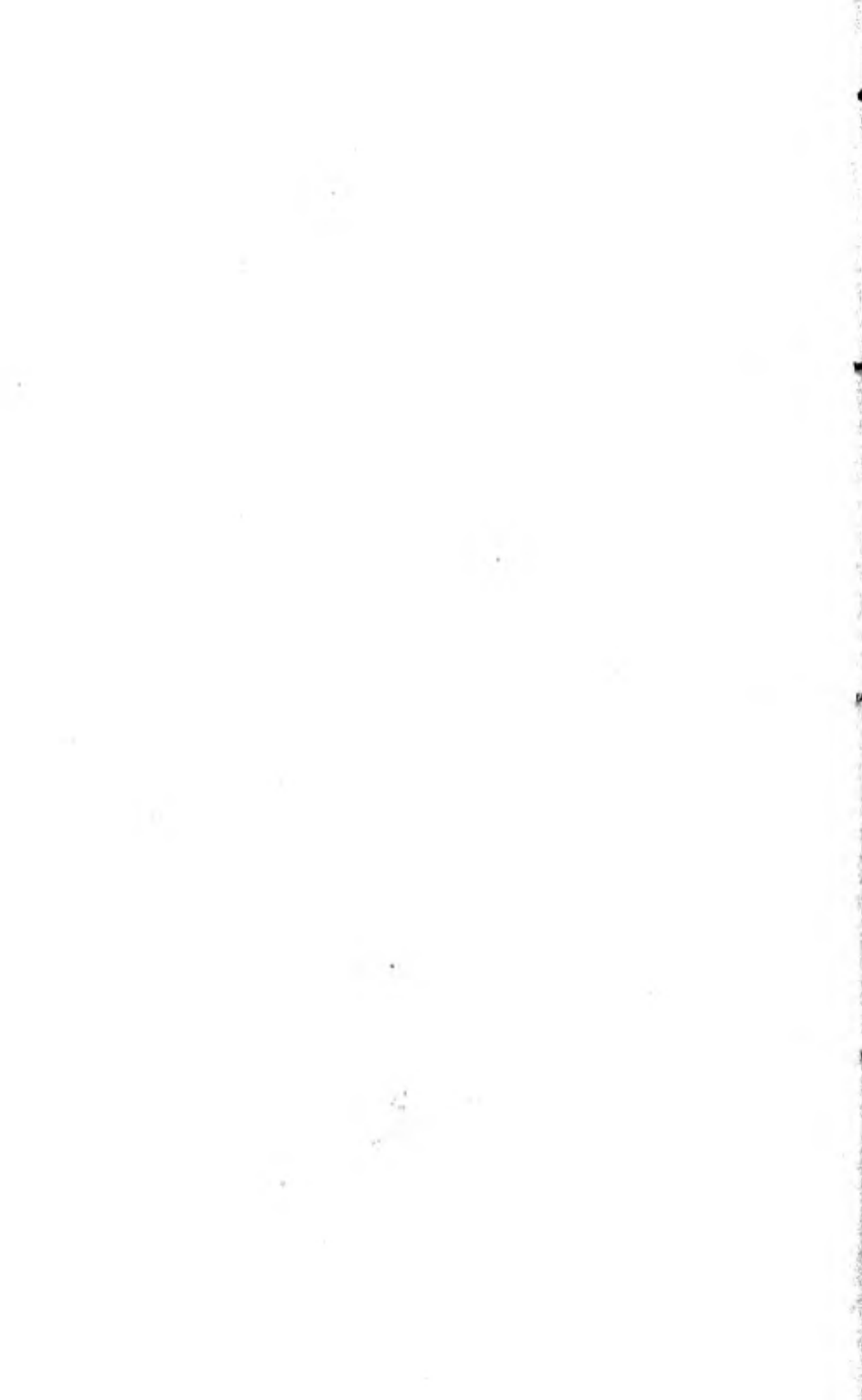
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PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

Degree courses in Sanskrit almost invariably include a Drama, of which a considerable portion is in Prakrit. In practice, whatever Examiners may imagine, the student reads the Sanskrit *chāyā*, which most editions provide for him on the same page. At any rate he begins that way; reading the Prakrit afterwards, noticing certain similarities, and *some* of the differences, so that he may be able to recognize a passage, with which he is already familiar in its Sanskrit form, and perhaps in an English translation. Even the more advanced student who reads the Prakrit as it comes, at the slightest check looks down at the 'shadow.' Consequently few students have any definite knowledge of any one of the Prakrits. One cannot blame them. The editions they use are often incorrect in the Prakrit portions, and there is no convenient book of reference in which they can find definite rules. One object of this *Introduction to Prakrit* is to provide students with a guide for the more attentive and more scholarly study of the Śauraseni and Māhārāṣṭrī passages in their Sanskrit Plays.

The main object however is to assist the student of the History of the great Indo-Aryan Language from Vedic times to the present day. The Indian student starts with an intimate knowledge of at least one modern Indo-Aryan language. In the Sanskrit he learns at school, he becomes familiarised with the stereotyped literary form of the ancient language. If he studies Sanskrit in the University, he will discover that the Vedic language represents a still more ancient stage of

Indo-Aryan. For this there are accurate texts, and many works of reference available.¹

The **middle** stage has been comparatively neglected. In India itself, the mediæval Prakrits are in a more real sense *dead* languages, than is Sanskrit itself. Outside India scholars have found in Pali, the language of the oldest Buddhist Scriptures, a convenient representative of this stage. The student of Indo-Aryan Philology needs a clear view of the main characteristics of the different Prakrits. It is hoped that this work may prove useful for this purpose.

Method of Study. Perhaps the best plan is to begin with the thorough study of *one* dialect, afterwards comparing others with this as a standard. This was the method of the Indian grammarians who took Māhārāṣṭrī as their standard. But the only *prose* extant in Māhārāṣṭrī was written by Jains, and that not in the same dialect as the songs in the dramas. There are excellent aids to the study of Pali, but Pali is too archaic to make a good central point, and it is a separate *subject* in our curricula, and generally regarded as appropriate only to students of Buddhism. Moreover the Sanskrit student does actually first come into contact with Prakrit in the plays, and most of it is Śauraseni. For this, among other reasons, it has been thought desirable to present a general view of the subject, with special stress on Śauraseni and Māhārāṣṭrī.

The student making use of this book is advised to read the general sections, and to study the chapters on Phonetics and Grammar with special reference to the two main Dramatic

¹ Particularly recommended : A Vedic Grammar for Students by Prof. A. A. Macdonell, Clarendon Press, 1916.

Prakrits. The more important examples are printed in bold type and may be memorised. The Extracts 1 to 14 should then be thoroughly mastered, and the knowledge acquired applied to any play the student may be reading.¹

The next step will be more philological, consisting in the comparison of the several stages and dialects as far as they are described in Chapters IV to X, and illustrated in Extracts 15 to the end.²

The specimens of Pali and of old Prakrit are intended as inducements to further study.

Modern forms have been occasionally quoted to show the historical continuity of words from ancient times. The student should be able to connect up a much larger number of forms from his mother tongue.

The Index is intended partly for convenience of reference, and partly to provide an instrument by which one may test one's ability to explain forms, and to recognize them out of their context.

Transliteration. The Roman script has been used for several reasons. Over a dozen years of teaching experience has convinced the writer that the slovenly spelling, so prevalent in both Roman and Devanāgarī scripts, is partly due to the fact that Hindi and Sanskrit are written in the same script, but with slightly different sound-values. A word written in Devanāgarī may be pronounced as in Sanskrit or as in Hindi, e.g.—भगवान्, as *bhagavān* or as *bhagvān*, धर्म as *dharma* or *dharam*,

¹ If he will read a play for the sake of these two Prakrits only, let him choose Karpūramañjarī (Konow's Edition).

² The most interesting play for variety of dialect is the Mṛcchakaṭikam.

सामवेद as *sāmaveda* or *sāmved* and so on. Confusion is increased if the student has to distinguish a Prakrit pronunciation when the spelling is identical with that of a modern word.

Another reason is that the Roman script being more atomic than Devanāgarī has advantages for stating phonetic laws in English.

Moreover any Indian student who aims at keeping abreast with modern scholarship should make himself thoroughly familiar with the use of this script. To make use of many books of reference, and Oriental Journals, it is almost as important to him, as Devanāgarī to the Western scholar.

These reasons seemed to outweigh the disadvantages of increased labour in proof-reading, and the initial feeling of unfamiliarity with Sanskrit in this guise that may be experienced by the beginner.

On doubtful points, such as derivations where "Doctors disagree," the authority of Pischel has generally been followed. Controversy has generally been avoided, and where any reference has been made to rival theories or matters of dispute, it is only to suggest to the student fields of enquiry that still await his enterprise.

Apart from facilitating the study of the Indian Drama, and of Indian Philology, it is hoped that this little book may lead some of our students and graduates to take an interest in the great field of Indian thought and literature that lies outside the Sanskrit circle. Without some knowledge of this, it is impossible to obtain an adequate idea of the life of mediæval India.

A. C. WOOLNER.

Gulmarg, }
1917. }

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

The first edition was issued during the Great War. Proofs were read in intervals snatched from Civil and Military duties combined. In this second edition a number of misprints has been removed. In the meantime important contributions have been made to the history of the Indo-Aryan languages. The Chapters on Classification and Literature have been brought more up to date. Since this book first appeared there has been an increased interest in Prakrit in the Indian Universities and the general level of knowledge has risen. More attention is being given in several Universities to the history of the Indian languages. In view of this something has been said of Early Prakrit represented by Aśoka's Inscriptions and late Prakrit represented by Apabhraṃśa.

For reading the proofs and seeing the second part through the press, I am much indebted to my friend and colleague, once a pupil, Dr. Banarsi Das Jain, M.A., Ph.D., now Lecturer in Hindi at the Oriental College, who has also made a number of useful suggestions.

A. C. WOOLNER.

Oriental College, }
LAHORE. }
1928.

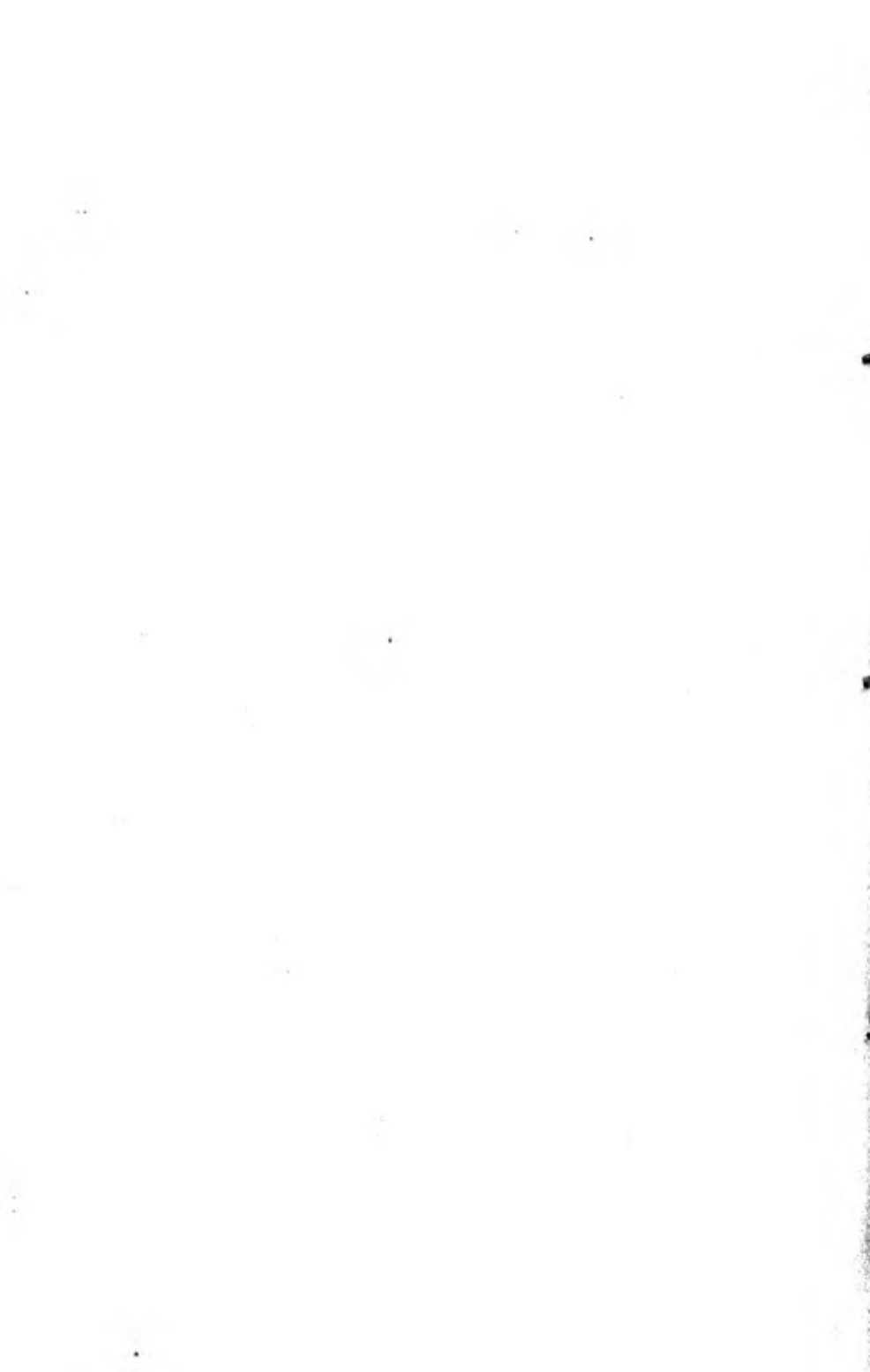


TABLE OF TRANSLITERATION.

Vowels.

अ	a	आ	ā	इ	i	ई	ī	उ	u
ऊ	ū	ए	e	ओ	o				

For Sanskrit add ऋ r̥, ॠ ṛ, ए ai, and औ au.

Note 1. अर and अउ in Prakrit should strictly be written aī and aū to distinguish them from the Sanskrit diphthongs ऐ ai, औ au; but as the latter do not occur in Prakrit the dots can be omitted without any ambiguity, e.g. uttarai 'he crosses' can only represent उत्तरर.

2 ए and औ in Prakrit sometimes represent short vowels. When distinguished these are written ē and ō (*vide* § 61).

Consonants.

क	k	ख	kh	ग	g	घ	gh	ङ	ṅ
च	c	छ	ch	ज	j	झ	jh	ञ	ñ
ट	ṭ	ठ	ṭh	ड	ḍ	ढ	ḍh	ण	ṇ
त	t	थ	th	द	d	ध	dh	न	n
प	p	फ	ph	ब	b	भ	bh	म	m
य	y	र	r	ल	l	ळ	ḷ	व	v
श	ś	ष	ṣ	स	s	ह	h		

Visarga (not used in Prakrit) ḥ.

Anusvāra ṁ.

A nasalised vowel is represented as in ā, ū.

Note 1. Sanskrit न n is generally represented in Prakrit by ण ṇ, but the dental n may occur before another dental, e.g., danta as in Sanskrit. This, however, is often written दंत damta. In Jain works the dental n is frequently written at the beginning of words.

2. Similarly other nasals are often represented by anusvāra.

पञ्च pañca for pañca

सङ्ख samkha for saṅkha

दण्ड damḍa for daṇḍa

जम्ब jambu for jambu

but see § 35.

3. For the weak *y* see § 9. Note.

4. Hindi ऋ is represented by *r*, cerebral ॠ by *ṛ*. In practice this causes no confusion with the vowels ए *e* and ॡ *i*. The letter ऋ *ṛ* was probably pronounced as a cerebral *r* long before the diacritical dot for ॠ was devised.

5. In general it should be understood that transliteration is merely the substitution of one set of symbols for another, and does not tell us anything more about the pronunciation. It is quite possible that ए *ca* was pronounced something like *tea* in Māhārāṣṭrī as in modern Marathi, and that in Magadha ए *a* was pronounced as Bengali renders it to-day. Even if so, we may feel sure that a Midlander would use his own sounds in pronouncing either Prakrit.

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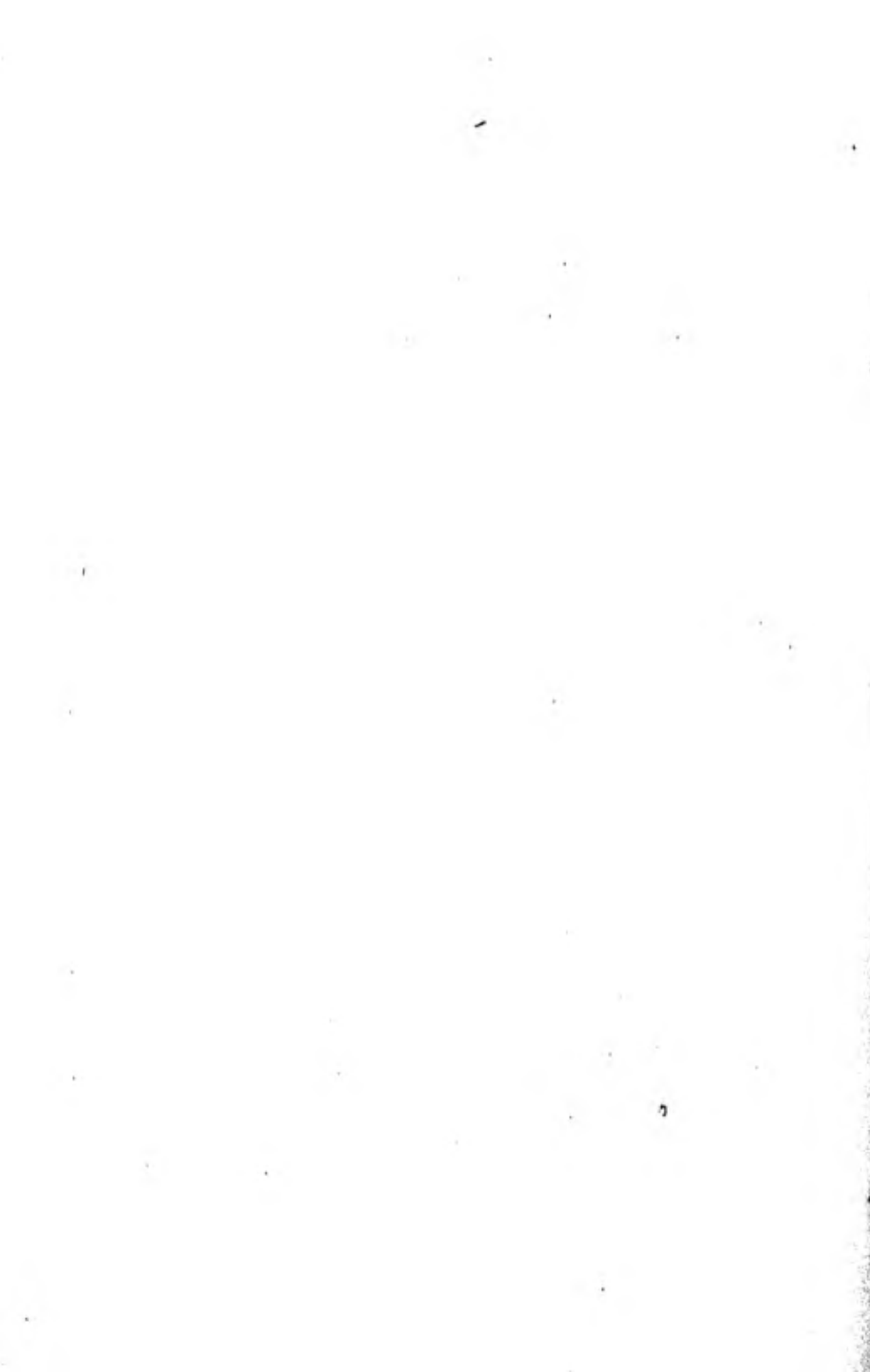
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CORRECTIONS.

- Page 4, note 2, l. 2, for XIXth read XIth.
- „ 8, l. 26, for Vappaīrāa read Vappaīrāa,
for Vākpatirājā read Vakpatirāja.
- „ 9, l. 17, for Śrithriā read *Śrthird.
- „ 10, § 1, for yadī read yadi.
- „ 12, § 12, for Kirada read Kirāda.
- „ 13, § 13, for yutha read yūtha.
- „ 15, l. 1, for ṇāvia read ṇāvida.
- „ „ (23), for | or | read l or l.
- „ 20, l. 17, for tshii read thii.
- „ 29, § 72, l. 2, for viañā read viaṇā.
- „ 31 l. 2, for aniga-m- read aṅga-m-.
- „ „ § 79, l. 1, for number read member.
- „ „ § 80, for rājārṣi read rājarṣi.
- „ 34, § 90, for vaum read vāum.
- „ 36, § 92, (v) for davahanāhim read pavahanāhim.
- „ „ § 93 (iii), for risāo read risao.
- „ „ last line, for mṛgatṛṣṇikāyaḥ read mṛgatṛṣṇikāyāḥ.
- „ 37, l. 1, for rekhaḥ read rekhāḥ.
- „ 42, § 110, l. 10, for -iṇa read iṇa-.
- „ 53, l. 3, for viṇṇāveī read viṇṇavei.
- „ 57, l. 3, for ādhappaī read ādhappaī.
- „ „ l. 4, for vidhappaī read vidhappaī.
- „ 88, l. 17, insert been after have.



INTRODUCTION TO PRAKRIT.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

SUBJECT DEFINED.

The history of the North Indian or Indo-Aryan languages may be conveniently divided into three periods—ancient, mediæval, and modern.

(i) The speech of the ancient or **Old Indo-Aryan** period is represented in literature (*a*) by the language of the *Ṛig Veda*, (*b*) by that of later Vedic books. To this period belonged also those spoken dialects on which were based (*c*) the poetic diction of the *Epics*, and (*d*) the more highly polished (*Saṃskṛta*) literary language of Pāṇini, Patañjali, and thereafter of Kālidāsa and the others down to the present day.

(ii) The mediæval or **Middle Indo-Aryan** period is represented in literature by Pāli and the Prākṛits. It comprises all the dialects from the time (whenever it was) that certain *phonetic* changes, with some variations in grammar also, had produced a language obviously different from Old Indo-Aryan, down to the time (? about 1100 A.D.) when further phonetic changes and the complete break up of the old grammar had produced a new type of language similar to that of the modern vernaculars. Our knowledge of this period has to be pieced together from a variety of records, referring to different localities and different times. These records comprise inscriptions as well as literary works. Of the inscriptions the most famous are the Edicts of Aśoka. The literature comprises the Pāli Canon of the "Southern" or Hīnayāna Buddhists, the Prākṛit

Canon of the Jains, the Prākṛit of Lyrics, Epics and Plays and the Prākṛit grammars.

(iii) The beginning of the third or modern period has not been fixed with precision. It lies between the latest sort of Prākṛit, or *Apabhraṃśa* such as that described by Hemacandra in the twelfth century, and the earliest poetry of the Old Vernaculars. The oldest poem in Western Hindi is the *Prithi Rāj Rasau* by Chand Bardai of Lahore (? about 1200 A.D.).

The middle period can be again divided into three stages : (1) **Old Prākṛit** (or Pāli); (2) **Middle Prākṛit**; (3) **Late Prākṛit** or *Apabhraṃśa*.

(1) The Old Prākṛit stage includes (a) Inscriptions from the middle of the 3rd century B.C. down to the 2nd century A.D. The dialect varies with time and place.

(b) Pāli of the Hinayāna Canon and other Buddhist works, as the *Mahāvamsa* and the *Jātakas*.

In the *Jātakas*, or Birth Stories of the Buddha, the verses (*gāthās*) preserve a more archaic form of language than the prose.

(c) The language of the oldest Jain Sūtras.

(d) The Prākṛits of early plays, such as those of Aśvaghoṣa of which fragments have been found in Central Asia.

(2) The Middle Prākṛit stage includes (a) *Māhārāṣṭrī*, the language of the liquid lyrics of the Deccan, (b) the other Dramatic Prākṛits, Śaurasenī, Māgadhi, etc., as found in the plays of Kālidāsa and his successors, and in the grammarians; (c) the dialects of the later Jain books; (d) *Paśācī*, in which the *Bṛhatkathā* is said to have been composed, but which is known only from the statements of grammarians.

(3) *Apabhraṃśas* were not much used for literary purposes. They represent the stage reached by ordinary colloquial speech when the Prākṛit type of speech as found in the plays was already archaic, and had been refined and stereotyped by the grammarians. By the time that Hemacandra recorded a

particular Apabhraṃśa of the West, this was probably already archaic.

This book is concerned in general with the second, mediæval, or **middle period** of the Indian language, and in particular with the **Middle Prākṛit stage**, especially the Dramatic Prākṛits.

Various uses of the word "Prākṛit."

Prākṛta derived from *prakṛti* has two lines of meaning: (a) the more precise meaning of something belonging to or derived from a *prakṛti*, that is from the original form of anything as opposed to a *vikṛti* its modification. (In Sāṃkhya Philosophy *prākṛta* means what is derived from *Prakṛti*, the original element); (b) the looser meanings of 'natural, ordinary, vulgar, provincial.'

It is probable that it was in the more general sense that '*prākṛta*' (Śauraseni '*pāūda*' Māhārāṣṭri '*pāūa*') was first applied to *ordinary common* speech as distinct from the highly polished, perfected *Saṃskṛitam*.

Grammarians and Rhetoricians of later days however explain *prākṛtam* as derived from the *prakṛti*, i.e. *saṃskṛtam*. This explanation is perfectly intelligible even if it be not historically correct. Practically we take Sanskrit forms as the basis and derive Prākṛit forms therefrom. Nevertheless modern philology insists on an important reservation: Sanskrit forms are quoted as the basis in as far as they represent the Old Indo-Aryan forms, but sometimes the particular Old Indo-Aryan form required to explain a Prākṛit word is not found in Sanskrit at all, or only in a late work and obviously borrowed from Prākṛit.

If in "Sanskrit" we include the Vedic language and all dialects of the Old Indo-Aryan period, then it is true to say that all the Prākṛits are derived from Sanskrit. If on the other hand "Sanskrit" is used more strictly of the Pāṇini-Patañjali language or "Classical Sanskrit" then it is untrue

to say that any Prākṛit is derived from Sanskrit, except that Śauraseni, the Midland Prākṛit, is derived from the Old Indo-Aryan dialect of the Madhyadeśa on which Classical Sanskrit was mainly based.

In Europe the word Prākṛit has been used (a) to refer to particular languages classed as Prākṛit in India, e.g. Māhārāṣṭrī, or to the Prākṛit passages in plays;

(b) Of the Middle Period of the Indian languages (Pāli and the early inscriptions forming an earlier stage were sometimes distinguished from Prākṛit¹);

(c) Of the *natural* spoken language as distinct from the literary learned language. In this last sense some writers² distinguish Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Prākṛits as the natural spoken dialects of the three great periods. Out of these successive types of spoken speech grew the various literary idioms which became stereotyped or fossilised as it were, and remained in use alongside of the living and ever-changing dialects.

CHAPTER II.

PRAKRITS.

The following are the more important literary Prākṛits (Pāli being excluded):—

M.	Māhārāṣṭrī	}	Dramatic Prākṛits.
Ś.	Śauraseni		
Mg.	Māgadhi		
AMg.	Ardha-Māgadhi	}	Jain Canon.
J. M.	Jain-Mahārāṣṭrī		
J. Ś.	Jain-Śauraseni		
(Apa.	Apabhramśa.)		

¹ Dr. O. Franke in his *Pāli and Sanskrit* uses 'Pāli' for the Middle Period including Inscriptions.

² *Vide* Article on Prākṛit by Dr. Sir George Grierson in *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, XIXth Edition.

M. Māhārāṣṭrī was regarded as the Prākṛit *par excellence*. Prākṛit grammars gave the rules for this first. For others there were some special rules, and then "the rest is like Māhārāṣṭrī." Daṇḍin remarks (K.D.1.35): *Māhārāṣṭrāśrayām bhāṣām prakṛṣṭam prākṛtam viduḥ*.

In the Drama ladies who speak Śauraseni, sing their songs in Māhārāṣṭrī. The Māhārāṣṭrī lyrics were famous far beyond the limits of Māhārāṣṭram. The same language is used for the Prākṛit Epics such as the Gaṇḍavaho. This language of the Deccan poets carries further than other Prākṛits the principle of omitting single consonants between vowels (vide § 10). This is natural in a literary song-dialect, for in a song it is the melody and sentiment that matter most, the precise words or forms of words are less important. It is not to be supposed however that Māhārāṣṭrī is a mere invention of the poets. It is based on the old spoken language of the country of the Godavari, and contains many features that survive as peculiarities of modern Marathi.

Ś. Śauraseni was the Prākṛit of the Madhyadeśa taking its name from Śūrasena the country round Mathurā ('Muttra'). This is the ordinary Prākṛit of a Sanskrit drama. It is spoken by ladies and the Vidūṣhaka; in the Camphor-cluster (Karpūra-mañjarī) even by the king. This Prākṛit is the nearest to classical Sanskrit. It arose in the same country, and is descended from the spoken language, on which classical Sanskrit was mainly based. It thus forms an intermediate stage between Sanskrit and Hindi (that is, the Western Hindi on which Literary Hindi has been based). Owing however to this close kinship with the sacred tongue, Śauraseni was overshadowed; continually influenced by Sanskrit, it failed to make much independent progress.

Mg. Māgadhi is the Prākṛit of the East. Its geographical centre was in the ancient Magadha not far from the land of modern Māgahi, a dialect of Bihārī. In the plays Māgadhi is

spoken by low people. Dialects of Māgadhi also occur, e.g., Dhakkī in the Mṛcchakaṭikam. This Prākṛit differs conspicuously from the others in its phonetics. स is replaced by ण, and र by ञ. The nominative singular of -a stems end in -e. य remains and even replaces ज. [For further particulars vide Chap. X]. Where other Prākṛits say *hattho*, Māgadhi has *haṣṭe*; others *so rāā* = *so rājā*, Māgadhi *śe lāā*.

Jain Prākṛits.

AMg. The oldest Jain Sūtras were composed in Ardha Māgadhi, a Prākṛit based on the dialect spoken between Śūrasena and Magadha (about Oude). In its phonetic character it resembles Māgadhi in some respects. It preserves more traces of the old grammar than Śauraseni, and shows a greater independence from Sanskrit.

J. M. The non-canonical books of the Śvetāmbaras were written in a form of Māhārāṣṭrī that has been termed Jain Māhārāṣṭrī.

J. Ś. The language of the Digambara Canon in some respects resembles Śauraseni and has been termed Jain Śauraseni.

Apabhraṃśa has been used in India (a) for anything diverging from Sanskrit as the standard of correct speech, (b) for spoken languages as distinct from literary "Prākṛits," including non-Aryan as well as Aryan languages; (c) a literary form of any such vernacular. The only literary Apabhraṃśa described in detail by the grammarians is the Nāgara Apabhraṃśa which appears to have belonged to Gujarat. To this is said to be related the Vrācada Apabhraṃśa of Sindh. Dhakkī and some other dialectic forms of the main Prākṛits are sometimes styled *apabhraṃśas*. If we had records of the Apabhraṃśas spoken in the areas connected with each of the main Prākṛits an important link in the history of the Indian languages would be supplied. Even as it is, the tendencies of Apabhraṃśa in phonetics and grammar, help to bridge the gap between typical Prākṛit and the modern languages. The

number of text available gradually increases and these supplement the information contained in Hemacandra's grammar.

The use of various Prakrits in the Drama is discussed in Chapter XI on Prakrit Literature. Further details as to sub-dialects, Paisāci dialects, the dialects used in Inscriptions, and their relationships, are given in Chapter X on the classification of Prakrits.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF PRAKRIT.

Prakrit (including Pāli) was still a synthetic language. The ancient grammar had been somewhat simplified. The number of case forms and verbal form tends to dwindle. The Rigveda possessed a greater variety of forms than the later Vedas. Pāṇini's Sanskrit has discarded a number of forms used in the Brāhmaṇas. Pāli and old Ardhamāgadhī retain a good deal that has disappeared from the Māhārāṣṭrī and Śauraseni of the lyrics and plays. Apabhraṃśa finally indicates the approaching dissolution of the last remnants of the old etymology. The time was approaching when a noun might have only two or three distinct endings, and the verb was reduced to little more than one tense and two participles. The ambiguity thus produced was avoided by new devices, and out of the ruins of the old language grew up the analytic languages of modern India.

Though simplified, yet the remaining Prakrit grammar is of the same type as Sanskrit grammar. There is a strong tendency to reduce all declension to one type, that of *a*-stems, and to conjugate all verbs according to one scheme, that of the old *A*. Conjugation. The Dative disappears. Nominative and Accusative Plurals tend to coincide. The Imperfect, Perfect and numerous Aorists had gone by the time of the Middle Prakrit stage. The Dual number was found

unnecessary. The Ātmanepada hardly survived after the Old Prākṛit stage and never in its original meaning. But it was not yet necessary to resort to postpositions or auxiliary verbs. The essentials necessary for ordinary conversation and even verse-writing remained down to the Apabhraṃśa stage. For more important work, for more exact thinking the tendency was to resort to Sanskrit. As Pāli, Ardhamāgadhī and the other Jain Prākṛits successively lost the advantage of being the language of the day, or of the locality, they were unable to withstand this tendency and were eventually replaced by Sanskrit.

Apart from this simplification the main changes arising in Prākṛit are **phonetic**. Conjunct consonants are mostly assimilated: *rakta* became *ratta* (as Latin fructu-s became Italian frutto); *sapta* became *satta* (as Latin septem became Italian sette). Some of the sounds of the old language disappear:

ॠ *ṛ*, ऐ *ai*, औ *au*, य *ya* (except in Mg. and a shadowy य to bridge hiatus), ञ *ṣa* (except in Mg. where स is missing), ष *ṣa* and Visarga; whereas the only sounds contained in Prākṛit and not recorded for Sanskrit are the short vowels ॐ and ॐ. Final consonants are avoided. Not more than two consonants can follow a short vowel, nor more than one follow a long vowel.

[For details see Chapters IV to VI.]

The cumulative effect to such changes in the case of a particular word may be such as to completely alter its appearance. "Vappairā" does not immediately suggest Vākpātirāja, "oīṇa" is not very like *avalīṇa*. On the other hand some words are identical with Sanskrit and the *majority* could readily suggest a Sanskrit equivalent to anyone with a living colloquial knowledge of the classical language. This is true not only of Śauraseni but also of the others.

From this circumstance it may be understood that the different Prākṛits were mutually intelligible among the educated. A speaker of Sanskrit, whose *mother tongue* was the

spoken form of any one of the Prākritis, would readily understand any of the literary Prākritis. Moreover a speaker of Śauraseni would easily learn to recognise many Sanskrit words, and even grasp the meaning of a Sanskrit sentence without being able to speak Sanskrit. In the older stage the difference was still less marked. Still further back we should find only the difference between 'correct' and 'incorrect' pronunciation, grammatical speech and ungrammatical, standard speech and dialectical—the differences between the speech of educated and uneducated people speaking substantially the same language. At this stage though differences existed the new speech had not attained a separate existence, it was not yet distinct enough to be recognized as a separate language capable of having a fixed grammar and a literature of its own.

Even in the Rigveda we find "*prākritisms*," that is phonetic variations along just those lines that were followed by the Prākritis. For instance *sithirā*="loose" instead of *śrithriā* as might be expected from the root *śrath*. From this and similar instances it is not necessary to deduce a wide difference between the language of the hymns and contemporary speech. Rather the inclusion of such "*prākritisms*" in the sacred texts indicates that the priests regarded them as possible forms in the same language, and were not yet conscious of any gulf between the two kinds of speech.

An interesting parallel to the history of the Indo-Aryan languages is shown by that of the Romance languages in Europe. Of several old Italic dialects, that of the Latin tribe prevailed, and Latin became the dominant language of Italy—and then of the Roman Empire. It became the language of the largest Christian Church of the middle ages, and thence the language of Science and Philosophy until the modern languages of Europe asserted their independent existence. Like Sanskrit in India, Latin was long the medium of conversation between educated men of different nations. Again, as the language of religion, Latin was always to be heard in the mouths of priests,

and common people caught stray phrases of it. The mediæval quack or schoolmaster, however ignorant, must needs air his Latin.¹ Here again phonetic changes and the working of analogy have gradually simplified the old grammar until prepositions and auxiliary verbs had to be used to avoid ambiguity.

Some speculation has been devoted as to the *causes* of such changes as in India may be styled prakritic. Economy of effort, progressive refinement especially in courts and cities, softening influence of a semi-tropical climate, influence of the speech habits of non-Aryan peoples who adopted the Aryan speech—all these may have been at work both in India and in Europe.

CHAPTER IV.

PHONETICS.

SINGLE CONSONANTS.

§ 1. **A. Initial.** The general rule is that a single consonant at the beginning of a word remains unaltered, except *n*, *y*, *ś*, and *ṣ*. (न, य, श, ष).

n is cerebralised (§ 7).

y becomes *j* (except in *Mg.*).

jadhā=*yathā* (*Mg.* *yadhā*). *jaī*=*yadī*, Śaur. also has *jadi* (*Mg.* *yaī*, *yadi*). *jogī*=*yogī*.

ś and *ṣ* become *s* (§ 8).

§ 2. The initial consonant of the second member of a compound is usually treated as if it was in the middle of a word.

A verbal root however often retains its initial letter.

putta=*putra*, but *āryaputra* becomes *ajjaūtta*.

M. paāsei=*prakāśayati*. *Ś. āadam* or *āgadam*=*āgataṃ*. (*M. āaam* or *āgaam*)

¹ See *Love's Labour Lost*, Act V. Holofernes the Schoolmaster.

§ 3. Enclitics are similarly treated. *kiṃ uṇa=kiṃ punar.*
vi=(a)pi. a=ca.

In *tāvat* and *te* (2nd pers. pron.) Śaur. and Mg. change *t* to *d* as in the middle of a word. *mā dāva=mā tāvat.* ||
ṇa de=na te. piduṇo de=pitus te. tado de=tatas te. ||

§ 4. In several dialects *bh* becomes *h* in the root *bhū* and its derivatives. *M. hoī=bhavati* (Śaur. *bhodi*).

Ś. *havissadi* (Mg. *haviśśadi*)=*bhaviṣyati*.

Ś. Mg. *hodavva=bhavitavya*.

(5). *Ph* at the beginning of the second member of a compound is often retained as at the beginning of a word.

Ś. *cittaphalaa=citraphalaka, bahuphala, saphala.*

(6). *Aspiration.*

kh for *k*. *khujja=kubja. √kheḷ=√krīḍ.* [Skt. has *kheḷ* 'shake, play' as early as the Rāmāyaṇa (J. Bloch), which may be Prakritic.]

ph for *p*. Ś. *phaṇasa*. *M. paṇasa=panasa* "bread-fruit tree." An aspirated sibilant becomes *ch*. *AMg. chāva=Pāli chāpa=sāba* or *sāva* "young animal." *M. AMg. cha=ṣaṭ, chaṭṭha=ṣaṣṭha.*

(7). *Change of Place of Articulation.*

Examples. Palatal for Dental. *M. ciṭṭhaī. S. ciṭṭhadi.*
Mg. ciṣṭhadi=tiṣṭhati.

Cerebral for Dental. *M. dhaṅkha=dhvāṅkṣa* "crow."

ṇ for *n*. *ṇūṇa=nūnam, ṇaṇa=nayana.*

(8). The three sibilants ś, ṣ, s (श ष स) are reduced to one, the dental *s* (except in Māgadhi where we have the palatal ś).

§ 9. *B. Medial.* Medial or intervocal *k, ḡ, c, j, t, d*, are generally dropped. (क, ग, च, ज, त, द).

M. loa=loka, saala=sakaḷa, aṇurāa=anurāga, juala=yugala, ṇaara=nagara, paūra=prapura, bhoṇa=bhojana, rasāala=rasātala, hiaa=hṛdaya.

Medial *p, b, v*, are sometimes dropped. (प, ब, व).

M. rūa=rūpa, viuha=vibudha, diaha=divasa.

Medial y is always dropped (३).

vioa=viyoga, pia=priya.

Note.—In place of the omitted consonant was pronounced a weakly articulated *ya* (*laghu-prayatnatara-ya-kāra*).

This was weaker than the य of Sanskrit or Māgadhi, and was not expressed in writing, except in MSS. written by the Jains, e.g., hiyāya=hrdaya.

* § 10. This principle of omitting single consonants between vowels was carried to great lengths in the literary form of Mahārāṣṭrī used in Lyrics. It naturally leads to ambiguity. Kaī may represent *kati*, *kavi*, or *kapi*! A string of vowels like uaa (=udaka) has lost all the character of the original word. The fact that such changes were possible at all shows that the Indian consonants were, as now, weaker in articulation than the English consonants. The actual workaday dialects however were more conservative. In Apabhraṃśa, Hemacandra tells us, k, t, p between vowels were not dropped, but became g, d, b, respectively. nāgu=nāyakaḥ, āgado=āgataḥ, sabhalaṇ=saphalakam. Some of the literary Prakrits also have the same change. In the older stage, as in Pāli, k, t, p remain unchanged, or dialectically became sonants: Sāgala=Sākala.

§ 11. *Examples.*

Śaur: adidhi=atithi, kadhedu=kathayatu, pāridosia=pāritoṣika, bhodi=bhavati, kadhido=kathitaḥ, Kira-da=Kirāta, āṇedi=āṇayati, tado=tataḥ, kida=kṛta, gada=gata, sakkada=samskṛta, Sarassadi=Sarasvati (M. Sarassai).

Māgadhi: pālidosia=pāritoṣika, śāadam=svāgatam, hage ("I")=ahakaḥ, a derivative of aham.

Ardha-Māgadhi and Jain Māhārāṣṭrī: Asoga=Aśoka, loga=loka, āgāsa=ākāśa.

Pāli: loka, gacchati, rūpa.

§ 12. In this treatment of medial t we have one of the characteristic distinctions between the Śaurasenī and Māhārāṣṭrī of the plays. Compare the following:—

<i>Śaurasenī.</i>	<i>Māhārāṣṭrī.</i>	<i>Sanskrit.</i>
janādi	jāṇāī	jānāti.
edi.	ei	eti.
hida	hīa	hita.
pāuda	pāua	prākṛta.
maragada	maragaa	marakata.
ladā	laā	latā.
ṭhida	ṭhīa	sthita.
pahudi	pahui	prabhṛti.
sada	saa	śata.
edaṃ	eaṃ	(etaḍ).

§ 13. The aspirates kh, gh, th, dh, ph, and bh between vowels are generally reduced to h. (ख, घ, थ, ध, फ, and भ become ह).

muha=*mukha*, sahī=*sakhī*, meha=*megha*, lahua=*laghuka*, jūha=*yutha*, ruhira=*rudhira*, vahū=*vadhū*, sahara=*śaphara*, ahiṇava=*abhinava*, ṇaha=*nabhas* or *nakha*.

§ 14. Here again Śaurasenī, Māgadhi and some other dialects merely replace the surd th by the sonant dh.

Ś. adidhi, kadhedu, tadhā, adha, jadhā=*yathā*.

Mg. yadhā=*yathā*, tadhā. (Pāli retains the surd—atha, yathā, tathā.)

This forms another distinction between Śaurasenī and Māhārāṣṭrī, e.g. :—

<i>Śaurasenī.</i>	<i>Māhārāṣṭrī.</i>	<i>Sanskrit.</i>
adha	aha	atha.
maṇoradha	maṇoraha	manoratha.
kadhaṃ	kahaṃ	katham.
ṇādha	ṇāha	nātha.

§ 15. Sometimes instead of being dropped (§ 9) or reduced to **h** (§ 13) a consonant between vowels is **doubled**.

Ś. *ujju=rju*, M. *ṇakkha=nakha*, M. Ś. *ēkka=eka*.

Note 1. Other consonants are similarly doubled, e.g. :—
jōvvaṇa=yauvana, *tēlla=taila*, *pēm̐ma=premun*.

Note 2. The vowel before the double consonant is always short. Here **ए** and **अ** represent the short vowels *ē*, *ō*. (§ 68.)

Note 3. An aspirate is doubled by prefixing the corresponding non-aspirated sound : *kkh*, *ggh*, and so on.

Some MSS. literally double the aspirates, writing *kkkh*, *chch*, and so on. This is merely an orthographical difference, the pronunciation was the same.

§ 16. Cerebral surds **ṭ ṭh** between vowels become sonant **ḍ ḍh** (ट, ठ becomeड, ढ).

paḍa=paṭa, *paḍāa=paṭāka*, *kuḍila=kuṭila*, *kuḍumba=kuṭumba*, *vaḍa=vaṭa*, *paḍhaṇa=paṭhana*.

Some dialects had the further change of **ḍ** to **ḷ**. (§22)
M. *kakkoḷa=karkoṭa*. Mg. *śaḷa=śakaṭa* (Śaur. *saḍa*).
Mg. *yūḷaka=jūṭaka* (Śaur. **jūḍa*).

(17) **P** if not omitted becomes **V**. (**प** becomes **व**).

rūva=rūpa, *dīva=dīpa* (cf. *Diwāli*), *uvari=upari*, *uvaraṇa=upakarana*, *uvajjhāa=upādhyāya* (cf. *Ojha*).
avi=api, *avara=apara* (Hindi *aur*), *tāva=tāpa*.

(18) **B** becomes **V**. (**ब** becomes **व**).

kavala=kabala, *savara=sabara*.

(19). **Aspiration**. Prakrit sometimes has **kh** instead of Sanskrit **k** (§ 6). This in the middle of a word generally becomes **h**.

M. *ṇihasa=nikaṣa*, M. Ś. *phaḷiha=sphaṭika*.

ṭa through **ṭha** becomes **ḍha**. AMg. *vaḍha=vaṭa*, **ta** becomes **tha**, then **ha**. M. *bharaha=bharata*, *vasahi=vasati* Rarer; **p** through **ph** becomes **bh**. AMg. *kacchabha=kacchapa*. **n**, **m**, **l** and the sibilants are

sometimes aspirated. M. *ṇhāvia* (but Ś. Mg. *ṇāvia*)=
nāpita i.e., **snāpita* from ✓ *snā*.

AMg. *lhasuṇa* (also *lasuṇa*)=*lašuna*, cf. § 30.

Aspiration is sometimes shifted. M. *dihi* from **dīthi*=
dhyti. M. *dhūā* Ś. Mg. *dhūdā*=*duhitā*, Ś. Mg. *bahiṇī*
=*bhaginī*, M. *ghēttum*=*grahītum* (through **ghrptum*).

Aspiration is sometimes lost. Ś. *saṅkalā*=*śṛṅkhalā* but
saṅkhalā and *siṅkhalā* are also found.

(20) *Change of place of articulation.*

Cerebral for Dental.

paḍi=*prati*, M. *paḍia* Ś. Mg. *paḍida*=*patita*, *paḍhama*
=*prathama*. This cerebralising is much commoner in
Ardhamāgadhī :

AMg. *osaḍha*=*auṣadha* (M. Ś. *osaha*).

In most dialects *n* regularly becomes *ṇ* (ण for न) *ṇūṇa*,
ṇaṇa.

(21) *Sibilants.* The three sibilants of Sanskrit are represented
by the dental *s* (except in Māgadhī which has only the
palatal *ś*), *asesa*=*aśeṣa*, etc.

Mg. *keśeṣu*=*keśeṣu* (Śaur. etc. *kesesu*).

(22) *ḍ* often becomes *ḷ*. (§ 16) (ड becomes ढ).

In North India books and MSS. use ढ for ड.

M. *garuḷa* (Ś. *garuḍa*; Mg. *galuḍa*), M. Ś. *kīḷā*=*krīḍā*.

(23) *T and d sometimes become ḷ or ḷ*. (त, द become ढ or ढ).

Ś. *alasi*=*ataśi*, M. Ś. *vijjuliā*=**vidyutikā* "lightning"
(whence Hindi *bijli*). M. *Sālavāhana*=*Sātavāhana*.

M. Ś. *dohaḷa*=*dohada*.

(24) *D becomes r in adjectival and pronominal compounds
with -drśa-drśa-drkṣa.*

erisa=*īdrśa* (Ś. also *Idisa*) *kerisa*, *aṇṇārisa* *tumhārisa*,
sarisa.

- (25) In dialects **m** sometimes became **v**. (**म** become **व**).

So M. **vammaha** Śaur. **mammadha**=*manmatha*. M. **oṇavia**=*avanata* (from **avanamita*).

This change is more frequent in Apabhraṃśa which at the same time nasalises the preceding vowel and the semivowel, and then often omits either the semivowel or the nasal element. Thus Apa. **kāvala**=*kaṃala*, **Jāṭṇā**=*Yamunā*, **ṇavahī**=*namanti*. This nasalisation also appears in M., e.g. **Cāṇḍā**=Śaur. **Cāmuṇḍā**.

This change accounts for forms like "Kanwar" from *Kumāra*, and **gāv** (**गव**) with its many minute variations in the modern dialects. (Skt. *grāma*. Pāli and most Prakrits (g)gāma-). Cf. Beames, I, 254.

- (26) In Māgadhi **r** always become **l**, in other dialects the change is exceptional. (**र** become **ल**).

M. Ś. **dalidda**=*daridra*, **muḥala**=*mukhara*.

The change is more frequent in Ardha Māgadhi than in M. or Ś.

- (27) Sometimes sibilants are replaced by **h**, either as a dialectic variation or in a particular group of words.

M. **dhaṇuḥa**=**dhanuṣa* for *dhanus*,

M. **paccūha**=*pratyūṣa* 'morning sun' but **paccūsa** 'dawn' (Pischel. Gr. § 263).

M. **pāhāṇa**=*pāṣāṇa*.

M. **anudiahām** (Ś. **anudiasam**)=*anudivasam*.

Futures like M. **ṇehii** for *neṣyati*, AMg. **gāhii** for *gāsyati*,

JM. **pāhāmi** for *pāsyāmi*, AMg. **gamihi** for *gamisyati*.

Genitives like Mg. **kāmāha**=*kāmasya*, Apa. **kavvaha**=*kāvyaśya*.

Pronominal forms like Apa. **eho**=*eṣa*, Pkt. **tumhe**=**tuṣme*, M. **tāha** beside *tāsa* for *tassa*=*tasya*, **tahiṃ** for *tassim*=*tasmin*.

This phenomenon is commoner in Apabhraṃśa and has been used to explain several features in the later system

of declension and conjugation. The history of the change however is obscure and the extent of its influence has been questioned. (See Pischel Gr. § § 263, 422, 425, 520; J. Bloch *Langue marathe*, § 162; S. K. Chatterji, *Bengali Language*, pp. 549, 550, 555, 751, 963.)

- (28). Sometimes instead of **h** in Sanskrit we find an aspirate **dh** etc. in Prakrit, e.g. Ś. Mg. **idha**, M. **iha**, cf. Pāli **idha**. Here Śauraseni preserves the more original sound. **H** in Sanskrit often represents an original sonant aspirate. Cf. *hanti* and *aghnan*, *jaghāna*.

- § 29. C. *Final*. All final mutes are dropped.

Nasals become anusvāra. **aḥ** becomes **o**, otherwise visarga is dropped. Sometimes the final vowel is then nasalised.

For treatment of finals in compounds see Sandhi (Ch.VII).

CHAPTER V.

COMPOUND CONSONANTS.

- § 30. At the beginning of a word only a single consonant can remain.

Exceptions 1. **ṇh**, e.g., **ṇhāṇa**=*snāna*.

2. **mh** as in **mhi**=(a)*smi*, **mho mha**=*smah* (enclitic).

3. At the beginning of the second member of a compound.

Note.—If **ṇh** and **mh** are regarded as aspirated **ṇ** and **m** rather than as conjuncts they are not exceptions.

The weakness of final consonants is a phenomenon observed in many languages. A final mute ceases to "explode" becoming merely "implosive." The vocal organs take up the right position but there is no sudden release of

air, no "explosion," and no audible glide to another sound. There is only a moment of silence for a surd, a moment of vocal murmur for a sonant. The next stage is to omit the effort of taking up the position, then there is no on-glide and even the "implosive" has been lost.

The nasal resonance is more audible and survives.

§ 31. In the middle of a word no group may exceed two consonants, and these must be only

- (1) Doubled, e.g. kk (or for aspirate kkh),
- (2) Mute after nasal of the same class, e.g. ñk, ṇḍ, or
- (3) Aspirated Nasal (or lh).

§ 32. Consequently most compound consonants are either assimilated or separated by a svarabhakti vowel.

§ 33. Assimilation. The general rule is that between equals the second prevails, between unequals the stronger prevails.

The consonants can be arranged as follows in a scale of decreasing strength for this purpose.

- (i) Mutes. (The five vargas less the nasals.)
- (ii) Nasals.
- (iii) l, s, v, y, r, in order.
h stands by itself (§§ 52-54).

§ 34. Two mutes. According to the rule given above, k + t becomes tt, g + dh becomes ddh, d + g becomes gg and so on.

Examples. jutta=yukta, vappairāā=vākpātirājā, dud-dha=dugdha, chaccarṇa=ṣaṭ+carṇa (§ 6), khaggā=khaḍga, balakkāra=balātkāra, uppala=utpala, uggama=udgama, sabbhāva=sadbhāva, sutta=supta, khujja=kubja (§ 6), sadda=śabda, laddha=labdha.

Thus of two mutes (nasals excluded) the assimilation is "progressive," i.e. the first is assimilated to the second.

This has been explained by the tendency of the first mute in a conjunct to be merely "implosive."

- § 35. A nasal before a mute of the same class remains, before a mute of another class it becomes anusvāra.

Saṅkhala=śraṅkhala, kōṇca=krauñca, kaṇṭha, manthara, jambū, but diṇmuha=diṇmukha, paṇṭi=paṇkti, vimjha=vindhya (§ 44).

- § 36. A nasal following a mute is assimilated

aggi=agnih, vigggha=vighna, savatti=sapatnī, jugga=yugma.

Exceptions. (a) jña becomes ṇṇa. āṇavedi=ājñāpayati. aṇahiṇṇa=anabhiṇṇa. jaṇṇa=yajña.

Note 1. At the beginning of the second member of a compound jña can become jja, e.g. mañḍjja=manoḥña.

Note 2. Māgadhi has ñña according to Hemachandra (4-293).

(b) ātman in M. nearly always, in Apa. always becomes appa (cf. Hindi āp). The other dialects vary between appa and atta.

(c) dma becomes mma, pōmma=padma (also paūma, § 57).

- § 37. L with a mute is assimilated.

vakkala=vaḥkala, phagguṇa=phalguṇa, appa=alpa, kappa=kalpa. [Exception √jalp becomes √jamp, but also japp]. pavamga=plavamga.

- § 38. Mute and Sibilant. The mute of course can only be a surd. When the sibilant comes first, it is assimilated, and the mute is aspirated, e.g. sta becomes tth. When however the sibilant stands at the end of the first member of compound, the following mute need not be aspirated, especially if the first member is a prefix like dus. Śca becomes ccha, accharia=āścarya, pacchā=paścāt but ṇiccala=niścala, duccarida=duscarita.

[In Māgadhi śca remains: niścala.]

Ṣka and ṣkha become kkh. Ṣ. pōkkhara=*puṣkara*,
sukkha=*śuṣka*. In this case however the aspiration is
often omitted.

M. caṭkka. Ṣ. cadukka=*catuska*. M. Ṣ. dukkara=
duṣkara. ṇikkam—for *niṣkram*—etc.

Ṣṭa and ṣṭha become ṭṭh. diṭṭhi=*drṣṭi*, suṭṭhu=*suṣṭhu*.
Exception vedha=*veṣṭa* (cf. Pāli *veṭhati*).

Ṣpa and ṣpha become pph. puppha=*puṣpa*, ṇipp hala
=*niṣphala*.

Sta and stha become tth. thaṇa=*stana*, atthi=*asti*,
hattha=*hasta* (cf. Panjabi *hatth*), avatthā=*avasthā*,
kāatthaa=*kāyasthaka*. Compound. *duttara*=*dustara*.
Sometimes this tth is cerebralised. M. Ṣ. aṭṭhi=*asthi*.
The *ṣ* *stha* especially varies between tth and ṭṭh. Ṣaur.
thida or ṭhida=*sthita* (M. *this* or *ṭhia*), M. Ṣ. ṭhāṇa
=*sthāna* (M. also *thāṇa*). Ṣ. thidi or ṭhidi=*sthiti* (M.
tshii or *ṭhii*).

Spa and spha become pph. phaṃsa=*sparśa* (§ 49).
phaḷiḥa=*sphaṭika*. A. Mg. phusaḷ=*sprśati*.

§ 39. When the sibilant follows the mute they become cch.
acchi=*akṣi*, riccha=*ṛkṣa*, M. chuhā=*kṣudhā*, macch-
ara=*matsara*, vaccha=*vatsa* (also=*ṛkṣa*), accharā=
apsarā, jugucchā=*jugupsā*.

§ 40. Kṣa however more generally becomes kkh. Ṣaur.
khattia=*kṣatriya*, khitta=*kṣipta*, akkhi=*akṣi*,
ṇikkhividuṃ=*nikṣeptum*, sikkhida=*śikṣita*, dak-
khina=*dakṣiṇa* ("Deccan").

Sometimes the dialects vary between cch and kkh.
M. ucchu, Ṣ. ikkhu=*ikṣu*, M. kucchi, Ṣ. kukkhi=*kukṣi*,
M. pēcchaḷ, Ṣ. pēkkhadi=*prekṣate*, M. Ṣ. sāriccha, Ṣ.
sārikkha=**sāḍṛkṣa*.

Sometimes kṣa becomes jjh.

Ṣ. paḷḷharāvedi=**prakṣarāpayati*, M. Ṣ. jhina=*kṣiṇa* (also
khina).

Note. Pischel distinguishes: (a) original kṣa (Avestan xša) becomes kkh, (b) kṣa from śṣa (Avestan ša) becomes ocha, (c) kṣa from źza becomes jjha. Śṣa and źza would seem rather difficult to pronounce. Presumably śṣa represents in origin a front palate stop plus the corresponding fricative, and źza the sonant equivalent, while the original kṣa is a back palate stop plus a fricative. The 𑀅 in 𑀆 can hardly have been originally identical with the Indian cerebral sibilant. The history of the different pronunciations of 𑀅 and 𑀆, and the relation in Iranian languages of χ and š, need further investigation. Inscriptions and some other evidence suggest a dialectic division in India, cch in the West and North-West, kkh in the East. (J. Bloch. *Langue marathe*. § 104. cf. Pischel. *Gr.* §§ 318 to 321. Geiger. *Pali Gr.* § 56.)

§ 41. In compounds $-t+s-$ or $-t+s-$ become $-ss-$ or with lengthening of previous vowel simply s —pajjussua—paryutsuka, ūsava=utsava, Ś. ussāsa, M. ūsāsa=ucchvāsa.

§ 42. V with a mute is assimilated.

M. kaḍhia S. kaḍhida=kvathita, Ś. pakka—pakva, ujjala=ujjala, satta=sattva, dia=dviḥa, but uvvigga=udvigna, and so always with the prefix ud.

§ 43. Y with a mute is assimilated.

Cāṇakka=Cāṇakya, sōkkha=saukhyā, jōgga=yogyā, ṇaṭṭaa=nāṭyaka, abbhantara=abhyantara.

§ 44. A dental is first palatalised.

Sacca=satya, nevaccha=nepathya, accanta=atyanta, racchā=rathyā, ajja=adya, uvajjhā=upādhyāya, samjhā=sandhyā, majjha=madhya.

§ 45. R with a mute is assimilated.

takkemi=tarkayāmi, cakka=cakra, magga=mārga, gāma=grāma, samucchida=samucchrīta, ṇibbandha

=*nirbandha*, *citta*=*citra*, *patta*=*pattra*, *attha*=*artha*,
bhadda=*bhadra*, *samudda*=*samudra*, *addha*=*ardha*.
 Exception—*atra* becomes *attha*, *tatra* becomes *tattha*.

[When R precedes a dental it sometimes cerebralises it
 first, especially in AMg. *vattādi*=*varṭate*.]

§ 46. Two Nasals. ङ *n* and ए *ṇ* before म *m* become anusvāra :

न *n* is assimilated to following म *m* and म *m* to following

न *n* (i.e., ए *ṇ*).

dipmuha=*dīnmukha*. M. *chammuha*=*ṣaṇmukha*. *um-*
muha=*unmukha*, *ṇiṇṇa*=*nimna*, *Pajjuṇṇa*=*Prady-*
umna.

§ 47. Nasal with sibilant. If the nasal precedes it becomes
 anusvāra. When the sibilant precedes it becomes *h*
 and the order is reversed.

Śna becomes *ṇha*. *paṇha*=*praśna*.

Śma becomes *mha*. *Kamhira*=*Kāśmīra*.

Ṣṇa becomes *ṇha*. *uṇha*=*uṣṇa*, *Kaṇha*=*Kṛṣṇa*.

Śma becomes *mha*. *gimha*=*grīṣma*.

Sna becomes *ṇha*. *ṇhāṇa*=*snāna*.

Sma becomes *mha*. *amhe*=*asme*, *vimhaa*=*vismaya*.

Exceptions :

(1) *raśmi* always becomes *rassi*,

(2) Initial *śma* becomes *m*. *masāṇa*=*śmaśāna*.

(3) *Sneha*, *snigdha*, either *ṇehā* *ṇiddha* or *siṇeha*,
siṇiddha.

(4) Loc. Singular Pronominal ending—*śmin* becomes
mmi; —*smi* becomes either —*ssim* or —*mmi*.

Ś. *edassim*=*etasmin* M. *eassim* or *eammi*. (AMg.
msi *logaṃsi*=*loke*).

§ 48. Nasal with semivowel. The semivowel is assimilated.

gumma=*gulma*, *mēccha*=*mleccha*, *aṇṇesaṇā*=*an-*
veṣaṇā, *puṇṇa*=*puṇya*, *aṇṇa*=*aṇya*, *sōmma*=*saumya*,
dhamma=*dharma*, *kaṇṇa*=*karna*.

Note. *my* after a long vowel become *m*. *kāmāe*=*kāmyāyā*.

- § 49. **Sibilant and semivowel.** The semivowel is assimilated. **sāhaṇīa**=*ślaghanīya*, **pāsa**=*pārśva*, M. āsa Ś. assa=*aśva*, **avassaṃ**=*avaśyam*, M. mīsa Ś. missa=*mīśra*, **maṇussa**=*manuṣya*, Ś. parissaadi=*pariṣvajate*, **rahaṣsa**=*rahasya*, **vaassa**=*vayasya*, **tassa**=*tasya*, **sahassa**=*sahasra*, **sahattha**=*svahasta*, Ś. Sarassadi=*Sarasvatī*, **sāadaṃ**=*svāgatam*.

Note 1. Sometimes this *ss* is reduced to *s* with (a) lengthening of the previous vowel (M. *mīsa*, *āsa* above) or (b) nasalisation of the previous vowel, which is more frequent from *śra* and general with *rśa*. **Aṃsu**=*aśru*, **phamsa**=*sparśa*, **daṃsaṇa**=*darśana* (§ 64.)

Note 2. A further dialectic change is *s* becomes *h*. So Māgadhi *kāmāha*, Apabhraṃśa *kāmahō*. Later on this had an important effect on inflections. (§ 27.)

- § 50. **Two semivowels.** The stronger prevails in the order **l, v, r, y**.

gallakka=*galvarka*, **mulla**=*mūlya*, **dullaha**=*durlabha*, **kavva**=*kāvya*, **parivvājaa**=*parivrājaka*, **savva**=*sarva*.

Exception. In **ry** *y* becomes *j*, hence it becomes **jj**, **ajja**=*ārya*, **kajja**=*kārya*. Sometimes *r* becomes *l*, hence **ll**, **pallattha**=*paryasta*.

Note. **yya** becomes **jja**, except in Māgadhi.

- § 51. **Visarga before k, kh, p, ph, is treated like a sibilant** **dukka**=*duḥkha*, **antakkaṇa**=*antaḥkaṇa*; so is visarga before a sibilant. Ś. **cadussamudda**=*catuḥsamudra*, **dussaha**=*duḥsaha* (also M. Ś. *dūsaha*).

- § 52. **When h precedes a nasal or l, the group is inverted.** **avaraha**=*aparāhṇa*, **majjhaṇa**=*madhyāhna*, M. **geṇhaī**, Ś. **geṇhadi**=*gṛhṇāti*, **ciṇha**=*cihna* (M. also *cindha*), **bamhaṇa**=*brāhmaṇa*, **palhattha**=**prahlasta* (from *√hlas*=*hras*).

- § 53. **In hy the semivowel becomes j and then the group becomes jjh.** **Sajjha**=*sahya*, **aṇugejjhā**=*anugrāhyā*,

§ 54. *Hv* becomes either *bbh* (through *vh*) or *h*. *vibbhala*=*viḥvala*, *jihā*=*jihvā* (AMg. *jibbhā*). (For *hr*, *rh* see § 57.)

§ 55. **Cerebralisation.** Dental groups sometimes become cerebral. Ś. *maṭṭiā*=*mṛttikā*, Ś. M. *vuḍḍha*=*vṛddha*, *gaṇṭhi*=*granthi*.

In M. and Ś. this usually happens after an original *r* or *ṛ*; but in AMg. in other words also, especially after a sibilant. (Pischel. Gr. 289. cf. Geiger. Pali Gr. 64.)

§ 56. The same principles apply to groups of three consonants, e.g., *matsya* becomes *maccha*, *arghya* *aggha*, *astra* *attha*, and so on.

§ 57. **Svarabhakti.** *When one of two consonants is a nasal or a semivowel, the two may be separated by an inserted svarabhakti vowel.* The two consonants are then treated according to the rules for simple consonants. The vowel is generally *i*, or *u* with a labial, but sometimes *a*. M. *raaṇa*, Ś. *radaṇa*, Mg. *ladaṇa*=*ratna*, M. Ś. *salāhā*=*ślāgha*, *āmarisa*=*āmarṣa*, *varisa*=*varṣa*, *harisa*=*harṣa*, *kilanta*=*klānta*, *kiliṇṇa*=*klinna*, *milāṇa*=*mlāna*, *tuvara*=*tvara(ṣva)*, *duvāra* *duāra*=*dvāra*, *suvo*=*śvaḥ*, *ariha*=*arha*, *paūma*=*padma* (Pāli *paduma*) Ś. *sumara-di*=*smarati*.

§ 58. *If one of the consonants is y, this is then omitted.* *ācāria*=*ācārya*. (The actual difference of pronunciation here is slight) *verulia*=*vaiḍūrya*, *coria*=*caurya*, *hio*=*hyas*.

Sometimes *i* appears. *accharia* or Ś. *accharia*=*āścarya* (M. also *acchera* § 76). Ś. *paḍhiadi*=Pāli *paṭhiyate*=*paṭhyate*.

CHAPTER VI.

VOWELS.

§ 59. The sonants *r* and *l* (𑀓 and 𑀔) counted as vowels in Sanskrit Grammar disappear in Prākṛit, as in Pāli. In the old Indian language 𑀓 was not pronounced *ri* (𑀓) as it is nowadays. It was not a consonant plus a vowel, but a "sonant" fricative used as a vowel. Its pronunciation may have been similar to the sonant *r* in some Slavonic languages, e.g. Srbi, the name of the Serbs in their own language. Languages not possessing this sound naturally represent it either with the neutral vowel *e* or introduce a vowel sound before or after the consonant *r*. (Sometimes both before and after.) Hence it is more intelligible why (a) the guṇa of *r* is *ar* (not *re*), (b) Vṛtrahan appears in Avestan as Vērēth raghna, *rju* as ērēzu, (c) Pāli has iritviṣa for *rtviṣ*, irubbedā for *rgveda*, and (d) Prākṛits not possessing *e* (or a sign for it) replace *r* by *a*, *i*, or *u* as well as by *ri*.

Still less does *lri* express the old pronunciation of 𑀔.

This was more like the final sound ('sonant' or syllabic *l*) in English "battle" where there is no vowel between the *t* and the *l*. Its guṇa is *al*. It is represented in Prākṛits by *ili*, *li*, or *a*. Kilitta=*klpta*.

§ 60. Substitutes for *r*.

ri. (for initial *r*) [Māgadhi li.]

riddhi=*rdhī*, riccha=*rkṣa*, risi=*rṣi*.

a. M. kaa S. kada=*kṛta*, vasaha=*vṛṣabha*.

i. (commonest) kiviṇa=*kṛpaṇa*, giddha=*gṛdhra*, diṭṭhi=*drṣṭi*, siāla=*śṛgāla*, hiaa=*hṛdaya*.

u. (after labials or when another u follows).

M. ṇihua Ś. ṇihuda=*ṇibhṛta*, M. pucchai Ś. pucchadi=*prcchati*, muṇāla=*mṇāla*, vuttanta=*vṛttānta*.

Note 1. The vowel often varies even in the same dialect.

Ś. dadha or didha=*dṛḍha*. M. niatta or nivutta=*ni-vṛtta*.

Note 2. Nouns in *r* generally have *u* for *r* before the suffix *-ka*, and when they begin compounds. Ś. jāmā-dua=*jāmāṛka*, bhādusaa=*bhrāṭṛ-sata*. But *i* also occurs: Ś. bhaṭṭidāraa=*bhartṛdāraka*.

Note 3. *a*, *i*, *u*, also occur at the beginning of a word.

AMg. aṇa=*ṛṇa*, Ś. isi=*ṛṣi*, uḷju=*ṛju*.

(M. acchai, Pāli acchati derived by Pischel from *reccati* is explained by others as an inchoative from *as* or *ās*. Pischel, Gr., § 480. Geiger, Pāli Gr., § 135. 2.)

Note 4. Long *r* becomes *ī* or *ū*.

Note 5. For a dialectic division: S.W. *a*, E. Centre and N. *i* with *u* after labials, see J. Bloch, Langue marathe, § 31; S. K. Chatterjee, Bengali Language § 173; cf. Pischel, §§ 49-51; Geiger, Pāli Gr., § 12.

§ 61. The Diphthongs *ai*, *au* are replaced by *e*, *o*. Before double consonants *ē* and *ō* are short (§§ 15, 68).

Ś. edihāsia=*aitihāsika*, Erāvaṇa=*Airāvaṇa* tēlla=*taila*, vējja=*vidya*.

M. komuī, Ś. komudī=*kaumudī*, jōvvaṇa=*yauvana*, sōmma=*saumya*.

Note. Sometimes in M. and other dialects *ai* become *a—ī*, and *au* becomes *aū*, e.g. vaīra=*vairin*, maūli=*mauli*. This is not correct for Śauraseni or Māgadhi.

§ 62. Change of Quantity. A long vowel can be followed by only one consonant, and therefore every vowel before a double consonant is short. This law obviously covers many cases where a long vowel in Sanskrit appears as a short vowel in Prakrit. There was also a tendency to shorten the consonant and lengthen the vowel in such cases. This is commoner in Māhārāṣṭrī (and especially in Ardha—Māgadhi and Jain-Māhārāṣṭrī) than it is in Śauraseni or Māgadhi. This principle has

played a great part in the modern Indian languages (cf. Pr. aggi Panjabi agg, but Hindi āg).

§ 63. Lengthening of short vowel.

This occurs most frequently before *r*+consonant (especially a sibilant), and before sibilant+*ya*, *ra*, *va*, or sibilant. Ś. *kāduṃ*=*kartum*, *kādavva*=*kartavya*. AMg. *phāsa*=*sparsa*, AMg. *maṇūsa*=*manuṣya* (Śauraseni *maṇussa*) M. *āsa*=*aśva* (Ś. *assa*). M. Ś. *ūsava*=*utsava*, *dūsaha*=*duḥsaha*.

§ 64. Instead of being lengthened in such cases the vowel is often nasalised. *daṃsaṇa*=*darśana*, *phaṃsa*=*sparsa* (§ 49) M. *aṃsu*=*aśru* (Ś. *assu*), AMg. *aṃsi*=*asmi* (Ś. *mhi*).

§ 65. Vice versa a vowel is sometimes lengthened instead of being nasalised before *r*, *s*, or *h*.

dāḍhā=*daṃṣṭrā*, M. *piśaī*, Ś. *piśedi*=**piṃsati* for *pinasṭi*, M. *siha*=*siṃha* (also *siṃgha*, Ś. *siṃha*).

§ 66. There are a number of other cases where the vowel is lengthened: sometimes in the middle of a compound, before certain inflections, or by analogy with other words, e.g. M. Ś. *sāriccha*, Ś. *sārikkha*=**sāḍṛkṣa* for *sadrkṣa* by analogy with *tāḍṛkṣa*, *yāḍṛkṣa*.

§ 67. Shortening of vowels. As stated above every vowel followed by a double consonant must be short, so must every vowel with anusvāra and a consonant.

A vowel is sometimes shortened when the previous vowel is accented: *alia*=*ālīka*: or when the following vowel is accented: M. *maṃjara*=*mārjārā*, but also *maṃjāra* (Ś. *majjāra*).

Note. *Māhārāṣṭrī* follows rather the Vedic, and Śauraseni the classical Sanskrit accent. The difference often accounts for divergences between Marathi and Hindi.

§ 68. A long vowel before a single consonant is often shortened, the consonant being doubled, if the word was originally accented on the last syllable.

ěvvam=evám. Jōvvaṇa=yauvaná, tēlla=tailá, pēmma=premán.

Note 1. Final vowels are shortened before enclitics with double consonants, e.g. M. ṭhia mhi=*sthitāsmi*.

Note 2. Śaurasenī *jeva jēvva=eva* becomes *jjeva jjēvva* after a short vowel: e.g. ajfassa jjēvva=*āryasyaiva*: or after a shortened ě ō: bhūmiē jjēvva=*bhūmyāmeva*, idō jjēvva=*ita eva*.

Note 3. Śrī becomes Siri.

Note 4. In M. the final ā of adverbs is very often shortened: jaha=*yathā*.

§ 69. Vowel for vowel. Examples.

a becomes *i* in syllables preceding the accent. (Commoner in M. than Ś. or Mg.) pikka=*pakvá* (Ś. also pakka).

M. majjhima but Ś. majjhama—*madhyama*,

M. kaīma but Ś. kadama—*katama*.

[Note. Hindi has pákkā, Marathi pikā.]

a becomes *u* (i) with labials: puloedi—*pralokayati* (commoner in M. AMg. than in Ś.)

(ii) stems in *a* especially- *jña*: savvaṇṇu—*sarvajña*.

ā becomes *i* (sometimes) after the accent: M. jampimo=*jālpāmaḥ*; before the accent: AMg. vihatthimitta=*vitastimātra*. In this case *i* generally becomes ě mētta=*mātra*.

§ 70. *i* becomes *u* if an *u* follows: M. uochu=*ikṣu*, AMg. usu=*iṣu*. (But Ś. ikkhu.)

i becomes ě before a double consonant: ēttha—*itthā*, gējja—**grhya* (from* *giḥja*, from* *grhya* for *grāhya*).

i becomes *e* in *īdṛśa* etc., or it remains: Ś. erisa, generally idisa, so kerisa, kīdisa.

[Note. erisa is really from Vedic *ayā + dṛś* Pischel § 121.]

§ 71. *u* becomes *a* in the first syllable when the second contains *u*. garua—*guruka*, maūla—*mukula*.

u becomes *i*. **purisa**—*puruṣa* (Mg. *pulīsa*).

u becomes *ō* before a double consonant. Ś. **pökkara**=*puṣkara*, **pötthaa**=*pustaka* (cf. Hindi *pōthī*), **möggara**=*mudgara*, M. **göccha**=*guccha*.

ū becomes *ō* or *o* before double consonant, or where a compound consonant has been simplified. M. **mölla**=*mūlya*, **thora** from **thōrra*=*sthūra*, so **tambola**=*tām-būla* [*tāmbūla*—**tambulla*—**tambōlla*—*tambola*].

§ 72. *e* becomes *i* (i) in unaccented syllables: M. **ipā**—*enā*, **vianā**=*vedanā*, **diarā**=*devarā*.

(ii) before double consonants: Ś. **Mittea**=*Maitreya*.

(iii) (dialect) after a long vowel: Ś. Mg. **ediṇā**=*etena* (also *edeṇa*).

§ 73. *o* becomes *u* (i) before double consonants: M. **aṇṇuṇṇa** for **aṇṇōṇṇa** (§ 61)—*anyonya*.

(ii) In Apabhraṃśa where *o* comes from *aḥ*, as in the Nom. Sing. of nouns in *a*: e.g. **loū**=*lokaḥ*, **sihu**=*simhaḥ*. [This survives in Sindhi, e.g. **caṇḍu** or **caṇḍru**=“moon.”]

§ 74. **Omission of Vowels.** Examples.

AMg. **posaha**=*upavasathā*, Ś. **vaṭṭhida**=*avasthita*. M. **raṇṇa**=*araṇya* (“Rann” of Kach).

api after anusvāra becomes **pi**, after vowels **vi**.

iti after anusvāra becomes **ti**, after vowels **tī**.

Ś. Mg. **idāṇiṃ** in its weaker sense “then” becomes **dāṇiṃ**.

M. **piussā**=*pitṛṣvasṛkā* from **piusasiā*.

M. Ś. **pöpphali**=*pūgaphalī*—**khu**=*khalu*.

majjhaṇṇa=*madhyāṃdina*, Ś. Mg. **dhīdā**=*duhitā* (**duhitā*).

Note. Only unaccented vowels are omitted. Such omission therefore sometimes throws light on the accentuation of a word.

§ 75. **Samprasāraṇa.** The reduction of *ya* to *i* and of *va* to *u* is more frequent than in Sanskrit. *Aya* and *ava* become *e* and *o*. Ś. *tiriccha*=**tiryakṣa* from *tiryaka*, *turida*=*tvarita*, *kadhedu*=*kathayatu*, *odāra*=*avatāra* *ṇomāliā*=*navamālikā*, M. *loṇa*=*lavaṇa* Ś. *bhodi*=*bhavati*.

§ 76. **Epenthesis.** -*aria* from -*ārya* sometimes becomes -*era*, *peranta*=*pariyanta*, M. *acchera*=*āścarya* (but also *accharia* as in Ś.), M. *kera*=*kārya*. Ś. *tumhakera*, *amhakera*.

[*Note.* From a derivative *keraka* was derived the Old Hindi and Old Gujarati *kerō kerī* used to form a genitive. Beames disputed the derivation of *keraka* from *kārya*, vide B. ii. 286. H. *kā*, *kī*, etc., Rājasthānī -*ro -ri*, etc., and Bengali -*er* have been derived from *keraka*, but see S. K. Chatterji. Bengali Language § 503.]

CHAPTER VII.

SANDHI.

A. Consonants.

§ 77. As Prākṛit does not allow final consonants (§ 29) most of the complications of Sanskrit external sandhi disappear.

Sometimes however the final consonant, usually dropped has survived before a vowel :

AMg. *jad atthi*=*yad asti*. Mg. *yad iccāse*=*yad icchase*, or before an *enclitic* : AMg. *chacceva*=*ṣaḍ eva chap pi*=*ṣaḍ api*. (These are common fixed phrases.)

R in *dur* and *nir* regularly remains.

Ś. *durāgada*=*durāgata*, *ṇirantara*.

m sometimes survives as in M. *ēkkam-ēkkaṃ*=*ekaikam*.

- § 78. This form is then declined, e.g. *ëkam-ëkke*. Thus *m* comes to be used as a *sandhi consonant*, e.g. *aniga-m-aṅgammi=aṅge' ṅge*, AMg. *goṇa-m-āī=gavādayo*, *esa-m-aggī=eṣo'gñih*.

More rarely *y* and *r* are used as sandhi consonants.

AMg. *dhi-r atthu=dhig astu*.

- § 79. In *compounds* the final consonant of the first number is usually assimilated to the initial consonant of the second member: but sometimes the two are treated as separate words.

M. *śarisamkula=śaritsamkula*, *dulaha=durlabha* (usually *dullaha*), *duśaha=duṣṣaha* (usually *dussaha* or *dūsaha*).

B. Vowels.

- § 80. Prakrit is tolerant of *hiatus*: but in *compounds* the final vowel of the first member is usually combined with the initial vowel of the second, as in Sanskrit.

Ś. *kilesāṇala=klesāṇala*, *jammanāntare=janmāntare* (ā before two consonants) *rāesi=rāa+isi=rājārṣi*.

Sometimes however they are not combined. Ś. *pūāriha=pūjārha*, *vasantusseva-ūvāṇa=vasantōtsavōpāyana*.

- § 81. If the second member of a compound begins with *i* or *u* before a double consonant, or with *ī*, *ū*, the final *a* or *ā* of the first member is dropped.

M. *gaṇda=gajendra* Ś. *ṇarinda=narendra* *maṇḍa-māruḍ'* *uvvelliḍa=maṇḍa-mārutodvellita*, *maḥ'ūsava=maḥotsava*, *vasantūsava*.

Exception. Sometimes when the second member begins with long *ī*, *ū* followed by a single consonant, the vowels are combined: Ś. *mantharoru*; so regularly with a prefix: Ś. *pëkkhadi*, M. *pëcchāi*, Mg. *pëskadi=prekṣate*. Hiatus between *ī* or *ū* and a dissimilar vowel remains.

§ 82. *Hiatus caused by dropping intervocal consonants remains.*

Exceptions. (i) Similar vowels are sometimes contracted :
pāikka for pāāikka = pādātika 'foot-soldier.'

(ii) ā, ā followed by ʻ, ī or ū, ū, there for thaīra =
sthavira.

M. pōmma Ś. paūma = padma, mora = mayūra (also
maūra), M. moha = mayūkha (also maūha).

(iii) In compounds. M. andhāria = andhakārīta. D.
cammāraa = carmakāraka. AMg. lohāra = lohā-
kāra. deula = devakula, Mg. lāula = rājakula.

§ 83. *Between words in a sentence hiatus remains.*

Exceptions. (i) Na ("not") is often combined with an
initial vowel. ṇatthi = nāsti, ṇāham = na + aham.

Ś. ṇādidūra = nātidūra, nēcchadi = na + icchati.

(ii) In Śaur. Mg. nu + etad make one word ṇedam.

(iii) Initial a after e, o is sometimes dropped, as in
Sanskrit.

CHAPTER VIII.

DECLENSION.

§ 84. Prākṛit declensions differ from those of Sanskrit mainly
through (a) the working of the phonetic rules given
above and some others affecting particular inflections,
(b) the simplification effected by transferring words
from one declension to another, i.e. by analogy. There
are a few cases where the Prākṛits preserve old endings
or methods not found in Sanskrit. There is little that
is new. On the whole Prākṛit Grammar represents the
gradual wearing away of the old system rather than
the building up of a new one.

§ 85. The Dual has been lost. The Dative is almost entirely
merged in the Genitive—(Dat. sing. of a-stems occurs in

M.). The general phonetic rules rule out the **consonantal** declension, though some traces of it remain.

The great majority of nouns are declined as :—

1. Masculine or Neuter stems in *a*.
2. Masculine or Neuter stems in *i* or *u*.
3. Feminine stems in *ā*, *i*, *ī*, *u*, *ū*.

§ 86. Declension of A stems. Normal.

Masc. : **putta**=*putra* "son."

	<i>Śaurasenī.</i>	<i>Māhārāṣṭrī.</i>
Singular : Nom.	putto	putto
Acc.	puttaṃ	puttaṃ
Instr.	putteṇa	putteṇa(ṃ)
Dat.	—	puttāa
Abl.	puttādo	puttāo
Gen.	puttassa	puttassa
Loc.	putte	puttammi or putte.
Plural : Nom.	puttā	puttā
Acc.	putte	puttā or putte
Instr.	puttehiṃ	} puttehi(ṃ) (various) puttāṇa(ṃ) puttesu(ṃ).
Abl.	(puttehiṃ-to)	
Gen.	puttāṇaṃ	
Loc.	puttesu(ṃ)	

Note. (i) puttādo puttāo, abl. sing.=**putratas*. Before this ablatival ending *-tas* a short vowel is lengthened, though when used adverbially it can keep the short vowel, e.g. *aggado*=*agrataḥ*, *jammado*=*janmataḥ*.

Probably puttādo has been influenced by *putrāt*.

(ii) putte acc. plur. by analogy with pronouns *tumhe*, *ime*, etc.

(iii) puttehiṃ instr. plur.=**putrebhiḥ* (as in the *R̥gveda*) (§ 29).

(iv) abl. plur. is rarely found except in AMg. The form quoted=Instr. plur. + *tas*.

(v) puttammi=**putrasmin*. pronom. declension.

§ 87. Neut. : **phala**, "fruit."

This is declined like **putta** except :

Nom. Acc. Sing. **phalaṃ**. N. Acc. Plural **phalāiṃ**.

§ 88. Declension of **I** stems, Normal.

Masc. : **aggi**=*agni*, "fire."

Singular : Nom. **aggi**.

Acc. **aggiṃ**.

Instr. **aggiṇā**.

Abl. Not common. Various forms.

Gen. **aggiṇo** or in M. **aggiṣsa**.

Loc. **aggimmi**.

Plural : Nom. **aggiō** or **aggiṇo** (M. **aggiṇo** or **aggi**).

Acc. **aggiṇo**.

Instr. **aggihiṃ** (M. **aggihi**).

Gen. **aggiṇaṃ** (M. or **aggiṇa**).

Loc. **aggiṣu(ṃ)**.

Note. (i) Gen. Sing. **aggiṇo** like the Neuter in Sanskrit is borrowed from the declension of *in*-stems ; **aggiṣsa** by analogy with **puttassa**.

(ii) Loc. Sing. **aggimmi** compare **puttammi**.

(iii) Nom. Acc. Plural **aggiṇo** from *in*-stems **aggiō** compare the Feminines in *i* plural **-iō**=*i as*.

(iv) M. **aggi** by analogy with **puttā** from **putta**.

(v) **aggihiṃ** Instr. Plur. The vowel is always lengthened before the endings **-hi hiṃ**, cf. **puttehiṃ**. The final *anusvāra* is optionally omitted in all these forms by M. and some other dialects.

§ 89. Neut. **dahi**=*dadhi*, "curd."

This is declined like **aggi** except :

Nom. Acc. Sing. **dahiṃ** or **dahi**. Plur. **dahiṃ**.

§ 90. Closely parallel are the *U* stems.

Thus **vāu**=*vāyu* (wind) has Sing. Nom. **vāū**, Acc. **vaum**,

Instr. **vāuṇā**, Gen. **vāuṇo** (or in M. **vāuṣsa**), Loc. **vāummi**.

Plur. Nom. **vāuṇo** (or in M. **vāū**), Acc. **vāuṇo**, Instr.

vāūhi(ṃ), Gen. **vāūṇa(ṃ)** Loc. **vāūsu(ṃ)**.

Neuter. **mahu**=*madhu*, 'honey,' has Nom. Acc. Sing. **mahu(m)**. Plur. **mahūṃ**.

§ 91. **Feminine Declension.** The instrumental, genitive and locative singular have fallen together. Nouns in ā, i, ū are exactly parallel.

Singular :	Nom. mālā	devī	vahū, 'bride.'
	Acc. mālāṃ	deviṃ	vahūṃ.
	Abl. mālādo	devīdo	vahūdo.
	(M. mālāo)	(M. devīo)	(M. vahūo).
I. G. Loc.	mālāe	devīe	vahūe.
	Voc. mālē	devī	vahū.
Plural :	Nom. Acc. mālāo mālā devīo		vahūo.
	Instr. mālāhi(m)	devīhi(m)	vahūhi(m).
	Abl. (mālāhiṃto	devīhiṃto	vahūhiṃto).
	Gen. mālāṇa(m)	devīṇa(m)	vahūṇa(m).
	Loc. mālāsu(m)	devīsu(m)	vahūsu(m).

Note 1. Abl. Sing. ādo-āo from the masculine declension. Śauraseni also uses āe.

2. I. G. Loc. Sing. -āe from Skt -āyai used for Gen. Abl. in Yajur Veda and Brāhmaṇas.

3. Nom. Plural -āo by analogy with devīo, etc. (-īo=ī+ah).

§ 92. **Variants in the Normal Declensions.**

A stems. (i) Nom. Sing. in Mg. and AMg. ends in e : Mg. pulīse. AMg. purise=*puruṣaḥ*; in Apabhraṃśa Nom. Acc. Sing. in u.

(ii) AMg. has a Dat. Sing. in āe (from fem. decl.) : devattāe=*devatvāya*.

(iii) Abl. Sing. -āo in M.AMg. becomes āū metri causa. raṇṇāu=*aranyāt*.

M. AMg. have also a form in ā from -āt : vasā=*vasāt*, gharā=*grhāt*.

Common in M. is Abl. Sing. in hi : mūlāhi, dūrāhi.

Rarer is -hiṃto : hīāhiṃto=*hṛdayāt*.

- (iv) Gen. Sing. Mg. has *-śśa* or *=ha*. Cāludattaśśa or Cāludattāha.
- (v) Loc. Sing. In M. forms in *-e -ammi* often stand together : gaammi paose=*gate pradoṣe*.
In AMg. the commonest form is in *ṃsi* (= *smi* §47). logaṃsi=*loke*.
Some dialects have Loc. in *-hiṃ*. Mg. davaha-
ṇāhiṃ=*pravahaṇe*.
- (vi) Neut. Plur. M. *āiṃ -āi -ai*. Forms in *āṇi* also occur in AMg. and Śauraseni.
Dialectic also *ā* (as in Veda) Ś. midhuṇā, jāṇa-
vattā=*yānapātrāṇi*.
- (vii) Acc. Plur. Masc. Dialectic *ā=ān* M. guṇā=*guṇān*, AMg. āsā=*aśvān* (common in Apabhramśa.)

§ 93. *I and U stems.*

- (i) Abl. Sing. Examples. M. uahīu=*udadheḥ*, AMg. kucchiō=*kukṣeḥ*, JM. kammaggiṇo=*kar-mōgneḥ*.
- (ii) Loc. Sing. In AMg. the commonest form is in *ṃsi* : kucchiṃsi=*kukṣau*; in Apabhramśa *hi* : āihī=*ādau*.
- (iii) Nom. Plural. AMg. risāo=*ṛṣayaḥ*, sāhavo=*sādha-vaḥ*, (Neuter) M. acchīṃ=*akṣiṇi*, also acchīṇi, AMg. maṃsūṃ or maṃsūṇi=*śmaśrūṇi*.
- (vi) Masculines in *i* and *u* shorten these and are declined like nouns in *i* and *u*.

§ 94. *Feminine stems. Ā stems.*

- (i) 1. G.L. Sing. *-āe* is shortened *metri causa* to *āi*.
- (ii) A form in *-āa* is forbidden by some grammarians : but occurs as in M. jōṇhāa=*jyotsnayā*.
- (iii) Abl. Sing. Commonest form is in M. *-āo* Ś. Mg. *-ādo*. Ś. Mg. also have *-āe*. imāe maa-taṇhiāe=*asyā mṛgatṛṣṇikāyāḥ*.

- (iv) N. Acc. Plur. sometimes in \bar{a} : M. $reh\bar{a}$ = *rekhaḥ*.
 Ś. $pūijjantā devadā$ = *pūjyamānā devatāḥ*.

§ 95. I, Ū stems.

- (i) For $-īe$ M. often has $iā$.
 (ii) Ś. $diṭṭhiā$ = *disṭiyā* preserves the older form of the Instr.
 (iii) Nom. Acc. Plur. $iō ūo$ become $iū ūu$, metri causa.

§ 96. Stems derived from Skt. R stems. The distinction between relations and agents is maintained. In the Nom. Acc. Sing. and Nom. Plural Prakrit follows the Sanskrit. Otherwise the stems become stems in u (or in i) or a new stem is made from the Accusative : $piu-$, $pii-$, or $piara-$ = *piṭṭ-*; $bhattu$, $bhatti-$, or $bhattāra$ = *bhartṭ-*.

§ 97. Agent. $bhattu$ = *bhartṭ* Relation. $piu-$ = *piṭṭ*.

Singular :	Nom.	$bhattā$	Ś. $pidā$, M. $piā$.
	Acc.	$bhattāram$	$pidaram$, M. $piaram$.
	Ins.	$bhattuṇā$	$piduṇā$, M. $piuṇā$.
	Gen.	$bhattuṇo$	$piduṇo$, M. $piuṇo$
	Loc.	Ś. $bhattāre$	
Plural :	Nom.	$bhattāro$	Ś. $pidaro$, M. $piaro$.
	Acc.	$pidaro$ or $pidare$	$piaro$ or $piuṇo$.
	Ins.	$bhattārehiṃ$	$piūhiṃ$.
	Gen.	$bhattārāṇa(m)$	$piūnaṃ$.
	Loc.	$bhattāresu$	$piūsū(m)$.

Note. 1. $bhartṭ$ = "lord" becomes an i -stem. Nom.

$bhattā$. Acc. $bhattāram$. Inst. $bhattiṇā$.

2. $māṭṭ$ Nom. M. $māā$. Ś. Mg. $mādā$.

Acc. M. $māaram$. Ś. $mādaram$.

Inst. $māāe$. Ś. $mādāe$.

Can be declined as $māā$ — $māī$ — $māū$ —or $māarā$ —

§ 98. AN stems. These are mostly reduced to A stems by omitting N (=middling base before *pada* endings and in

compounds), or a new A stem is formed from the strong base.

So **pemma**=*preman* Nom. Acc. **pemmaṃ**; I. **pemmaṇa**;
G. **pemmaṣa**: Loc. **pemme** (M **pemmammi**); Plur.
Nom. Acc. **pemmāiṃ**; Gen. **pemmāṇaṃ**.

Muddhā or **muddhāṇo**=*mūrdhā*. AMg. Instr. **muddheṇa**
or **muddhāṇeṇaṃ** (the Nom. Sing. in **ā** is often the
only relic of the old declension). The old *-an* declen-
sion however is partially preserved, especially in the
common words **rājan** and **ātman**.

§ 99. Declension of **rāa**=*rājan*.

Singular: Nom. **rāā**=*rājā*.

Acc. **rāāṇaṃ**=*rājānam*.

Ins. **raṇṇā**=*rājñā* (§ 36) or **rāiṇā** (with
Svarabhakti vowel i).

Gen. **raṇṇo**=*rājñāḥ* or **rāiṇo**.

Loc. (**rāimmi** **rāammi** **rāe**).

Voc. **rāaṃ**=*rājan*.

Plural: Nom. (Acc). **rāāṇo**=*rājāṇaḥ*.

Ins. **rāiḥiṃ** (as if from an I stem: from
rāiṇā).

Gen. **rāiṇaṃ**.

Note. In Compounds **rāa** does not always follow the
A declension. Ś **mahārāo**=*mahārājāḥ*, **juarāo**=*yuvā-
rājāḥ*, **Vaccharāo**=*Vatsarājāḥ*, but AMg. **devarāyā**=
devarājāḥ.

Ś. **mahārāaṃ** (acc.), **mahārāeṇa** (Ins.), **mahārāassa** (Gen.),
but AMg. **devarannā**, **devaranṇo**.

§ 100. *Ātman* becomes **atta**-or **appa**- (§ 36b).

M. **Ś. Mg.**

Nom. **appā** **attā**.

Acc. **appāṇaṃ** **attāṇaṃ**=**ātmānakam*

Ins. **appaṇā**

Gen. **appaṇo** or **attaṇo** **attaṇo** (Mg. **attānaāśsa**).

AMg. also declines Nom. appo in the A declension.

New A stems are also formed; appāṇo, attāṇo, and in Compounds attāṇa-, appāṇa-.

- § 101. *-IN stems.* These partly retain the Sanskrit method, and partly become I stems. As the I stems in Prakrit have borrowed from the -IN declension the difference is apparent only in a few forms.

Nom. Sing. **hatthī**=*hastī*, but Acc. **hatthiṃ**=*hastinam* (occasionally Ś. has Acc. in *-iṇam*). Jain Prakrits often have Gen. in *-issa*, otherwise it is regularly *-iṇo*.

- § 102. *-AT stems.* Stems in *-at*, *-mat*, *-vat* form A-stems **anta**, **manta**, **vanta**.

Examples. Ś. **karēnto**=*kurvan*, **puloanto**=*pralokayan*, **karēntēṇa-kurvatā**, **mahantassa**=*mahataḥ*, **gacchantehiṃ**=*gacchadbhiḥ*.

- § 103. *Exceptions.* Ardha-Māgadhī often retains the old declension, e.g. **kuvvaṃ**=*kurvan*, **mahao**=*mahataḥ*. Other dialects do so in **bhavat** and **bhagavat**.

Nom.	bhavaṃ	bhaavaṃ
Acc.	bhavantam	bhaavantam
Ins. M.	bhavaā .	Ś. bhavadā
	M. bhaavaā .	Ś. bhaavadā
Gen. „	bhavao .	Ś. bhavado
	„	bhaavao .
	Ś. bhaavado .	

- § 104. *Stems in -S.* Nouns in *-as* *-is* *-us* form stems in *-a* *-i* *-u*.
Examples. Ś. **Purūravassa**, **dihāuṃ**=*dīrghāyuṣam*, AMg. **saḷoī**=*sajyotiṣam*.

Exceptions. There are some traces of the old declension Ś. **Purūravā** (Nom.), **Purūravasaṃ** (Acc.), **Purūravasi** (Loc.) Old Instrumentals are common in AMg. **JM.** **maṇasā**, **sahasā**, **tavasā**=*tapasā*, **teyasā**=*tejasā*, **cakhusā**=*cakṣuṣā*.

- § 105. Other exceptions or irregular forms consisting generally of the old forms subjected to phonetic changes, occur sporadically, and cannot be reduced to rules.

§ 106. **Pronouns.** A great variety of forms is found for the pronouns of the first and second persons.

The following table gives only the commonest :—

	1st Person.	2nd Person.
Singular : Nom.	aham 'ham	tumam (M. tam)
Acc.	mam (M. ma-mam)	tumam te
Ins	mae	tae tue
Abl.	(mamāo)	(tumāhimto) (a plural form)
Gen:	mama me maha	tuha te (AMg. tava)
Loc.	mai	tai (M. tumammi)
Plural : Nom.	amhe	tumhe
Acc.	amhe, ŋo	tumhe, vo
Ins.	amhehim	tumhehim
Abl.	(amhehimto)	()
Gen.	amhāṇam, ŋo	tumhāṇam
Loc.	amhesu.	(tumhesu).

§ 107. *Personal Pronouns. Variants.*

1st Person. Sing. Nom. A group is derived from a form *ahakam or ahakaḥ: M. ahaam JM. ahaṇam Mg. hage, Apa. hañ. Acc. M. AMg. JM. mamam formed from Gen. mama. Ins. Apa. mañ, also Acc. Loc. Mg. mañ. Abl. is rare.

Gen. M. uses maha(m) majjha(m) (derived from mahyam) and me.

Plur. Nom. amhe=Vedic asme. AMg. also vaṇam.

Acc. Ś. amhe, ŋo; M. amhe amha ṇe; Mg. asme.

Gen. Mg. aśmāṇam. M. AMg. JM. amhaṇam. Saur: very often ŋo.

2nd Person Sing. Nom. Commonest form is tumam, tam is common in M. AMg. has tume. Takki has tuham, Apa. tuhū. Acc. mostly like the Nom. Apa. tañ. te in AMg. and in Ś. Mg. where as enclitic it becomes de.

Ins. MSS. vary between *tae tue*. M. has also *taī, tuī, tumāe, tumāi, tume*. Abl. Ś. *tatto*=*tvattaḥ* also *tuvatto*. M. *tumāhi, tumāhiṃto, tumāo*.

Gen. Ś. *tuha, te* M. also *tuhaṃ, tujjha(ṃ), tumhaṃ, tumma, tu*.

Loc. Ś. *taī, tui* M. *taī tuvi tumammi tume*.

Plur. Nom. *tumhe* by analogy with *amhe*. AMg. has *tubbhe*.

Gen. M. also *tumha*. AMg. *tubbhaṃ*, M. Ś. also *vo*.

For the Abl. a great variety of forms is given by the Grammarians. *Tumhatto, tubbhatto, tujjhatto, etc.*

§ 108. 3rd Person. *sa-* and *ta-*

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Singular: Nom.	so	taṃ	sā
Acc.	taṃ		taṃ
Ins.	teṇa(ṃ)	}	tāe or tie
Gen.	tassa		
Loc.	tassiṃ or tammi		
Plural: Nom. Acc.	te tāiṃ (AMg. tāṇi)		tāo or tā
Ins.	tehi(ṃ)		tāhi(ṃ)
Gen.	tesiṃ or tāṇa(ṃ)		tāsiṃ or tāṇa(ṃ)
Loc.	tesu		tāsu.

§ 109. *Variants*. From *sa* are found also: Nom. *Sing.* Mg. *śe*. Acc. AMg. *se*. Gen. M. AMg. Ś. *se*. Mg. *śe* (any gender). Plur. Nom. AMg. *se*. Mg. *śe*, also *se* for Acc. Gen.

From *ta-*, Abl. *Sing.* AMg. *tāo*. Ś. Mg. *tado*=*tatas*. M. *tā*=Vedic *tāt*.

Gen. Mg. *taśśa*. M. also *tāsa*. Fem. M. also *tissā*. AMg. *tise*.

Loc. Ś. *tassiṃ*. Mg. *taśśiṃ* M. *tammi*. AMg. *taṃsi*.

Plur: Nom. *te* becomes *de* in Ś. Mg. after any other pronoun: *ede de*. Abl. AMg. *tēbbho tehiṃto*.

§ 110. Similarly are declined :—

eso	esā	Ś. eḍaṃ	M. eam	(=etat)
jo	ja		jam	(=yat)
ko	kā		kiṃ	
imo	imā		imaṃ or iṇaṃ	(=idam)

The other stems used in Skt. with *idam* also occur :

Ś. aam=*ayam*, AMg. ayaṃ is used for all three genders.

Ś. iaṃ=*iyam*. M. AMg. Ś. idaṃ (*only* Nom.).

M. assa=*asya*, eṇa=*anena*, AMg. Ś. aṇeṇa.

-iṇa becomes ṇa : ṇaṃ, ṇeṇa, ṇe.

AMg. has imeṇaṃ, imāo, imassa, imassiṃ.

Amū is declined like a Noun in u.

§ 111. *Pronominal adjectives* are similarly declined.

Examples. Ś. aṇṇassiṃ=*anyasmiṇ*, kḍarassiṃ=*katarasmiṇ*, avarassiṃ=*aparasmiṇ*, parassiṃ=*parasmiṇ*.
aṇṇe=*anyān*. Ś. savvāṇaṃ AMg. savvesiṃ=*sarve*,
ṣām.

§ 112. *Declension of Numerals.*

1. *ṣkka* (AMg. ega) follows the pronominal declension. Loc. Sing. Ś. ṣkkassiṃ Mg. ṣkkaṣṣiṃ M. ṣkkammi AMg. egaṃsi or egammi. Plur. ṣkke AMg. ege.
2. *do* (=dva) *duve* (from *dve* Neut. Dual.) also Neuter (by analogy with *tiṇṇi* (=trīṇi) *dōṇṇi* *dūnni*. All are used without reference to gender. Ś. dōṇṇi *kumārio*=*dve kumāryau*. Ins. *dohi*(ṃ), Gen. *doṇha*(ṃ), Loc. *dosu*.
3. *tiṇṇi*=*trīṇi*, AMg. *tao*=*trayaḥ* (used without distinction of genders). Ins. *tīhi*(ṃ), Gen. *tiṇh*(aṃ)-Loc. *tīsu*.
4. *cattāri* is the commonest form. *Cattāro* from the Nom. Masc. and *caūro* from the Acc. occur and are used for either case. Ins. *caūhi*(ṃ), Gen. *caṇha*(ṃ), Loc. *caūsu*.

5. pañca I. pañcahi(ṃ), G. pañcaṇḥa(ṃ), L. pañcasu.
 6. cha I. chahiṃ, G. chaṇḥa(ṃ), L. chasu, and so on up to 18.
 19 to 58 are neuters in -am or feminines in -ā in the Nom : other cases mostly like feminine singular, e.g. 20 Nom : viṣaṃ viṣā Acc. viṣaṇ I.G.L. viṣāc (also Nom. viṣai and viṣaiṃ).
 59-99 are neuters in iṃ or feminines in ī.
 100. Ś. sada M. saa and 1000, saḥassa are neuters and declined according to the A declension.

CHAPTER IX.

CONJUGATION.

§ 113. The Prakrit Verb has undergone greater changes than the Noun. The general phonetic laws have naturally disintegrated the consonantal conjugation, and by forbidding final consonants have tended to make the old forms ambiguous. There has been the same tendency, as in the case of declension, to reduce all verbs to one type. This process had not gone so far in the old Prakrits such as Pali, whereas by the Late Prakrit or Apabhraṃśa period only one conjugation remained, with a dwindling number of "irregularities," i.e. isolated survivals of the older system.

Moreover fewer forms were used. The Dual Number disappears : the Ātmanepada Voice has almost gone ; apart from some scattered remnants all the wealth of **Perfects, Imperfects and Aorists** has been lost, and the past tense is expressed by a participle with, or without, an auxiliary verb. Thus of the old system there remain only : Present Indicative, Imperative, Optative, and Future : Active and Passive : Participles, Infinitive and Gerund.

In place of the old **Ten** classes of Verbs only two are normal :—

- (i) the A-class including the great majority of verbs and the Passive.
- (ii) the E-class (with *e* derived from *aya*) including all Causatives, most Denominatives and some simple verbs.

The inflections of the two classes are the same.

§ 114. Present Indicative. (Normal Conjugation)

A-Class.

- Singular : 1. **pucchāmi** = *prcchāmi*
 2. **pucchasi**
 3. **Ś. pucchadi** **M. pucchai**
- Plural : 1. **pucchāmo**
 2. **Ś. pucchadha** **M. pucchaha**
 3. **pucchanti.**

E-Class.

- | | Ś. | M. |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Singular : | 1. kadhemi | kahemi = <i>kathayāmi</i> |
| | 2. kadhesi | kahesi |
| | 3. kadhedi | kahei |
| Plural : | 1. kadhemo | kahemo |
| | 2. kadhedha | kaheha |
| | 3. kadhēnti | kahēnti. |

Note 1. AMg. follows M. in pucchai, pucchaha. Māga-dhi has the same endings as Śaur. puścadi, puścadha, and of course puścasi.

Note 2. Apabhraṃśa has travelled much further :
 Sing. 1. pucchau, 2. pucchasi or pucchahi, 3. pucchai.
 Plur. 1. pucchahū, 2. pucchahu, 3. pucchahi. From this stage it is not a long step to the modern forms, e.g. Hindi. Sing. 1. pucchū, 2-3. pucche. Plur. pucchē.

§ 115. *Ātmanepadam*.

In Śauraseni this is rare, occurring occasionally in verse, and in stock expressions. It is somewhat commoner in M. AMg. JM. The endings are shown in : Sing. 1. jāṇe, 2. jāṇase, 3. jāṇae (Ś. would have jāṇade if it occurred) Plur. 3. jāṇante.

Examples. M. Ś. jāṇe, M. maṇṇe=*manye*, Ś. lahe=*labhe*, icche, M. jāṇase, Mg. iścaśe=*icchase*, M. pūcchae=*prekṣate*, tīrae=*tīryate* (passive).

§ 116. *Imperative*.

Singular	1. (pucchāmu)	
	2. puccha, kahehi, pucchasu, kahesu.	
	3. Ś. pucchadu	M. pucchāu.
Plural	1. pucchamha.	kahēmha.
	2. Ś. pucchadha	M. pucchaha (=Indic.)
	3. pucchantu.	kahēntu.

Note 1. By rule hi is added to a long vowel in the 2nd Sing. AMg. generally, M. Mg. sometimes add it to a-stems lengthening the ā. AMg. gacchāhi (Ś. gaccha).

Note 2. The ending -su has been explained as a survival of the Skt. *Ātmanepada* ending -*sva*. Pischel (§ 467) explained it as a product of analogy : Indic. pucchadi, pucchanti : Imperat. pucchadu, pucchantu. ∴ Indic. pucchasi, Imperat. pucchasu. So also the 1st person Singular, Indic. pucchāmi : Imperat. pucchāmu. This -āmu however is found only in grammars. It is true that Śauraseni and Māgadhī often have the form in -su though otherwise they rarely use the *Ātmanepadam*. Ś. karesu=*kuru*, āṇesu=*ānaya*, kadhesu=*kathaya*. As however Pali derives -ssu from *sva*, and uses this also with Parasmaipada stems (E. Müller, Pali Grammar, p. 107), this is probably its origin, though analogy may have aided its adoption in the active voice.

Note 3. 1st Plur. -mha=*sma* is from the Aorist according to Pischel (§ 470), who compares Vedic *jeṣma* *deṣma* (Whitney 894 c.).

§ 117. **Optative.** This is common in AMg. JM., rarer in M. and exceptional in the other dialects.

There are two types—(i) the usual form in M. AMg. JM. derived from the Opt. of the 2nd conjugation.
=*yām*, -*yāh*, -*yāl*, etc.

e.g., Singular 1. *vaṭṭējḡā*, (*vaṭṭejjāmi*, analogy with Indic.)
2. *vaṭṭējḡāsi* (°āhi) (°āsu).
3. *vaṭṭējḡā*.

Plural 1. *vaṭṭējḡāma*.
2. *vaṭṭējḡāha*
3. *vaṭṭējḡā*=3rd Sing.

(ii) the only form in Śauraseni, also found in the others derived from the Opt. of the 1st conjugation,
-*eyam*, -*eh* -*et*.

Singular 1. *vaṭṭeam* (*vaṭṭe* analogy with 2, 3, persons).
2. *vaṭṭe*.
3. *vaṭṭe* also used for 3rd Plural.

Note. The short *ē* in -*ējḡa* seems to be for *ṛ* (§ 72). So *jāniyāt* becomes AMg. *jānijḡā*, *jāṇējḡā*, but doubtless its prevalence is partly due to the influence of the 1st conjugation.

§ 118. **Future.** (-*issa*- from -*iṣya*-)

Singular 1. *pucchissam*, AMg. *pucchissāmi*.
2. *pucchissasi* (M. AMg. *pucchihi*).
3. *pucchissadi*, M *pucchissai* (or *pucchihi*).
Plural 1. *pucchissāmo*.
2. *pucchissadha*, M. *pucchissaha*.
3. *pucchissanti* (AMg. *pucchihinti*).

Note. The forms in *ihi* arose from forms in *hi* after diphthongs or long vowels. The 3rd Sing. *pucchihi*

contracts to *pucchiḥī* as the metre requires. The grammarians give also 1st Singular in *ihāmi*, *ihimi*: (Apabhraṃśa has *pēkkhihimi*=*prekṣiṣye*), 1st Plural *-ihimo*, 2nd Plural *-ihīha ihittha*.

§ 119. **Passive.** The Prakrit passive either (i) corresponds to the Sanskrit form in *-ya* (*y* being omitted in Ś Mg. and becoming *-jj-* in the others), or adds *-īa-* (S. Mg. *īa*, others *-ijja*) to (ii) the root, or more commonly to (iii) the present stem.

The endings are those of the (A-class) *parasmaipāda*; but M. AMg. often have *ātmanepāda* endings especially in the Present Participle.

Examples. (i) M. *ḥujjaī*. Ś. *ḥujjadi*=*yujyate*. M. *gam-maī*, M. *dijjaī*, Ś. *dijjadi*=*dīyate*.

(ii) From *gam* M. *gamijjaī*, Ś. *gamīadi*.

(iii) From *gacch-* Ś. *gacchīadi*.

Śaurasenī. Māharāṣṭri.

Singular	1. pucchīāmi	<i>pucchiḥḥāmi</i> ,
	2. pucchīasi	<i>pucchiḥḥasi</i> ,
	3. pucchīadi	<i>pucchiḥḥaī</i> ,
	and so on.	and so on.

§ 120. **Causatives.** This is formed as in Skt. by the addition of *aya* (becomes *e*) to the *strong* form of the root. *hāseī*=*hāsayati*. After *ā* Skt. inserts *p*; *-paya* becomes Pkt. *ve*.

nivvāvedī=*nirvāpayati*. Prakrit extends this usage to many other stems, lengthening the *ā* of the present stem, e.g. *pucchāvedī*.

§ 121. **Participles.** The normal forms are shown in the following scheme:—

Active.

Present. **pucchanto**, F. *pucchantā*, N. *pucchantaṃ*,
causal, *pucchāvento*...etc.

Future. **pucchissantō**, -tā, -taṃ.

Perfect. *ñil*.

Middle (active meaning, common in AMg.)

Present. **pucchamāṇo** -ṇā (ñī), -ṇaṃ.

Future. **pucchissamāṇo** etc.

Passive.

Present. **Ś. pucchīanto**, M. **pucchijjanta**, AMg. **pucchiḥjamāṇo**.

Future. ("Gerundive") **pucchidavvo** – M. **pucchiavvo** (pucchaṇṭo). M. **pucchaṇijjo**. [kaḥjo=kāryaḥ] (§ 137).

Past. **Ś. pucchido**, M. **pucchio** (§§ 124-5).

§ 121a. **Infinitive.** Sanskrit -*tum* becomes Ś. Mg. -*dum*. M. -*um*.

The ending is added (a) to the root, (b) to the present stem (with i). **Ś. pucchidum** M. **pucchium**.

Examples. **gantum**, Ś. **gacchidum**, **gamidum** Ś. **kāmedum**=*kāmayitum*, **dhāridum**=*dhārayitum*, Ś. **kādum**, and **karidum** M. **kāum**=*kartum*.

(For Inf. in -*ttae* see § 136.)

§ 122. **Gerund.**

Ś. pucchia. M. **pucchiūṇa**. AMg. **pucchittā** or **pucchidūṇa**. Ś. Mg. have **kadua**=*krtvā*, **gadua**=*galvā*. Ś. has sometimes in *verse* the ending **ūṇa-dūṇa**, e.g. **pekkhiūṇa**, otherwise only -*ia* is correct.

Examples. Ś. **ṇaia** (for *nītvā*)=**nayaia* but **avaṇia**=*apanīya*, **odaria**=*avatīrya* (Mg. **odalia**), **pekkhia**, **bhavia**, **pavisia**.

In Māgadhī the form in -*ūṇa* is the commonest.

Examples. **haūṇa**, **gantūṇa**, **hasiūṇa**, **kāūṇa**.

AMg. prefers the form in **ttā** (*tā* after a nasal) : **bhavittā**, **gantā**, **hasittā**, **karittā**, also **ttāṇaṃ** : **bhavit-tāṇaṃ**.

§ 123. **Irregular Verbs.**

The normal or regular conjugation being as given above, there are also numerous "irregular" forms. These

are of two kinds : (a) those that agree with Sanskrit in their formation, only undergoing phonetic changes ; (b) those that are irregular by both Sanskrit and Prakrit standards. These latter, which are not very numerous, may be due to analogy, or to the survival of forms used in the ancient spoken language, but not recognised by classical Sanskrit.

§ 124. A large number of "irregular" verbs in Prakrit differ from the normal conjugation only in the **Past Participle Passive**. It was natural that older forms should be preserved in the case of this participle. Some words like *gataḥ*, *kṛtaḥ* were in such constant use, that their phonetic equivalents, e.g. *gado*, *gao*, *kido*, *kao*, were likely to hold their own against new forms suggested by analogy such as **gacchido*, *karido*. Moreover in many cases this participle has acquired a width of meaning as an adjective over and above its literal meaning as a participle. Words, e.g. like *snigdha*, *mugdha*, *Buddha* are not necessarily thought of as parts of verbs, though their derivation is clear. The degree to which normal analogous forms prevailed, or older forms survived (or were introduced from Sanskrit) varies with different dialects and different writers. It is not a matter of precise rule, nor would an extensive list of occasional exceptions be of much value. There are, however, a number of forms of more frequent occurrence, with which the student should be familiar from the outset (§ 125).

§ 125. **Past Participles Passive.**

Irregular Forms.

P. P. P.		Sanskrit.	Present Tense.
avaraddha	'offended'	<i>aparāddha</i>	M. <i>avarajjhai</i> .
ādhatta	'applied'	(* <i>ādhatta</i>) <i>āhitā</i>	M. <i>ādhāi</i> (or <i>ādhavai</i> if Causal).

āṇatta	'ordered'	ājñāpta	Ś. āṇavedi (§ 36).
āraddha	'begun'	ārabdha	Ś. ārambhadi.
ārūḍha	'mounted'	ārūḍha	M. āruhai.
āsanna	'sat down'	āsanna	Ś. āsīdadi.
utta	'spoken'	ukta	(AMg. vutta).
uttiṇṇa	'crossed'	uttirṇa	M. uttarai.
oiṇṇa Ś. odiṇ-	'descended'	avalirṇa	o-araī.
ṇa			
M. kaa AMg.	'made'	kṛta	M. karei.
kaṃya			
Ś. kida (§ 11)			Ś. karedi.
kada (§ 60)			
kiliṭṭha	'afflicted'	kliṣṭa	M. kilissai.
kuvida	'angered'	kupita	Ś. kuppadi.
—^okkanta	'gone'	—^okrānta	Ś. kamadi.
{ M. khaa,			(AMg. khayā, khat-
{ (khāa),			ta), (khaṇṇa)
{ [Ś. khaṇḍida]	'dug'	khāta	M. khaṇai.
M. khaa, Ś.	'hurt'	kṣata.	
khada			
khiṇṇa	'wasted'	kṣiṇa	M. khijjaī.
khitta	'thrown'	kṣipta	khivaī.
M. gaa, Ś.	'gone'	gata	Ś. gacchadi.
gada			
gaviṭṭha	'sought'	gaveṣita	M. gavesai.
M. gahia, Ś.	'seized'	grhīta	Ś. gēṇhadi (§ 52).
gahida			
gīa	'sung'	gīta	M. gāai.
gūḍha	'hidden'	gūḍha	Ś. gūhadi.
chiṇṇa	'cut'	chinna	M. chindaī, Ś.
			chindadi.
M. jāa, Ś. jā-	'become'	jāta	Ś. jāadi.
da			
M. jia, Ś. jida	'conquered'	jita	Ś. jaadi, M. jīai.
jutta	'yoked'	yukta	M. juṇjai, Ś. juj-
			jadi (Pass. § 119).

catta	'abandoned'	tyakta	M. caaī.
{ M. thia Ś. 'stood'		sthita	Ś. ciṭṭhadi.
{ thida (§ 12).			
{ thia thida (§ 38).			
nada (M. naa)	'bowed'	nata	ṇamadi.
naṭṭha	'destroyed'	naṣṭa	ṇassadi.
{ M. ṇāa (Ś. 'known'		jñāta.	jāṇādi.
{ ṇāda) [also ']			
{ jāṇi(d)a]			
Ś. viṇṇāda	'discerned'	viññāta	viṇṇaviadi (pass.).
paḍiṇṇāda	'promised'	pratiññāta.	
ṇīda (M. ṇīa)	'led'	nīta	ṇedi.
(Ś. avaṇīda=apanīta, paccāṇīda=pratyāṇīta, uvaṇīda=upanīta, pariṇīda=pariṇīta, duvviṇīda=durvinīta. āṇīda=ānīta.)			
[M. also ṇīa. aṇīa=atinīta, āṇīa=ānīta].			
ṇhāa	'bathed'	snāta	ṇhāi (AMg. siṇāi).
tatta	'heated'	tapta	(also tavidā).
tutṭa	'broken'	truṭṭa tutṭai	[cf. Hindi tūṭā].
tutṭha	'pleased'	tuṣṭa	tussadi.
ḍatṭha (ḍak-	'bitten'	daṣṭa	ḍasai [Ś. ḍamsadi
ka)			ḍamsida].
daddha	'burnt'	dagdha	dahaī (Ś. ḍahadi)
			ḍahaī.
ditta	'lit'	dīpta	dippadi.
diṭṭha	'seen'	dṛṣṭa	dīsadi (pass.)
diṇṇa	'given'	datta	dedi.
{ paatṭa pa-			
{ vatṭa			
{ paatṭa	'set out'	pravṛtta	pavatṭai, etc.
{ pautṭa			
pautta	'used'	prayukta	pauñjai.
pauttha	'exiled'	*pravasta, =	[pavasaī. (?)]
		proṣita	
paiṇṇa	'scattered'	prakirṇa	[paiṛiṭjai pakiriadi.
			(?)]

paḍivaṇṇa	'resorted to'	<i>pratipanna</i>	paḍivaṇṇadi.
paṇṇatta	'declared'	<i>praññāpta</i>	paṇṇavei.
patta	'obtained'	<i>prāpta</i>	pāvai, pāvedi.
<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 2em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> M. palāia Ś. palāida M. palāa JM. palāṇa </div>	'fled'	<i>palāyita</i>	palāyaī.
		<i>*palāta</i>	
paviṭṭha	'entered'	<i>praviṣṭa</i>	pavisadi.
pasattha	'praised'	<i>praśasta</i>	pasamṣai.
pida	'drunk'	<i>pīta</i>	pivadi.
puṭṭha ¹	'asked'	<i>prṣṭa</i> .	pucchadi.
[usually puc-chida.]			
baddha	'bound'	<i>baddha</i>	bandhaī.
buddha	'enlightened'	<i>buddha</i>	bujjhaī.
bhaṭṭha	'fallen'	<i>bhraṣṭa</i>	
bhinṇa	'split'	<i>bhinna</i>	bhindaī.
bhīa bhīda	'frightened'	<i>bhīta</i>	biheī (Ś. bhāadi).
Ś. bhūda	'become'	<i>bhūta</i>	bhodi.
bhutta	'enjoyed'	<i>bhukta</i>	bhuñjadi.
mukka	'released'	<i>*mukna- mukta</i>	muñcadi.
muda (M. 'dead' mua maa)		<i>mṛta</i>	maradi.
mūḍha	'perplexed'	<i>mūḍha</i>	mujjhaī.
raa	'gratified'	<i>rata</i>	ramaī.
ratta	'reddened'	<i>rakta</i>	rajjadi.
ruia	'brightened'	<i>rucita</i>	ruccaī (Ś. ruccadi).
ruṭṭha	'vexed'	<i>ruṣṭa</i>	rusaī.
M. ruṇṇa (Ś. rudida)	'wept'	<i>rudita</i>	M. ruaī. Ś. rodadi roadi.
ruddha	'obstructed'	<i>ruddha</i>	rundhedi.
lagga	'fixed'	<i>lagna</i>	laggaī (Ś. laggadi).
laddha	'taken'	<i>labdha</i>	lahaī.

¹ Also 'touched' *sprṣṭa*, (phusai).

lia, līṇa	'attached'	līna	lei.
līḍha	'licked'	līḍha	lihaī.
viṇṇatta	'reported'	viṇṇapta	viṇṇāveī.
vūḍha	'carried'	ūḍha	vahaī.
samāsatttha	'consoled'	samāśvasta	samassasai. (?)
siṭṭha	'told'	śiṣṭa (✓śās)	sāhaī.
sitta	'sprinkled'	sikṭa	siñcaī.
siddha	'accomplished'	siddha	sijjhaī.
sutta	'slept', 'asleep'	supta	suvaī.
suda (M. sua)	'heard'	śruta	supedi.
suddha	'purified'	śuddha	sujjhaī.
M. haa, Ś. ha-	'killed'	hata	haṇaī.
da			
haa	'seized'	hṛta	haradi.
M. hūa (Ś. bhūda)	'become'	bhūta	hoī. ¹

§ 126. Irregularities in Present Indicative.

Regular or Normal Indicatives are of the type **pucchadi** or **kadhedi** (§ 114) and are either (a) the phonetic equivalents of Sanskrit Indicatives of the 1st Conjugation, or (b) from roots in the 2nd Conjugation, equivalents of what Sanskrit would most naturally have had, if they had been included in the 1st Conjugation. Thus we may class as *regular* such forms as (a) *gacchadi*, *icchadi*, *siñcadi*, *muñcadi*, *maradi*, *sumaradi*, *pivadi*, *phusadi*, *kuppadi*, *ṇaccadi*, *kadhedi*, *takkedi*, *cintedi*, (b) *haṇadi* (✓*han*) *śasadi* (✓*śvas*).

'Irregular' forms comprise (i) forms not of the normal type, e.g. *ṭhāī*; (ii) verbs attracted into the E class, e.g. *karedi*; (iii) forms diverging from Skt. types in (a); (iv) nasalised roots; (v) addition of *ṇ* original or by

¹ Hemacandra allows M. *hoī*, *huvaī*, *havaī*, *bhavaī*; Ś. *huvadi*, *bhavadī*, *havadi*, *bhodi*, *hodi*.

analogy; (vi) other survivals of Skt. conjugation; (vii) anomalies.

- § 127. (i) Type with 3rd Sing. in *āi* (S. *ādi*) arises (a) by *contraction*. Apa. *khāi*=*khāai*=*khādati*; (b) *survival* of form in Skt. 2nd class. M. *vāi*=*vāti* but also *vāai* (Ś. *vāadi*), M. *paḍihāi*=*pratibhāti* (Ś. *paḍihāadi*), Ś. *bhādi*=*bhāti*, *viḥādi*=*vibhāti*; (c) by *analogy* M. *ṭhāi*=**sthāti* for *tiṣṭhati* (Ś. *ciṭṭhadi*) and so with all roots ending in *ā*. *dhāi* or *dhāai*, *gāi*, *jhāi* (= Epic *dhyāti*).

Other contracted forms are Ś. *bhodi*=*bhavati*, *ṇedi*=*nayati*.

✓*dā* to give has demi *desi* *dedi*—*dēnti*.

dedi is from **dāyati*, cf. Ś. Fut. *daṣṣam*. Absol. *daṣa*.

- § 128. (ii) Many verbs are attracted to the E class (10th class in Skt.). *Examples*. **Karedi** (= *Karoti*) (distinguish from causal *kāredi*=*kārayati*), *muñcedi* (causal *moāvedi*), *hasedi*, *sumaredi*, *ciṇedi*, **suṇedī**, *bhaṇedi*, *dḥuvedi*, etc.

- § 129. (iii) ✓ *ru* has *ravaī* (1st class), *ruvai* (6th) and *rovaī* Inf. *rovium*. (Ś. has forms from *rud*. *rodidum*).

✓ *dḥau*. M. *dḥuvaī*. AMg. *dhovaī* *dhoveī* Ś. *dḥoadi*.

✓ *bhū* has M. *hoi* *huvaī*. Ś. *homi* *hosi* *bhodi*. Opt. *bhaveam* *bhave*. Infin *bhavidum*.

ruccadi=**rucyate* (transferred to 4th class) (also *roadi* Mg. *loadi*).—similarly **laggadi**, *vaḥjadi* (✓*vraḥ*), **ḥujjadi** =**yujyati* (Epic *yuñjati*).

- § 130. (iv) From *chid* come *chindaī* **chindadi**. This is natural as the root was nasalised in the Sanskrit Present. Similarly with other roots of the 7th class. *Bhindaī*, *bhañjai*, *bhuñjadi*.

The nasal in *rambhaī* (✓ *rabh*) is also familiar in Skt. derivatives. (Epic *rambhati*).

muñcadi (M. muñcāl) is regular, but M. has also muasi = *mucasi.

§ 131. (v) N. is preserved in ciṇai Ś. ciṇedi (Skt. *cinoti*), kuṇai (Vedic *kṛṇoti*), suṇedi (M. suṇai), jāṇai Ś. jāṇādi, na āṇādi, kiṇai = *kṛiṇāti*, gēṇhadi = *grhṇāti*, Ś. sakkaṇomi sakkuṇomi = *saknomi*, dhuṇai (Ś. dhoadi, Pāli dhovati) : by analogy in jiṇai (Ś. jaadi), thuṇai (✓ *stu*).

§ 132. (vi) ✓i "to go" has emi esi edi (M. ei)—enti : ✓ as to be. .mhi si atthi, mha (M. mho) ttha santi.

(Note.—Atthi the only common non-enclitic form is used with all numbers and persons).

✓ bhī. M. bihei (Ś. bhāndi).

(vii) bhaṇādi as if from bha-ṇā-mi (9th class) also bhaṇedi, suṇādi = suṇedi as if in 9th class.

✓ swap becomes suv, hence suaī and (by analogy with ruaī rovaī) sovaī Ś. sovadi.

§ 133. *Survivals of other conjugational forms.*

Imperfect. āsī = āsīt used for all persons of both numbers.

Optative. AMg. siyā = *syāt*, kujjā = *kuryāt*, būyā = *brūyāt*, sakkā = Vedic *sakṛyāt* (Pischel § 465).

Precative M. AMg. hojjā = *bhūyāt*. AMg. dējjā = *deyāt*.

Aorist. AMg. akāsī = *akārṣiḥ* or *akārṣīt*. Plural -iṃsu akarīṃsu (cf. the Aorist in Pāli).

Perfect. AMg. āhu = *āhuh*. Plural āhaṃsu.

§ 134. *Irregular Futures.*

Futures in -issadi (or M. ihii) are normally formed from the Present base : pucchissam, kadhissam, M. pucchiham kaheham (§ 118). They are also formed from the root as in Sanskrit. M. nehii = *neṣyati*, but Ś. ṇaissadi, Ś. gamissadi.

From ✓ bhū various present bases are used to form the future. Ś. bhavissam, huvissam, Mg. huviśsam M. hohii hossam.

✓ *Sthā* M. *ṭhāhii* (pres. *ṭhāi*). *Ś. ciṭṭhissadi* (pres. *ciṭṭhadi*). Other forms represent the Sanskrit—*syāmi* especially in M. AMg: so *dacchaṃ*=*drakṣyāmi*, (2. s. *dacchisi*, 3. s. *dacchii*, 3 pl. *dacchinti*), *mōcchaṃ* (✓ *muc*) *vēcchaṃ* (✓ *vid*), *rōcchaṃ* (✓ *rud*) *vōcchaṃ* (✓ *vac*). *dacchaṃ* and the rest are not used in *Ś. Mg*.

Ś. pēkkhissam (M. *pēcchissam*) *rodissam*, *vedissam*. Causatives and others in E-class form Futures (a) as in Sanskrit (omitting intervocal *y*). *Ś. kadhaissam moāvaiṣṣasi*=**mocāpayiṣyasi*, *ṇiaṭṭaiṣṣadi*=*nivartayīṣyati* (b) M. AMg. from the e-stem: *vattehāmi*=*varṭayīṣyāmi* (c) omitting *aya*=e. M. *kahissam*, *Ś. kadhissam*, M. *puloissam*=*pralokayiṣyāmi* *Ś. takkissadi*=*tarkayīṣyati*, *sussūsaissam*=*śuśrūṣayīṣyāmi* Mg. *māliṣṣasi*=*mārayiṣyasi*.

✓ *dā* has *Ś. daiṣsam* M. *dāham*, ✓ *kr* has *Ś. karissam* M. also *kāham*.

§ 135. Irregular Passives.

(a) Many passives that are often called irregular as not being formed with the commonest ending *-ijjaī Ś. iadi*, are regular equivalents of Sanskrit passives. (§ 119. (i)) e.g. *jujjadi*=*yujyate*, *gammaī*=*gamayate*. Other examples are:—*Khippai* (*kṣip*), *luppai* (*lup*), *bhajjai* (*bhaj*), *bajjhai* (*badh*: *dhy* becomes *jjh* § 44), *rujjhai* (*rudh*), *ārabbhai* (*ārabh*), *gijjai* (*gā*), *khajjai* (*khād*), *labbhai* *Ś. labbhadi* (*labh*), *chijjai* (*chid*), *bhijjai* (*bhid*), *bhujjai* (*bhuj*), *muccai* (*muc*), *vuccai* (*vac*), *tirai* (*tr*) *kirai* (*kr*).

(b) Others are similarly formed from obsolete roots or modified forms of roots, e.g. *vubbhai*=*uhyate* (from **vubh*), *dubbhai*=*duhyate*, *libbhai*=*lihyate*, *rubbhai*=*rudhyate*, *ghēppai*=*grhyate*; and with *uv* for *ū* *ruvvai*=**ruvyate* (*Ś. rodīadi*), *suvvai* (*śru*) (*Ś. suṇīadi*), *thuvvai* (*stu*), *dhuuvvai* (*dhū*) also

dhunijjāī. Similar are civvai (cīv for ci) also ciñijjāī, Ś. ciadi, jivvai (jiv for ji).¹

(c) ādhappai is a causative passive=ādhāpyate, so also vidhappai.

(d) jammai, "is born," is derived from janman Pkt. jamma; similar is the case with hammai (✓han) khammai (✓khan).

Anomalous summai (kru), cimmai (✓ci).

Note.—Śaurasenī and Māgadhi often prefer the form from the present base. M. labbhai, Ś. labbhadi, but also lambhādi; M. muccai, Ś. muñciadi; M. suvvai, Ś. sunīadi, Mg. sunīadi; M. ruvvai, Ś. roḍiadi; M. bhujjai, Ś. bhuñjīadi; M. kiraī, Ś. kariadi (AMg. kajjai=*karyate); M. ṇajjai, Ś. jāñīadi; M. bhaṇṇai, Ś. bhañīadi.

§ 136. Infinitives (Variations).

The commonest form especially in Śaurasenī is that derived from *itum* (M. *ium*, Ś. *idum*) added to the present base, i.e. *gacchidum*, *aṇucitṭhidum* (*sthā*), *geṇhidum* (*grāh*), *jāṇidum* (*jñā*), *dahidum* (*dah*), *khividum* (*kṣip*), *haridum* (*hr*). Causatives, *kāredum*, *dhāredum*, *daṃsedum*=*darśayitum* (sometimes uncontracted Ś. *piattāidum*=*nivartayitum*), or by analogy with A-stems: *dhāridum*, *māridum*, *kadhidum*.

Equivalents of Sanskrit forms in *-tum* are also found in Śaur.: but are commoner in M.

Ś. *thādum* (*sthā*), *pādum* (to drink), *kādum*, M. *kāum* (*kr*), *gantum* (*gam*). M. *bhōttum*=*bhoktum*, *daṭṭhum*=*draṣṭum*, *dāum* (*dā*), *ṇeum* (*nā*), *pāum* (*pā*), Ś. *pādum*, JM. *pivium*, *soum* (*śrotum*), *jeum* (*ji*) (AMg. *jiñium*),

¹ The two passives civvai jivvai are assigned to *ci* and *ji* by the Grammarians. They have been explained as analogous to the forms from roots in u or ū. Pischel held that civvai was a regular passive from *civ* given in the Dhātupāṭha (= 'take' or 'cover') and jivvai probably from *jiv* (= 'please'). Vide Pischel, § 537.

laddhum (*labh*), vodhum (*vah*), chëttum (*chid*), bhettum (*bhid*), möttum (*muc*), nāum (*jñā*). Similarly formed are ghëttum (§ 19) (= **ghyp-tum* for *grahitum*)¹ sōttum (= **sov-tum* for *svaptum* cf. rōttum = *rotum*). ✓*vac* has M. vōttum Ś. vattum.

Ardha-Māgadhi often uses the *-tum* form as a gerund, so that kāum means *kṛtvā*. For the Infinitive this dialect prefers a form in *ttae* or *ittae*, ciṭṭhittae (*sthā*), gacchittae (*gam*). This is derived from a Dative Infinitive as found in Vedic.

§ 137. **Gerundives** (Varieties). (cf. § 121.)

- (a) From *-tava*, either (i) with the present stem, or (ii) with the root (strong form).
 - (i) pucchidavva, gacchidavva, hodavva (§ 4) or bhavidavva, apuciṭṭhidavva, dādavva, suṇidavva, jānidavva, gēṇhidavva.
 - (ii) sodavva M. soavva (*śru*), ghëttavva, kādavva (§ 63), M. kāavva (*kr*).
- (b) From *-nīya*. M.AMg. *-añijja*, Ś. Mg. *-añīa*: karaṇīa, daṃsaṇīa, (from Present stem pucchaṇīa), M. karaṇijja, daṃsaṇijja.
- (c) From *-ya. kajja* (§ 50) = *kārya*. AMg. vōjjha = *vāhya*; from Present stems: gējjha (§ 70) = **grhya* from present stem **grha*.²

¹ Also M. gahiup, AMg. giṇhiup, JM. gēṇhiup, Ś. gēṇhiduṇ.

² This is Pischel's derivation. However *grāhya* would become **gajjha*, and association with the group gēṇhadi ghëttum, etc., might account for the change of vowel *a* to *ē*.

CHAPTER X.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRAKRITS.

The rules and examples given in the last six chapters deal mainly with Māhārāṣṭrī and Śaurasenī, other languages being mentioned incidentally.

The principal peculiarities of some of these may now be brought together.

Māgadhi. It is a matter for regret that the sources of information about this language are not more abundant, as it is in some ways the most interesting of the Prakrits. We have here striking variations in phonetics that are not easily accounted for.

Ś for S (𑀲 for स) is an equation that is reflected in the modern languages of the East of India, where people speak, and even write of the "Shām Ved" and "Sheeta." As other Prakrits use only स *s* this law should cause the student no difficulty: *bhaviśśadi* is easily recognised as the equivalent of Ś. *bhavissadi*, *taśśim* of *tassim*, *śā* of *sā*, *puttaśśa* of *puttassa*, and so on.

L for R (𑀲 for र) is more striking, especially at the beginning of a word. *lāṇo* = "kings."

puliśe = Ś. *puriso*, *galuḍa* = Ś. *garuḍa*, *Cāludatta*, *ovāliḍa-śalīla* = *apavāritaśarīra*, *śamale* = *samare*, *ṇagalantala* = *nagarāntara*.

This change *l* for *r* is found occasionally in other Prakrits (§ 26) and in Pali (*taluno* = *taruno*); it is found also in the Vedic language, where *alam* ✓ *kṛ* replaces *aram*-(*kṛnoti*), and ✓ *luc* replaces *ruc*. There are many instances in other languages, and it is often difficult to determine which was the original sound.

It is, however, remarkable to find an Aryan dialect without an R sound at all. The modern dialects of Bihar and Bengal have not replaced every *r* with an *l*. Perhaps this rule for dramatic Māgadhi is a conventional exaggeration of a marked

tendency of the Eastern dialects. Possibly as Māgadhi is put in the mouths of only low-class people, it represents only the habit of a non-āryan stratum of society, which like the Chinese coolies of to-day may have had no R's.

On the other hand if we go back to Aśoka's time (3rd cent. B.C.) we find the same change in the Eastern dialect of the Inscriptions which seems to have been the language of the Court at Patna and which was used on the Pillars now at Allahabad and Delhi and with slight variations in the Rock Inscription at Kalsi.

Y remains and replaces J (य for ज).

yadhā=Ś. jadhā (§ 1), yāṇadi=jānāti.

yāṇidavvaṃ=Ś. jāṇidavvaṃ, yaṇavada=janapada.

yāyade=jāyate. (jh becomes yh. Yhatti=jhaṭṭi.)

Dy. rj. ry. all become yy. So that where Śaurasenī has jj,

Māgadhi has yy. (य्य for ज्ञ).

ayya=adya or ārya (Ś. ajja).

avayya=avadya, mayya=madya.

(dhy becomes yyh : mayyhaṇṇa=majjhaṇṇa § 74).

ayyuna=arjuna, kayya=kārya (kaḥja § 50).

duyyana=durjana.

From these examples it is clear that य in Māgadhi represents a front palate fricative different from the semi-vowel sound in English "yes." The equivalent of य was used in the North-west to express a foreign sound written Z in Greek. So on coins of King Azes we find the genitive Ayasa. Words spelt in Bengali with the equivalent of ज्ञ, are pronounced in some dialects with a sound resembling Z in 'zeal' or zh in 'azure.' A similar sound is commonly given to य in many words, e.g. (य=ये pronounced zhe.

Ñy, ny, jñ, ñj become ññ.

puñña=punya (Ś. puṇṇa § 48). añña=anya (Ś. aṇṇa).

kaññakā=kanyakā. lañño=rājñah (Ś. raṇṇo § 99).

aññali=añjali (Ś. keeps ñj).

Medial cch becomes śc. (क् becomes च.)¹

gaśca=*gaccha*, iściadi=*icchati* (**icchyate*), uścaladi=*ucchalati*, puścadi=*prcchati*.

tiliści peskadi=M. *tiricchi pēcchai=tiryak prekṣate*.

A sibilant is retained at the beginning of a group of consonants. Grammarians differ as to which sibilant should be written. MSS. vary too much to give much help in the matter.

Ṣka. शुक् becomes सुक् according to Hemacandra, otherwise we find शुक्के *śuṣke=śuṣkaḥ*, Tuluśka=*Turuśka*.

Ṣṭa sṭh become ṣṭa (or ṣṭa): कष्ट becomes कसु or कऱु *suṣṭhu* becomes *śuṣṭu* or *śuṣṭu*.

Ṣpa, ṣpha become spa, spha, ṇisphala=*niṣphala* (M.Ś. *ṇipphala*, § 38).

Ska, skha. paskhaladi=*praskhalati*.

Sta. stha become sta (or ṣṭa) haṣṭe or haste=*hastah* (M.Ś. *hattho* § 38), uvastida=*upasthita*.

Spa. Buhaspadi=Bṛhaspati (or Bihaśpadi).

Kṣa becomes ska. peskadi=*prekṣate* (or it is written ska. paśka=*paśa*. Hemacandra says paḥka, i.e. with visarga *jihvāmūlīya*).

The real Māgadhi sound may have been neither the च nor the ञ of the Midland Sanskrit. These groups being difficult, it is not surprising to find that MSS. generally write the assimilated forms *tth*, etc.

¹ As verbal forms in *ccha* go back to I.E. forms in *-SKA* the Māgadhi śc might be regarded as more archaic than the Vedic cch (however pronounced): cf. Slavonic, but this is considered inadmissible as Māgadhi has śc also for secondary cch as in uścaladi, maścali (=Fish. *matsya-lī*-Pr. *maccha*), cf. Hindī *machlī*. On the other hand if originally correct for icchadi, etc., the same group would be readily introduced in other cases where Śaurasenī, etc., had cch.

rth becomes st. (or śt) so tista=*īrtha*. aste=*ārtha*. This may be merely conventional analogy,¹ e.g. Śaurasenī hattho : Māgadhī haste ∴ Ś. attho : Mg. aste. In **grammar** the two characteristic points are Nom. Sing. in -e. śe haste=so hattho and hage="I" (§ 107). Otherwise the grammar closely follows Śaurasenī.

Some *Dialects of Māgadhī* appear in the plays.

Śākāri is spoken by the King's brother-in-law in the Little Clay Cart.

Peculiarities.—A weak y before palatals. Yeiṣṭha=*tiṣṭha*.² ḍa in Past Participles especially from roots in r. kaḍa=*krta* (the same feature is found in AMg.). Gen. Sing. in āhu as well as aśśa Cāludattāha. Loc. Sing. āhiṃ. pavahaṇāhiṃ=*pravaḥaṇe* Voc. Plur. āho. (Vedic-*āsa*). These last three points resemble Apabhraṃśa.

Cāṇḍālī and Śābarī appear to be dialects of Māgadhī.

Māthura and the two gamblers in the Mṛcchakaṭikā speak a dialect called Ḍhakkī by Pischel, who supposed it to be a dialect of Māgadhī. Sir George Grierson has shown that the form Ṭakkī has better authority and ascribes it to the country of the Ṭakkas round about Sialkot.³

Ardha-Māgadhī. Jacobi called this Jaina Prakrit and regarded it as an older, more archaic Māhāraṣṭrī. The Indian grammarians called the language of the old Jain Sūtras

¹ On the other hand the change *rt* becomes *ṣ* is found in Iranian. Avestan maṣyo=*martya*. G.I.P., I, § 289.

² Mārkaṇḍeya gives this for Māgadhī and Vṛcaḍa Apabhraṃśa, Yeilaṃ=*ciraṃ*. The pronunciation is not clear (*vide* Selections, Māgadhī).

³ If Ṭakkī was a Panjab dialect it is strange that Mārkaṇḍeya should identify this with the Drāviḍī Vibhāṣā. (See Grierson, J.R.A.S., 1913. p. 882; 1918, p. 513.) Ṭakkī according to Mārkaṇḍeya is a "mutual mixture of Sanskrit and Śaurasenī" employed by "professional gamblers and by merchants of lowly position." The vowel *u* often appears at the end of a word, but not always. It has both *sa* and *śa*, *la* and *ra*. In the Panjab Hills there is a common script called Ṭakrī or Ṭākrī generally derived from the same name of a people, Ṭakka.

“Ārsam” from R̥si. Hemacandra explains that all his rules have exceptions in “Ārṣa.” Trivikrama, another grammarian, excluded “Ārṣa” from his treatise, because its meanings were *rūḍha*, or conventional, not strictly in accordance with etymology, i.e. not based on Sanskrit.

Namisādhū commenting on Rudraṭa's Kāvya-lamkāra (2-12), derives the word Prakrit from *prakṛti* in the sense of natural speech free from the rules of grammarians, or from *prāk kṛta*, ‘created of old!’ because, says he, the Prakrit of the Ārṣa canon, Ardha-māgadhī is the language of the gods. *Ārisa-vaṇṇe siddham devāṇaṃ Addhamāgahā vāṇī*. Obviously Nami-sādhū was a Jain. The Jains indeed supposed that Ardha-Māgadhī, the language in which Mahāvīra preached, was the original language from which all others were derived.¹

There is some difference between the prose and verse portions of the Canon. Verses often have Nom. Sing. in -o instead of the characteristic -e (like Mg.), gerunds in *tūṇa ūṇa* (like M.) while prose prefers *tā* or *tāṇam* (§ 122).

Other points are: Verse *mēccha*, prose *milakkhu*. Verse *kuṇai*, prose *kuvvai* (= **kurvati*). The verse dialect is thus somewhat nearer to M. than the prose.

Ardha-Māgadhī agrees with Māgadhī in the Nom. Sing. in -e, the use of Gen. Sing. *tava*; past participles in *ḍa* for *ta* after roots in *r* (but not always); in *ka* becomes *ga* “Asoga” (but this is rare in Mg.); and in Pluri of -a in Voc. Sing. (common in Apabhraṃśa).

It differs markedly in the retention of *ra* and *sa*. In general AMg. (like Pali) retains more archaic features than the dramatic Prakrits. AMg. is assigned by the Bhāratīya-nāṭya-śāstra (followed by Sāhityadarpaṇa) to servants, Rājputs, and the heads of guilds. The Jain monks, in the plays who might be expected to speak AMg. appear to speak ordinary Māgadhī.²

¹ Vide Pischel, § 16.

² One of the dialects in the fragments of Buddhist dramas found in Central Asia is classed by Lüders as Old Ardha-Māgadhī.

AMg. differs in many respects from Māhārāṣṭrī.¹

Phonetics.—am becomes ām before eva and avi (=api).

iti becomes i after pluti vowel or in iti vā.

prati drops i: paḍuppanna=*pratyutpanna* (rare in other dialects).

dentals for palatals. teicchā=*cikitsā*.

abā=yathā.

use of sandhi consonants (§ 78).

Noun: dative in -ttāe (§ 92),

instrumental in sā (§ 104),

locative in -ṃsi (§ 92 v.).

Verbs: ✓khyā ākkhaī (Pāli ācikkhati) M. akkhāī, kuvvai (in prose, see above).

Relics of Aorists, e.g., 3 plur. pucchīṃsu.

Infinitives in ṭṭu -ittu used as gerunds, e.g.,

kaṭṭu (means *kṛtvā*), avahaṭṭu (means *apahrtya*)

suṇittu, jāṇittu.

Infinitives in -ttae, -ittae (§ 136).

Gerunds in -ttā, -ttāṇaṃ, -ccā, -ccāṇa(ṃ),

-yāṇa(ṃ).

Moreover, where they agree what is common in AMg. is often rare in M. Cerebralisation is much commoner in AMg. and so is the change *la* for *ra*.

The vocabulary is also often quite distinct.

It will be obvious that AMg. differs still more from Śauraseni.

The later Jain writings belong to times when the sect had spread more widely and were influenced by other dialects. Owing possibly to the popularity of this religion among the rich mercantile communities on the West coast, the non-canonical writings of the Śvetāmbara Jains are in a language which may be regarded as a form of Māhārāṣṭrī, although it

¹ Jacobi considered the language of the Jain Canon to be an older form of Māhārāṣṭrī. Kalpa Sūtra, S.B.E., XXII. Pischel showed this view to be untenable. Pr. Gr., § 18.

retains a number of the peculiarities of AMg., e.g., infinitive in *-ittu*, gerund in *-ittā* and *ga* for *ka*. This is the main dialect of Jacobi's Selected Narratives in Māhārāṣṭrī, and is generally known as **Jain Māhārāṣṭrī**.

The language of the Digambara canon has Nom. Sing. in *o*: *t*, *th* become *d*, *dh*. Hence it has been called **Jain Śaurasenī**. It has however much that is foreign to Śaurasenī, but found in either M. or AMg. In the direction of Gujarat were many strongholds of Jainism, and here the Śaurasenī type of dialect would meet Māhārāṣṭrī. That JŚ. preserves rather more of the peculiarities of AMg. than JM. does, is probably due to the fact that it is somewhat older.

The resemblances and differences of the principal Prakrits given above would not necessarily lead to a closer classification. We have an Eastern Prakrit (Māgadhī), a Southern Prakrit (Māhārāṣṭrī), and a Central Prakrit (Śaurasenī). Ardhamāgadhī appears to resemble the Southern more than the Central Prakrit. Hoernle,¹ on the basis of a comparative study of some of the modern Indo-Aryan languages, supposed that the whole of Aryan-speaking India was at one time divided between two languages, a "*Śaurasenī tongue*" and a "*Māgadhī tongue*." Māhārāṣṭrī he regarded as an artificial literary language, without any direct relation to the spoken language of Māhārāṣṭram. Further study of the Prakrits and of the modern dialects has shown that this view is untenable.

Māhārāṣṭrī (and Jain Māhārāṣṭrī) has peculiarities which can be traced in modern Marāṭhī, and there can be no doubt that this Prakrit was based on the language of the Marāṭha country.²

Grierson³ with more abundant material has developed the

¹ Grammar of the Gaudian Languages, 1880. Introd., p. xxx.

² See Introduction to volume on Marāṭhī in the Linguistic Survey of India.

³ See Article on Prakrit in Encyclop. Britannica, 11th edition, and chapter on Language in Imperial Gazetteer of India.

idea of the geographical classification of the Prakrits on the basis of a comparison with modern dialects. His classification is—

Central Prakrit Śaurasenī.
Outer Prakrits E. Māgadhī. S. Māhārāṣṭrī.
Intermediate Ardha-Māgadhī.

This is a convenient classification inasmuch as Śaurasenī is the most Sanskritic, and the representative of the Madhyadeśa, which was the centre of Hindu culture after the early Rigvedic times: while literary centres at a distance from this middle point naturally show more independence from Sanskrit. This classification is indeed connected with a theory relating to the immigration of the Aryan-speaking tribes into the Peninsula. The speakers of the dialects out of which classical Sanskrit was created, and on which later on Śaurasenī was based, are supposed to have forced their way into the Madhyadeśa some time after a previous Aryan invasion. The descendants of those first-comers produced the "Outer Band" of languages.

Much may be said both for and against this particular theory as an explanation of certain linguistic facts. It is however possible to accept a classification based on such facts, without necessarily accepting this particular explanation.

A weak point in the classification might appear to be the position of Ardha-Māgadhī. If this was centred in Oude, one would expect the language to be roughly speaking half Māgadhī and half Śaurasenī. Now Māgadhī, as far as we know it, hardly differs from Śaurasenī except in striking phonetic variations. If we allowed Ardha-Māgadhī a Nom. Sing. in *e*, a certain amount of *l* for *r*, and *ś* for *s* with perhaps some traces of the other phonetic peculiarities of Māgadhī, we could invent a Prakrit that would fit in with the scheme, but it would be quite different to the real Ardha-Māgadhī of the old Jain Canon. Eastern Hindi does indeed lie between Western Hindi and the dialects of Bihar, and combines some of the peculiarities

of the languages on either side; but the Prakrit Ardha-Māgadhi does not look as if it occupied the same position or was the ancestor of Eastern Hindi.

It must, however, be remembered that this classification deals primarily with the spoken languages on which the literary languages were based. The literary Prakrits were not all crystallised at the same time, and so do not represent strictly contemporary dialects. Ardha-Māgadhi is obviously more archaic than Śauraseni. It has indeed been suggested that the Eastern dialect of Aśoka's inscriptions should be regarded as an older form of Ardha-Māgadhi. Lüders calls it Old Ardha-Māgadhi. This, it is presumed, was the current language of the Mauryan court. Very similar, it is thought, was the language in which the teachings of Gautama Buddha were first recorded, before either the Pali Canon or the Sanskrit Canon was established.

A language widely used in the Ganges valley would be quite likely to be neither pure Māgadhi nor pure Śauraseni. Without necessarily being exactly the dialect of Kāśi either, it might very well be based on the speech of the country lying intermediate between the two ends of the valley. Later on when the centre of Jainism had travelled further to the West, Later Ardha-Māgadhi would have taken on the Māhārāṣṭri colouring which we find in the Jain Canon. Other circumstances had in the meantime led to the conversion of the Buddhist scriptures into Pali. (See S. Lévi: *Journal Asiatique*, 1912, p. 495.)

Paiśāci Prākṛit.—Paiśāci lies outside the circle of languages dealt with so far. The term seems to have been used (a) of the language of demons "Bhūtabhāṣā," (b) of a number of uncivilized languages, including some Apabhraṃśas, (c) the Paiśāci dialect of the grammarians (especially Hemacandra) with a subdialect Cūlikā Paiśīci (C.P.). This Paiśāci dialect is archaic in character. Its chief peculiarity is the substitution of surd mutes for sonants. Tāmōtara = *Dāmodara*. C.P. nakara = *nagara*, rācā = *rājā*, khamma = *gharma*, kantappa = *kandarpa*.

na ण becomes *na* न, *la* ल becomes ल *la* : *ya* य remains. Intervocal consonants are not dropped. Aspirates are not reduced to *h*; *jñ*, *ny* become *ññ* (as in Mg. and probably every other dialect at a sufficiently early stage).

Who were the speakers of this dialect? The Shāhbāzgarhi Edict agrees with this dialect in a number of particulars. The Brhatkathā of Guṇāḍhya was composed, according to the story, in Paisāci. This work was popular in Kashmir in the 11th century. Somadeva produced one version in the Kathā-saritsāgara, and Kṣemendra a shorter one in the Brhatkathā-mañjarī. Some scholars have concluded that Cūlikā Paisāci was a dialect of the North-West of India. Sir George Grierson connects it with the Dard and Kāfir languages of the Hindu Kush, including Shiṇā and the under-layer of Kashmīrī.¹

On the other hand it is admitted that Guṇāḍhya was a South-Indian. The Brhatkathā was composed many centuries before that late literary development in Kashmir which produced Kṣemendra, Bilhaṇa, Somadeva and Kalhaṇa. ण *na* becomes न *na*, and ल becomes ल *la* are suggestive of Dravidian influence. Other features, such as the retention of medial *t*, and of *y*, are merely archaic. Surd for sonant can be paralleled in the South as well as in the North. It is a common corruption when a language is adopted by an alien race.² The student will remember the Welsh parson, Sir Hugh Evans, in the Merry Wives of Windsor. Speakers of Gaelic have the same tendency. Any such corrupt dialect on the fringes of Aryan speech would

¹ Vide the Pisāca Languages of North-Western India. R. As. Soc. Mon. Vol. VIII, 1906. The author's theory that these, mostly mixed, dialects should be provided with a separate compartment between the Iranian and Indian subdivisions of Aryan, because they combine Indian and Iranian peculiarities, is not convincing. Nor is the connection with C. Paisāci obvious, as the main peculiarity of C.P. (surd for sonant) is *exceptional* in this area.

² It is quite probable that the same change in Armenian (tasn = 'ten') and Teutonic (Gothic taihun) is due to the same cause.

necessarily disappear with the continued extension of Aryan speech. So that it seems quite as possible that the original Cookscomb¹ Demons belonged to the Vindhya as that they were Cannibals of Kashmir.²

Old Prākṛit. The oldest Prākṛit recorded is found in the **Inscriptions of Aśoka.** The Kharoṣṭhī script was used in the North-West (Śāhbāzgarhī and Mānsehrā) but all the other inscriptions, whether on rocks or on pillars, are in the oldest form of Brāhmī writing. The language used is not so uniform. There is a marked contrast between the Eastern dialect and the Western.

The Eastern dialect is found with only minor variations on the pillars in the Ganges-Jumna basin and in the rock edicts of Kālsī and Orissa.

In this dialect *ra* is represented by *la* and the Nom. sing. of masculine and neuter nouns of the *-a* declension ends in *-e* as in Māgadhi. On the other hand we have *sa* and not the palatal *śa* (but also *śa* at Kālsī.) This language has been called Māgadhi but Lüders claims that it is really Ardha-Māgadhi. Whatever be the best name for it, this seems to have been the language used by Aśoka and his Court. The influence of this official language shows itself in the other inscriptions of the West and North, which are evidently not in pure local dialects. Forms due to this influence are generally called *Magadhisms*.

The West is represented by the Rock Edict of Gīrnār. The language here has Nom. sing. in *-o* and neuter *-am*, with *ra* and *sa*. (Magadhisms are *priye*, *jane* for *priyo*, *jano*, and *mūle* for *mūlam*, etc.) In a number of particulars it reminds us of Pali, but it is not identical with that language.

¹ If that is the meaning of *cūlikā*, *cūlikā*.

² References: Grierson's Monograph, pp. 1 and 2. Stan Konow: Home of Paśācī Z.D.M.G. lxiv, pp. 95 ff. Grierson. Z.D.M.G. lxvi, pp. 393-421.

See also Dardic Languages in the Linguistic Survey of India and Morgenstierne: Report on a Linguistic Mission to Afghanistan.

One may suppose that this Western dialect represents more or less closely the current language of Ujjain, which was the capital of an important province in the Mauryan Empire.

Inscriptions found in the South of India resemble the Western rather than the Eastern edicts, but have their own peculiarities.

The North-Western edicts differ from both East and West, Mānsehrī has more Magadhisms than Śāhbāzgarhī. Both have *ra*, *sa* and *śa*. Śāhb. prefers Nom. sing. *-o* neut. *-am* while Mān. prefers the *-e* of (Ardha)Māgadhi. Both preserve many conjuncts with *r*, often with metathesis: *Priyadrasi* instead of *Piyadasi*; *bhūtapruva*=Girnār *bhūtapurvam*=Dhauri *hūtapulavā*; Śāhb. *trayo*=Girnār *trī*; Śāhb. *mrugo*, Mān. *mrige*=Girnār *mago*=Eastern *mige*.

This last example illustrates another difference between East and West. (Cf. § 60.)

Śāhbāzgarhī retains *ṣ* as in *ṣamitaviya* but at Girnār we find *chamitave* and in the East *khamitave*. (Cf. § 40.)

Conjuncts such as *pr* in *priya* which are found both in the West and the North-West, were regarded at one time as *Sanskritisms*. They are rather survivals of the old phonetics. In the modern dialects of the North-West such conjuncts still exist e.g., Lahndā *tre* 'three', cf. Sindhi *ṭraṇ*.

When comparing the North-West forms with others it should be borne in mind that Kharoṣṭhī does not distinguish long vowels from short.

It should also be remembered that neither the Kharoṣṭhī nor the Brāhmī of Aśoka's inscriptions writes doubled consonants. Thus we have *cakavāke* not *cakkavāke*, *cakkhudāne* not *cakkhudāne*.

The Bairāt-Bhābrā inscription now at Calcutta mentions some of Aśoka's favourite passages of Scripture. The language of this inscription has been much discussed. The forms *Lāghula* which appears as *Rāhula* in Pāli, and *adhigicya* (= *adhikṛtya*) cannot be paralleled in the edicts. They seem to indicate an

earlier language of the Buddhist scriptures. (See above p. 64.) The forms *Priyadasi*, *sarve*, *prāsāde*, and *abhipretam* which Hultzsch reads on this rock appear strange in a dialect which has *la* for all the single *ras*. It must be admitted that all these conjunct *ras* depend on the perception of a small dash, which is in no case very clear and is perhaps in every case nothing but a slight unevenness in the stone.

It will be seen that the division of the Aśokan dialects does not coincide with that of later Prakrits. This is not surprising. Unless several centres of literary culture maintain a continuous tradition the distribution of languages used for general purposes is likely to be different after the lapse of several centuries. Among the Prakrits used in the Drama there is nothing to represent the language of the Panjab and North-West. We have noted the claim put forward on behalf of Paisāci Prakrit. There is evidence of another Prakrit being used by the Buddhists of the North. The fragments of a Kharoṣṭhī manuscript of the Dhammapada found near Khotan, which is known as the Dutreuil de Rhins manuscript, show certain peculiarities that are found in modern dialects of the North-West. *Journal Asiatique* (Senart.), 1898, p. 193. (J. Bloch.), 1912, p. 331.

Pāli. *Pāli* originally meaning a "boundary, limit, or line" was applied to the *Canon* of the Hīnayāna Buddhists. Thence it is used of the *language* of that Canon, found also in some non-canonical books: all being preserved in what were originally the missionary Churches of Ceylon, Burma and Siam. Thence again 'Pāli' is sometimes applied to (a) the inscriptions of Aśoka, although these comprise three or four distinct dialects; (b) the official court language of Aśoka's Empire, a form of Middle Indian widely understood,¹ and (c) 'monumental Prakrit' including all the inscriptions down to the time when Sanskrit ousted Prakrit (or "Pāli").² The Pāli language of

¹ See Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*.

² This wide use of "Pāli" is made by Dr. Otto Franke, *Pāli und Sanskrit*.

the Buddhist books forming a separate academic subject (a classical language appropriate to Buddhists of Burma), has not been much studied in India. Nevertheless it is important for the study of (a) the history of Indian speech, and (b) the Old Prakrit inscriptions.

For the study of classical Pali numerous grammars, readers, texts and translations are available.¹ Only a very general description need be given here.

Characteristics of Pali. Pali retains more of the old grammatical system than AMg. The ātmanepada is commoner; Aorists, especially the S-Aorists, abound. (The Aorist and Imperfect have fused together). The reduplicated Perfect is rare, but occurs. There are more survivals of the old conjugational classes, e.g., *suṇoti*=Ś. *suṇādi*; *karoti* (Ātm. *kubbate*)=Ś. *karedi*; *dadāti* (also *deti*)=Ś. *dedi*.

In Phonetics the striking points are :—the sibilant is dental ञ, *y* remains, *r* sometimes becomes *l*, but not always as in Mg., *n* is sometimes cerebralised but not always. Intervocal consonants generally remain, and surds are only exceptionally replaced by sonants. Hence we have *bhavati*, or *hoti*, *katheti*, *pucchati*, *gacchati*, etc. : *mato*=*mytaḥ*, *kato*=*kṛtaḥ*.

In some words conjuncts like *dr-*, *br-* remain.

Svarabhakti is common. Ārya becomes *ayya* or *ariya*.

From these examples it will be seen that Pali is more archaic than the Prakrits described above, with the exception of the Aśokan dialects.

The geographical basis of Pali has been disputed. The Buddha was supposed by tradition to have preached in Māgadhi. The Scriptures were naturally supposed by Southern Buddhists to be in the language of the Buddha. Therefore Pali should be Māgadhi. As a matter of fact it is not. The Nom. Sing. in -o, the presence of *sa*, *ra*, *ja* show this clearly. Some regard it as the language of Ujjain, whence Mahinda,

¹ See Bibliography.

the son of Aśoka, took the sacred Canon to Ceylon, others as the Aryan language of the Kalinga country.

Another view, finding some points of resemblance with Paisāci (unvoicing of sonant stops), prefers some point near the Vindhya, while others again would bring Pali to Taxila to get this colouring. Geiger returning to the tradition of Māgadhi thinks Pali may have developed from some kind of Ardha-Māgadhi, though it is not the unmixed language of any area.

If however the Pali Canon is not the oldest literary version, the argument based on tradition vanishes. Buddha's preaching and the earliest records thereof were doubtless in an Eastern speech. Afterwards they were rendered in other dialects and one of these new versions became the Pali Canon. Dr. S. K. Chatterji says that this Pali is shown by its phonology and morphology to be a Western dialect of the Midland (an old form of Śauraseni) but retaining many relics of the original dialect. When the domination of the Mauryas declined the wide use of the Eastern official language (Ardha-Māgadhi) came to an end. It was succeeded, it would appear, in many districts by a Western *lingua franca* akin to Pali, which appears in the inscription of Khāravēla.

Whatever may be the exact truth of the matter, it is clear that Pali contains several different strands in its composition and that it varies also according to its age. The oldest type is seen in the Gāthās, then come the prose portions of the Canon followed by non-canonical literature and finally still later layers. The development of Pali has been influenced by Sanskrit.

Of the **Prakrit Inscriptions** later than Aśoka many are too brief for their dialect to be classified with certainty. Khāravēla's inscription at the entrance to the Hāthigumphā Cave, usually assigned to the second century B.C., resembles the Western or Southern dialects of Aśoka's inscriptions rather than the Eastern. In many respects it resembles Pali but in others it differs from that language.

An inscription in the Jogīmārā Cave on Rāmgarh Hill appears to be in an old form of Māgadhi.

Aśvaghosha. Some fragments of palm-leaf manuscripts found in Central Asia¹ and pieced together by Prof. Lüders reveal portions of two Buddhist dramas. In one of these only Sanskrit is used, at any rate in the surviving portions. In the other play, which is ascribed to Aśvaghosha the famous Buddhist writer of Kanishka's time, more than one Prakrit has been used. The Rascal speaks a form of Māgadhi: $s > ś$, $r > l$, nom. sing. e for o . In some respects the Prakrit is more archaic than the Māgadhi of the Grammarians and the Dramas: *ahakaṃ* "I" for *hage*, *kiśsa* for *kiśa*. Lüders classes this as Old Māgadhi. The speech of another character, which closely resembles the dialect of the Pillar Inscriptions is thought to represent an old stage of Ardha-Māgadhi. The dialect of the Courtesan and the Jester appears to be Old Śauraseni. It retains intervocal consonants, n is not cerebralised and y does not become j .

An intermediate form of Prakrit representing a stage of development roughly half-way between Aśvaghosha and Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūti, etc. has been recognised by some scholars in the Trivandrum plays ascribed by their discoverer to Bhāsa. At first sight no doubt the Prakrit in these plays appears to be later than that used by Aśvaghosha and more archaic than that of the Gupta poets. If we date Bhāsa in the second or third century A.D. and if we can accept these plays as the work of Bhāsa, several points fit in quite well.²

Unfortunately we do not know that the plays were written by Bhāsa. We know them only from South Indian MSS. and South Indian MSS. of plays written in the seventh century and even later preserve similar features.

¹ They were found by Dr. von Le Coq in one of the Cave Temples of Ming Ōi to the West of Kucha. They have been reproduced in facsimile and edited with a translation and notes by Prof. Lüders, *Bruchstücke Buddhistischer Dramen*. Berlin, 1911.

² See V. Lesdy. Z.D.M.G. 1918, 203-208, and Wilhelm Printz. Bhāsa's Prakrit. Frankfurt, 1921.

The South Indian traditional spelling of Prakrit was evidently more archaic than that of the North. In the South, where the ordinary speech was Dravidian, the pronunciation of Prakrit would be less liable to change than in the North.

The archaic forms found in the Southern MSS. are of interest for the history of Prakrit, but there is no conclusive evidence so far to connect them with Bhāṣa in particular or with the second century, though doubtless they have come down from a time previous to our MSS. of Kālidāsa, etc. and to the Prakrit Grammarians.

In the Trivandrum plays we find Śaurasenī and Māgadhi. Indra in the Karpabhāra and the two warriors speak a dialect which resembles Ardha-Māgadhi.

In the Śaurasenī the chief peculiarities are: *l* > *l̥*, *jñ* > *ññ* as well as *ṇṇ* but *ṇy* > *ṇṇ*.

	Trivandrum	Ordinary Prakrit.
	<i>udy</i> > <i>uyy</i> as in Pali.	<i>ujj-</i>
	<i>ry</i> <i>yy</i> " " " (Aśv.)	<i>jj</i>
Acc. pl. m.	<i>-āṇi</i> cf. Old Ardha-Māgadhi.	<i>-e</i>
N. Acc. pl. neut.	<i>-āṇi</i> (Pali-āṇi)	<i>-āṇi</i>
Loc. s. fem.	<i>-āṇi</i> cf. Pali-āya (ṇi)	<i>-āe</i>
	<i>tava</i> (Aśv.)	<i>tuha</i>
	<i>kissa</i> Pāli kissa (Aśv. Mg. kiśsa)	<i>kīsa</i>
	<i>gaṇhadi</i> cf. Pali gaṇhāti	<i>geṇhadi.</i>
Pres. Part. Pass.	<i>-iamāṇa</i> cf. Pali iyamāṇa only once	<i>-ianta.</i>
	<i>kattum</i> , <i>kattava</i> also	<i>kāduṃ</i> ; <i>kādavva.</i>
Gerund.	<i>karia</i>	<i>kadua.</i>
	<i>gacchia</i>	<i>gadua.</i>

Late Prakrit. Apabhraṃśa. (See Ch. II, p. 6.)

For the student of philology it will be of interest to notice some of the main features of the Apabhraṃśa stage. Whereas in Old Prakrit the typical phonetic and grammatical changes are not carried so far as in Dramatic Prakrits, so naturally in this Late Prakrit such changes are carried further. When

more archaic forms occur in an Apabhraṃśa text, these may be ordinary Prakrit words used by the author for literary purposes, or occasionally they may retain ancient features that had survived in local dialects outside the main current of linguistic development. Some dialects of the "Outer Band" preserve quite ancient features to the present day.

The following tables of typical declension and conjugation (based on Hemacandra's account) gives only forms peculiar to Apabhraṃśa, not those shared with the Prakrits.

Declension.

Sing.	Nom.	Acc. puttū
	(Neut. phalu)	
	Ins.	puttā
	Abl.	puttahō puttahu
	Gen.	puttassu puttahō puttaha
	Loc.	putti puttahī.
Plur	Nom.	Acc. putta (Neut. phalaī)
	Ins.	puttahi (ṃ)
	Abl.	puttahū
	Gen.	puttahā
	Loc.	puttahī

If the oblique forms be compared it is apparent that it needed only the blurring of the final vowels to reduce these to one form for the singular and a nasalised form for the plural. (See Beames, II. § 42.) The Apabhraṃśa Nom. Sing. in *u* is seen in the Sindhi forms with a very short *u*.¹

In the Gen. Sing. an *s* form survives in Apabhraṃśa. This *s* appears in the pronominal declension of Hindi *tis-kā kis kā*.² It occurs in the "Romani" of Gypsies in Europe, *cores-kero*—

¹ Nom. Sing. in *o* (*Rājasthānī* and Western Hindi dialects) or *ā* (Standard Hindi and Panjabi) is derived directly or by analogy from forms in *-aka-*. *K* was dropped, hence from **-ako* we get **-a-o*, Apa. *-a-u* which becomes either *o* or *ā*.

² These forms have fused with the old feminine *tissā*, etc.

‘of a thief.’ Kashmiri has an oblique form in *-s*, *tsuras nish*— ‘near a thief,’ *guras nish*— ‘near a horse,’ which is used as a dative. Marāṭhī also preserves the form in the dative.

Conjugation.

Sing. 1.	pucchañ	Plur. 1.	pucchahū
2.	pucchasi or -hi		pucchahu
3.	pucchaī		pucchahī.

This is very close to Old Hindi and not far from the modern forms *pucchū*, *pucche*, *puccho*, *pucchē*.

Among the more striking of the phonetic innovations of Apabhraṃśa may be mentioned the following :—

Loss of *v* before *u* : *āhau* for *āhava* ; *sahāu* for *svabhāva* ;

Loss of *m* before *u* and also before *a* : *Jaunā* for *Jamunā*, *bhauhā* for *bhamuhā* meaning *bhrū* ; *duggau* for *durgama* (also *duggamu*).

Nasalisation of final *i* and *u* : 3. sing. *suṇai*, *bhaṇai* ; 2. sing. *ramahī* ; nom. sing. *bhaṇiū*, *bhamiū*.

Intervocalic *m* becomes *ṛ* or *v* (written also *ṃv*) : *kuṇara* for *kumara* ; *bhaṇvaṇa*=*bhramana* ; *savaṇa*=*śramaṇa* ; *pavāṇa*=*pramāṇa*.

Shortening of vowels : *vaṇijja*=*vāṇijya* ; *karaṇa*=*kāraṇa* ; *niya*=*nīta* ; *piya*=*pīta*.

Contraction : *andhāra*=*andhakāra* ; *bhaṇḍāra*=*bhāṇḍāgāra* ; *uṇhāla*=*uṣṇakāla* ; *piyāra*=**piyayara*=*priyatara*.

Shortening double consonants (and lengthening vowels) : *sahāsa* for *sahassa*=*sahasra* ; *bhavīsa* for *bhaviṣsa*=*bhaviṣya*.

Noun stems are frequently extended by adding *-a*, *-(a)ḍa*, *ulla*. These suffixes are found in earlier Prakrit but not so frequently. Thus we have in Prakrit *-āla*, *-ālu*, *-illa*, *-ulla*, in the sense of *-mat*, *-vat* or of place ‘belonging to.’

Examples. *-āla* : M. *sihāla* for *śikhāvat* ; AMg. *saddāla* for *śabdavat* ; *dhaṇāla* for *dhanavat*. *-āla + ka* : AMg. *mahālaya* for *mahat*.

-ālu : *niddālu*=*nidrālu*. (This suffix appears in Sanskrit.)

-illa (common in M. JM. AMg.) M. *kesarilla*, *kandalilla*, *tūlilla*,

neurilla. AMg. *niyaḍilla* = *nikṛtimat*; *māilla* = *māyāvin*; *bhāillaga* = *bhāgin*; *goilla* = *gomat*; *kaṇailla* 'parrot' from *deśi* *kaṇa*; *bāhirilla* 'external'; M. AMg. *gāmilla* 'peasant'; AMg. JM. *puvvilla* 'previous.'

-*ulla* is rarer in Prakrit: *dappulla* = *-darpin*.

Other adjectival suffixes are *-alla* (for *-ala*) and *-ira*. M. AMg. *mahalla* = *mahat*; *navalla* = *nava*; *bhamira* 'wandering'; *lambira* 'hanging'; *hasira* 'laughing.'

Without change of meaning *-ka* and *-ḍa* (Sanskrit *-la*.) *desaḍaa* = *deśa*; *doṣaḍa* = *doṣa*; *raṇṇaḍaa* = *araṇya*.

These two become very common in Apabhraṃśa.

In general it may be said that the Apabhraṃśa forms, whenever these can be ascertained, should be taken as the starting point for the derivation of words in the modern languages and the comparative study of their phonology.¹ Thus to derive Hindi *pahlā* "first" we should start from an Apabhraṃśa form *paḥilāū* rather than from *prathamāḥ* or *paḍhamo*.²

According to the older grammarians the three varieties of Apabhraṃśa, that is literary Apabhraṃśa, were *Vrācaṭa*, *Nāgara* and *Upanāgara*. Jacobi has shown³ that *Vrācaṭa* or *Vrācaḍa* is the oldest of the three. Grammarians of the 17th century say it belongs to Sindh. It appears to be the same as *Ābhīrī bhāṣā*, the language of the *Ābhīras* (modern *Ahīrs*). The name *Vrācaṭa* Jacobi derives from *vraja* 'herdsmen's station' and compares the similar name of a Hindi literary language *Braj Bhākhā*. The chief peculiarity of this Apabhraṃśa was the maintenance or addition of *r* after consonants and the maintenance of *ṛ*.

Nāgara ('urban') Apabhraṃśa seems to have been a more polished and sophisticated medium, distinguished from the

¹ See Grierson's *Phonology of the Indo-Aryan Vernaculars*.

² Grierson derives from an Apabhraṃśa *paḍhavillaū* apparently deduced from AMg. *paḍhamilla* with the suffix *-illa* so frequent in M.; cf. Pischel §449 who assumes Old Indian **prathila*

³ *Intro. to Bhavisattakaha*.

rougher herdsmen's dialect and from the less cultivated Upanāgara and Grāmya. This is the Apabhraṃśa which Hemacandra describes and illustrates. Two varieties of it differing somewhat from Hemacandra's Nāgara are described by Jacobi. One of these is represented by the Nemināhacariu of Haribhadra written 1159, A.D. at Aṇahilla-Pāṭaka, the Gurjara capital. The language may be called "Gurjara Apabhraṃśa" and seems to have been preferred by the Śvetāmbara Jains. The Bhavisattakaha of Dhaṇavāla, which may be older and is written in a more popular style with less Prakrit and less ornament, is in another form of Nāgara Apabhraṃśa, which Jacobi calls "Northern." It may have been preferred by the Digambara Jains. The differences in the grammar lie mainly in the vowels used in the declension of the noun.

The term Apabhraṃśa as used by the older grammarians and poets seems to have connoted literary dialects like Nāgara, which may have arisen in a particular centre, but which came to be used over a much wider area. Apabhraṃśa in this sense belonged to the West of India, the region now occupied by Gujārātī, Sindhī and Mārwarī, but might be imitated elsewhere. The term was also used, at any rate later, for various local speeches, or *deśa-bhāṣā*. In this sense there were various forms of Śaurasenī Apabhraṃśa actually spoken in the districts round Muttra when Śaurasenī Prakrit had become a literary language. Similarly in the Māgadhī and Māhārāṣṭrī areas there should have been Māgadhī and Māhārāṣṭrī Apabhraṃśas. Unless, however, the differences were clearly marked they would hardly be noticed and ordinarily nothing would be recorded of a dialect that had produced no literature.

A number of *vibhāṣās* are mentioned by Bharata as suitable for certain characters in plays, including Śākārī (based on Māgadhī), Cāṇḍālī, Śābarī, Ābhīrī and Tākki.¹

Mārkaṇḍeya gives some details about these and mentions a list of twenty-seven including Drāviḍa. Drāviḍa here seems to

¹ Grierson. J.R.A.S. 1918. p. 489ff.

mean not a Dravidian language such as Tamil, but the corrupt form of late Indo-Aryan spoken in the Tamil country.¹ Rāmatarkavāgīśa gives some notes on these *vibhāṣās* such as Pāñcālī, Mālavī, Madhyadeśīyā, etc. These all seem to have been local variations of the Apabhraṃśa in general use, that is of the literary Apabhraṃśa of the West rather than independent local dialects. In the development of Marāṭhī and of Bengali from the Māhārāṣṭrī and Māgadhī Prakrits no Apabhraṃśa stage has been recorded. The older *vibhāṣās* would have been local (or tribal) variants of a recognised Prakrit rather than the records of a mediaeval Linguistic Survey. Consequently though we may attempt to classify elements in them we cannot locate these varieties in a family tree of the Indo-Aryan languages.

CHAPTER XI.

PRAKRIT LITERATURE.

The earliest recorded Prakrit is in Aśoka's Inscriptions of the third century B.C. There were Buddhist scriptures before that. As we have seen, Aśoka quotes a few titles of his favourite passages. The form in which he quotes them indicate that those scriptures were not yet in the Pali of the Canon, as known to the Church of the Little Vehicle in Burma and Ceylon. We cannot date any Pali text as certainly older than Aśoka.

Inscriptions do not usually figure in an account of literature. If, however, Aśoka's edicts had been preserved in a manuscript copy they would obviously be taken into account as the earliest dated documents of Prakrit literature. Of the dialects used and their variations something has already been said. The style is

¹ Grierson. J.R.A.S., 1913, p. 875. For Jacobi's views on the difference between Apabhraṃśa and Deśa-bhāṣā see the Introduction to his Edition of the Bhavisattakaha. (German.)

of interest for the history of prose. Free of all ornament they express the sincerity and earnestness of the Emperor. It is reasonable to suppose that they were drafted by the royal hand for there is no trace of the habitual flattery of the courtier or scribe.

The style has been compared with that of the famous Rock Inscription of Darius the Great. It is quite possible that the idea of engraving the deeds of the Great King on solid rock had come from Persia. That the Old Persian language was well enough known in the court at Pāṭaliputra to influence the phrasing of Aśoka's edicts is an interesting suggestion, that is far from being proved. In any case there is a vast difference in the outlook of the two series. Darius rejoices in the defeat of his opponents by the aid of Ahuramazda and in the establishment of his wide Empire. Aśoka almost repents of his conquest of Kalinga. His main purpose is to promote Dhamma, the moral law or "law of piety," far and wide. He recounts the measures he has taken and issues orders in that behalf. Incidentally some light is thrown on the organisation of the Mauryan Empire and the nature of the public works carried out by a benevolent ruler of that period.

Some of Aśoka's measures however must be regarded as peculiar to himself. In their simplicity the Edicts possess a dignity of their own, which is missing in the flowery panegyrics of later times.

Taking Prakrit literature in the wide sense, we must assign the most important place to Pali. Its claim to this place is due not only to its antiquity, but also to the inherent worth and historical interest of the early Buddhist literature. Of all the Indian religions, Buddhism has had the profoundest effect on Asia as a whole. The Pali Tipiṭaka or "Triple Casket" contains the oldest surviving scriptures of that religion. Moreover from the Pali books we get incidentally a view of Indian life, that serves to supplement the more pedantic outlook of the orthodox priesthood and the romances of the bards.

Every student of Indian History should at least read some of the *Jātakas* or Birth Stories of the Buddha.¹ Representations of these stories and scenes from the life of the Buddha occur continually on the sculptured panels of Buddhist *stūpas* and *vihāras*. Indeed without a knowledge of the outlines of the Buddhist doctrine, and some comprehension of the lives of Buddhists, lay and cleric, as revealed by these old scriptures, the student cannot really grasp what was one of the dominant factors in Indian History for more than a thousand years after the Founder's death. The student of Indian Philosophy will find that acute reasoning and bold speculation were not confined to the orthodox schools of thought, but also found among the Bauddhas.

History is represented by the versified monkish chronicles contained in the *Mahāvamsa* dealing with the early history of Ceylon.

The term Prakrit Literature however does not ordinarily include Pali Literature. If Pali works be excluded, then the greater part of the whole of Prakrit Literature is made up of **Jain Literature**. This, as we have seen, is found in three distinct Prakrits.

Ardha-Māgadhī is the language of the oldest Jain books, which form the Canon of the *Śvetāmbara* sect. This canon comprises 45 *āgamas* including eleven *aṅgas* and twelve *upāṅgas*. These are sometimes spoken of under their Prakrit names and sometimes under the Sanskrit equivalents, e.g.,

1st *Aṅga*. *Āyāraṅga-suttaṃ* = *Ācārāṅga-sūtram*.

2nd „ *Sūya-gaḍaṅgaṃ* = *Sūtrakṛtāṅgam*.

7th „ *Uvāsaga-dasāo* = *Upāsaka-dasāh*.²

1st *Upāṅga*. *Ovavāīya-suttaṃ* = *Aupapātika-sūtram*.

This great collection of writings was arranged by Devaddhi Ganin in the 5th century A.D. The date of the completion of

¹ See Bibliography.

² Edited and translated by Hoernle in the *Bibliotheca Indica*.

the work is given as 980 years after the entrance to *nirvāṇa* of the Founder of Jainism, i.e., A.D. 454 (or possibly A.D. 514).

The older books, called *Pūrvas*, on which this redaction was based, have completely disappeared. Thus the collection contains materials of different centuries mixed together, so that it is difficult to distinguish them. Some portions are ascribed to Bhadrabāhu (about 300 B.C.). One such work is the *Kappa-suttam*¹ (*Kalpa-sūtram*) which contains a life of Mahāvīra. This apparently is not really older than the 5th century A.D.

The style of the oldest prose books is diffuse, delighting in elaborate descriptions and endless repetitions. Their chief interest to the general student lies in their incidental references to facts and circumstances of the ordinary everyday life in India.

The oldest *Kāvya* work in Jain literature is the *Paṭmacarīya*, which gives a version of the *Rāmāyaṇa*. It dates perhaps from the 3rd century A.D.²

In Jain *Māhārāṣṭrī* there are non-canonical books of the *Śvetāmbaras*, consisting mainly of collections of stories: stories from the lives of famous saints, and narratives of the conversion of various people to the Jain religion. The *Śvetāmbara* literature has as yet been only partially explored by modern scholars, and much material both for philology and for history awaits scientific treatment. Even less known are the works of the *Digambara* sect in Jain *Śaurasenī*. Bhandarkar has published extracts from the *Pavaṇa-sāra* of Kundakundācārya and the *Kattigeṇāpupēkkhā* of Kārttikeyasvāmin, both of which are in verse.

Jain literature is neither so famous, nor so widely studied as the Pali Buddhist literature. Much of it is still in manuscript, or in uncritical editions. Much of it again is difficult without (and even with) a commentary.

¹ Edited by Jacobi, and translated in *Sacred Books of the East Series*. See Bibliography.

² It contains a number of vulgarisms, which foreshadow the *Apabhraṃśa* stage.

Apart from the Jain Canon the early literary development of Ardhmāgadhī has been deduced from its occurrence in certain inscriptions, and in fragments of plays¹ ascribed to Aśvaghoṣa or his contemporaries. Jain Māhārāṣṭrī is found in the Kakukā inscription.

For the purposes of Kāvya however the most important Prakrit was from an early date Māhārāṣṭrī.² This was the language of the Prakrit Epics and Lyrics, and formed the starting point for Prakrit Grammarians.

Most famous of the Epics is the *Setubandha*, a work of such excellent technique, that it has often been ascribed to Kālidāsa. The poem, which is called in Prakrit *Rāvaṇavaho* or *Dahamuhavaho*, relates the story of Rāma, but is supposed to commemorate the building of a bridge of boats in Srinagar by Pravarasena, king of Kashmir.³

The *Gauḍavaho* celebrates the conquest of Bengal by Yaśovarman of Kanauj about the end of the seventh century A.D. Its author's name was *Bappaīrāa* (= *Vāḍḍatirāja*) possibly a *nom de plume*. The same author composed another Epic *Mahamahavīa* of which only one or two verses have been preserved.

The *Rāvaṇavaho* and the *Gauḍavaho* have both been much influenced by Sanskrit models, and delight in long compounds.

The last eight cantos of Hemacandra's *Dvyāśraya-Mahākāvya* form a small Prakrit Epic entitled *Kumārapālacarita* describing

¹ See p. 74.

² Jacobi (Selected Narratives, Introd., 1886) suggested the 4th century A.D. as about the time when M. attained this position. Early inscriptions of M. country are of the Pali type: the latest of these (showing some instances of elision of single intervocal consonants) date from 150 and 200 A.D. The Jain Canon according to tradition was written down in 454 A.D. Its language [AMg.] was influenced by M. [Pischel denies this]. Daṇḍin praises the *Setubandha*.

³ Macdonell. Sanskrit Literature, p. 331. For Pravarasena II see *Rājatarāṅgiṇī*, Stein's trans.: Bk. III, V. 354. For an attempted identification of Kālidāsa with Mātṛgupta, see Stein's note on verse 129.

the deeds of Kumārapāla of Aṇhīlvāḍa in Gujarat. The object of these cantos, as of the whole work, is to illustrate the rules of the author's compendious Sanskrit and Prakrit grammar called Siddha-Hemacandra.

The most important work for the study of Māhārāṣṭrī is the *Sattasāi* (*Saptaśatakam*) of Hāla. This is an anthology comprising verses by many poets. One commentary gives 112 names, another, that of Bhuvanapāla, gives 384. The various recensions differ very much in the distribution of the verses, and probably few can now be definitely assigned to their authors. The collection is evidence of the immense amount of Māhārāṣṭrī poetry that must have been composed, but not preserved. Besides Hāla who is identified with *Sātavāhana* (spelled variously Śālivāhana, etc.) there are a few names known from other sources. *Hariuddha*, *Nandiuddha* and *Poṭṭisa* are mentioned in Rājasekhara's *Karpūramañjarī*, Act I, p. 19, 2. The *Vidūṣaka* says, "tā ujjuaṃ jēva kiṃ ṇa bhaṇṇadi : amhā-ṇaṃ cediā Hariuddha-Nandiuddha-Poṭṭisa-Hāla-ppahudṇaṃ pi purado sukaḷ tti."¹

The date of this anthology has not been determined. Weber put it in the 3rd century at earliest, but earlier than the 7th century. Macdonell says, the poet Hāla probably lived before 1000 A.D. Some confusion has been caused by the identification of this Hāla-Sātavāhana with the 17th king of the Andhra dynasty (68 A.D.).² Jacobi on the other hand identified him with the Sātavāhana, king of Pratiṣṭhāna, who induced the Jains to change their Church Calendar in 467 A.D.

There can be no doubt that this anthology, including lyric poets well known in the time of Rājasekhara, was not put

¹ In Lanman's racy translation this runs: "Then why don't you say it straight out: Our little pussy's a first-rate poet, ahead even of Hariṛddha, Nandiṛddha, Poṭṭisa and the rest." (Sukaḷ=Sukavi.)

² See Vincent Smith, *Early History of India*, 2nd edition, p. 196, whence it has been copied by school histories of India.

together in the 1st century A.D.¹ when we should rather expect early Prakrit of the Pali stage. The introductory verses of the *Sattasaī* rather suggest that these love lyrics of the South were not so universally on the lips of men as they had formerly been.

Another anthology of similar material is the *Jaavallaham* or *Vajjālagga* of Jayavallabha a Śvetāmbara Jain. It contains some 700 verses. Some of these are common to Hāla's collection.

Dramatic Prakrits. The ordinary use of three Prakrits (M. Ś. Mg.) in Sanskrit plays is familiar to every student of Sanskrit. The authorities however differ as to the precise allotment of the Prakrits among the rôles. The *Mṛcchakaṭīkam* is one of the richest in its variety of Prakrit dialects.

The Hero of course, and male characters of similar standing, except the *Vidūṣaka*, speak and sing in Sanskrit. It is exceptional for a woman to speak Sanskrit, but the Nun in *Mālatīmādhavam* does so. A purely Prakrit play in which even the Hero speaks Prakrit is also exceptional. A well-known instance is the *Camphor-cluster*.

The author however thinks it well to explain why no Sanskrit has been used. In the Prologue the Stagemanager reflects, "Then why has the poet abandoned the Sanskrit language and undertaken a composition in Prakrit?" His assistant replies in *Māhārāṣṭri*—

"*parusā Sakkaabandhā Pāṇa-bandho vi hoī suumāro |*

"*purisa-mahilāṇaṃ jettiam ihaṇtaraṃ tettiam imāṇaṃ ||*

"Sanskrit poems are harsh : but a Prakrit poem is very smooth : the difference between them in this respect is as great as that between man and woman."

Śauraseni is the ordinary prose language of ladies and of the

¹ Vincent Smith has evidently given too much weight to his "latest leading authority, on the relations between the vernacular language and the 'classical' or 'secondary' Sanskrit," i.e., Professor O. Franke's "Pali and Sanskrit," 1902. This is a book of some ingenuity, but little historical judgment.

jester. Māhārāṣṭrī is the corresponding verse dialect. Māgadhi is used by menials, dwarfs, foreigners and the like, e.g., the two policemen and the fisherman in Śakuntalā. It is also spoken by Jain monks and small boys.¹ MSS. and texts often assign the dialects contrary to the rules of Poetics and the statements of commentators. They also confuse the dialects, so that Māgadhi appears almost the same as Śauraseni.

This mixture of languages in the Indian Drama has been much discussed, and various explanations suggested.

There is no exact parallel to the Indian usage. Comedy has always made fun of the speech of foreigners. Aristophanes brings in the Thracian barbarian Tribballos, who speaks a jargon with a vague resemblance to Greek. The Phoenician tongue was parodied in Latin comedy, though the readings are too corrupt for much to be made of it now. Shakespeare's Welshmen and Frenchmen are familiar. Again the vulgar speech of common people, as opposed to the language of the educated, has always found its way on to the comic stage. Dialect also, in a more or less conventional form, has appeared even in serious plays from Shakespeare's time onwards. Moreover in Greek Tragedy we have the chorus singing in a dialect different to the general language of the play. The Doric chorus

¹ The following note of characters supposed to speak Māgadhi as recorded by Pischel (§23) may be useful to students of the Drama.

Mr̥chakaṭikam: Śākūrs, his servant Sthāvaraka, the shampooer-Kumbhīlaka, Vardhamānaka, the two Cāṇḍālas and Rohasena. *Śakuntalā*: Fisherman and two policemen; Sarvadamana, Śakuntalā's young son. *Prabodhaecandodaya*: the Cārvāka's pupil and the messenger from Orissa. *Mudrārāksasa*: servant, Jain monk, messenger, Siddhārthaka and Samiddhārthaka while they appear as Cāṇḍālas. *Lalita-vigraharāja*: the bards and the spy (who also speaks Ś.). [Otherwise Turuṣka captives and spy. The Indian spy speaks Ś.] *Veṇīsaṃhāra*: the Rāksasa and his wife. *Mallikāmārutam*: elephant-keepers. *Nāgānanda*: servants. *Caitanyacandodaya*: servants. *Caṇḍakaṭikam*: Cāṇḍālas and Rascal. *Dhūrtasamāgama*: barber. *Hāsyārṇava*: Sādhuhīṃsaka. *Laṭakamelaka*: Digambara Jain. *Kaṃsavadhā*: the Hunchback. *Amṛtodaya*: Jain monk.

in the Attic play, like other lyric poetry, is in a *conventional* dialect, a literary poetic language based on the Doric dialects,¹ in fact what in India would be called a (literary) Prakrit.

The Indian usage however differs from all these partial parallels. In the first place we may find four, and regularly three, different dialects used in the same household, nay by members of the same family; secondly, one of these is a learned ('dead') language belonging to a previous stage of linguistic development; thirdly, dialects purporting to represent widely distant areas are combined in a single play, and assigned to particular characters without any obvious reason; and finally, the practice has been reduced to definite rules.

The systematisation of the Dramatic Prakrits is not surprising. Everything else about the Drama has been classified and codified, from the virtues of the various sorts of Hero to the 'faults' in the endless kinds of poetic ornament. The making of minute rules seems to have characteristic of the Brahman in all ages.

Explanations of this Sanskrit-Prakrit Drama may follow two or three different lines. One line is the **Realistic**: namely that the conversations in the plays represent the actual conditions of Indian life in say the Gupta period. Grierson writes: "In India there is nothing extraordinary in such a polyglot medley. It is paralleled by the conditions of any large house in Bengal at the present day, in which there are people from every part of India each of whom speaks his own language and is understood by the others, though none of them attempts to speak what is not his mother tongue."² Beames suggested a similar explanation.³ Of course it is admitted that the dialects are conventional in form, not faithful copies of spoken vernacular,

¹ See Giles, *Manual of Comparative Philology*. §§ 614-6. Almost every word of these three sections dealing with Greek dialects can be applied to Indian dialects.

² *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 11th ed., Vol. 22, p. 254.

³ *Grammar*, Vol. I, p. 7.

also that the assignment of a particular dialect to a particular sort of menial may have been more or less true to fact. Again, granted that educated men could speak Sanskrit and that ladies generally could not, it is not to be supposed that the men could speak nothing but Sanskrit, and habitually addressed not only their wives but even their grooms in that language.

The well-educated man was able to speak Sanskrit. The hero therefore spoke Sanskrit, and by a stage convention spoke it always, just as stage kings almost always, and real kings rarely, wear a crown.

Of course this explanation implies that the form of the classic drama was fixed in the Śaurasenī country. Another line must be adopted to explain the use of Māhārāṣṭrī in verse. This is clearly a case of Literary convention. A school of lyric poetry developed in the South and became famous far beyond the borders of the Great Kingdom. Māhārāṣṭrī verses were doubtless sung throughout India as Persian verses still are. It was natural to regard this dialect as the only appropriate one for Prakrit songs.

It is more difficult to account for the use for the other dialects along this line.¹ The solution of the problem is obviously bound up with the history of the origin and development of the Indian drama. Of this we have little direct knowledge. Opinions have differed as to whether richness in Prakrit, as in the case of the Mṛcchakaṭikam, is a sign of early or of late date. Again some authorities believe in an original Prakrit drama to which Sanskrit was added later.

A Prakrit origin has been proposed not only for the Drama, but also for the Epic and Purāṇas,² that the Bṛhatkathā was

¹ Sylvain Lévi—Le Théâtre Indien (1890), p. 331, suggested that the use of Śaurasenī was connected with the development of the Kṛishṇa cult at Mathurā, the capital of the Śūrasena country. The use of Māgadhī he would regard as a legacy from the ancient Māgadhas, the bards of Magadha.

² Pargiter. Dynasties of the Kali Age. Grierson. Enc. Brit. Prakrit, p. 253. Compare also the theories of the origin of the Pāñcatantra

composed in Paisāci Prakrit is recorded by literary tradition (*vide* p. 79 above). The evidence for Prakrit originals of the Mahābhārata and Purāṇas consists in small points of grammar and metre considered to point to *translation* from Prakrit. The question cannot be discussed here. It should be remembered however that all poetry and verse, that has had a *popular* origin, must have existed (in some form however indefinite and fluctuating) in the popular speech before it was crystallised in Sanskrit. If the poem be old enough, the original must have been current in Primary Prakrit, not in Middle Indian. Primary Prakrit would not be identical with the "Sanskrit" of Pāṇini but it would bear a strong family resemblance thereto. Progressive Sanskritising at a later period, acting unevenly on various portions of the work, would produce much the sort of phenomenon we actually find in the Epic Dialect. Such a Sanskritisation of Primary Prakrit is very different in its significance from translation out of a Middle Indian Prakrit into the Classical Sanskrit.

A special section of Prakrit Literature is formed by the **Prakrit Grammars**.

The oldest authority is the *Bhāratīyanāṭyaśāstra* which gives only a short description of Prakrit grammar in verses 6-23 of Chapter 17. Chapter 32 contains examples in Prakrit. Unfortunately the text of this work is so corrupt, that little use can be made of it.

There seems to be no good authority for ascribing to Pāṇini a grammar called *Prākṛtalakṣaṇa*. The oldest Prakrit grammar extant is the *Prākṛtaprakāśa* of Vararuci Kātyāyana, who has been identified with the author of the *Vārttikas* on Pāṇini.¹ The oldest commentary on the *Prākṛta-prakāśa* is the *Manoramā* of Bhāmaha. With this commentary the work has been edited

(Hertel). Jayadeva's *Gītagovinda* is supposed to be based on an Apabhraṃśa original. (Pischel.)

¹ For the authorities see Pischel Gr. § 32.

and translated by Cowell. (See Bibliography.) In Chapter X on Paisāci Bhāmaha gives two short quotations which may be from the lost Brhatkathā.¹

Caṇḍa in his Prākṛtalakṣaṇa deals with M. and the Jain Prākṛits (AMg. JM. JŚ.) together. The arrangement of the work shows it is comparatively ancient.

The most important of the Prakrit grammars is that of Hemacandra of Gujārat (1088-1172 A.D.).

This forms the eighth chapter of his Siddha-Hemacandra, the first seven chapters of which deal with Sanskrit grammar. The same author compiled a Deśnāmamālā.

Other grammars are :—The last chapter of the *Samkṣipta-sāra* of *Kramadīśvara* ; this follows Vararuci and is of little value. *Prākṛtavvyākaraṇa* of *Trivikramadeva* (about 13th century) follows Hemacandra.

Prākṛtasarvasvam of *Mārkaṇḍeya Kavindra* who lived in Orissa in the reign of a Mukundadeva (perhaps 17th century).

Prākṛtakalpataru of *Rāmatarkavāgīśa* and many others of less importance.

Isolated verses in Apabhraṃśa occur in Jain works, in treatises on poetics and in late collections of stories like the Seventy Tales of a Parrot and the Twenty-five Tales of the Vampire. More remarkable is the inclusion by many MSS. of Apabhraṃśa verses in the 4th Act of the *Vikramōrvaśīyam* to be recited by King Purūravas.² Another source of Late Prakrit or Apabhraṃśa verses is the *Prākṛta-Paiṅgalam*, a work on metre of the fourteenth century or later.³ The language is so late that Jacobi questions its right to be called Apabhraṃśa.

¹ Under Sūtra 4. *ivasya pivaḥ* || *Kamalaṃ piva mukhaṃ*. Sūtra 14. *hrdayasya hitaakaṃ* || *Hitaakaṃ harasi me taluni*.

² S. P. Pandit (Bombay Sanskrit Series) omits them as spurious. His reasons for doing so have been disputed, but they are now generally regarded as later additions.

³ Edited by C. M. Ghosh in the Bibliotheca Indica, with commentaries, various readings and glossary.

It is almost to be classed with the old forms of the modern vernaculars.

The most important Apabhraṃśa work now available is the *Bhavisattakaha* of *Dhaṇavāla*.¹ This describes the adventures of a merchant's son *Bhaviṣyadatta*, his travels abroad and the part he took in the war between *Kurujaṅgala* and *Potana*, which last *Jacobi* thinks may be *Taxila*. Then comes the history of the chief characters in former and later births.

¹ Edited with introduction and vocabulary by *H. Jacobi*. Munich, 1918. (German.)

PART II.

Saurasenī.

Extract No. 1.

Interlude preceding the 2nd Act of the Ratnāvalī. A dialogue between the heroine's two girl-friends Susaṅgadā and Nīunīā.

Susaṅgadā enters with a *mainā* in a cage.

Susaṅ: Haddhī haddhī¹ | Adha kaḥiṃ dāṇiṃ mama hatthe imaṃ sāriyaṃ ṇikkhivā² gadā me piasaḥī Sāriyā bhavis-sadi? (*Looking another way*) Esā khu³ Nīunīā, idō jjevva āacohadi.

[*Enter Nipunīkā*].

Nipu: Uvaladdho⁴ khu mae bhaṭṭiṇo vuttanto: tā jāva gadua bhaṭṭiṇe nivedemi. (*Steps round*).

Susaṅ: Halā Nīunīe! Kaḥiṃ dāṇiṃ vimhaākhittahiaā⁵ via idha-ṭṭhidaṃ maṃ avadhīria ido adikkamasi?

Nipu: Kadhaṃ Susaṅgadā? Halā Susaṅgade! suṭṭhu tae jāpidam.⁶ Edaṃ⁷ khu mama vimhaassa kāraṇaṃ.

¹ Haddhī=ḥā dhik. Adha § 14. Kaḥiṃ in form a loc. sing.=*kasmīn* also used for "where?" and "whither?" dāṇiṃ § 74.

² ṇikkhivā gerund of ṇikkhivadi (*nī + kṣip*). In the previous Act the Heroine Sāgarikā mentioned giving her *mainā* into Susaṅgadā's charge. "Sāriyā mae Susaṅgadāe hatthe samappidā" (= *samarpitā*) before going with Queen Vāsavadattā to the Love God's grove, where indeed she saw not the God but the King. gadā § 125. piasaḥī §§ 9, 45, 13.

³ Capeller has Esā kḥu for esā khu (= *kḥu* § 74) but only e and o should be so shortened in Ś. (Pischel, § 94). idō jjevva § 68 (2).

⁴ uvaladdho §§ 17, 125. mae § 106. bhaṭṭiṇo § 96. tā from vedic *tā* "so." jāva §§ 1, 29. gadua, gerund § 122. "So I will go and tell my mistress."

⁵ vimhaa § 47. ākhitta (*ā + kṣip*) § 125. hiaa §§ 9, 60. via=*iva* (from (v) *iva*). (ṭ)thida (*√sthā*) § 125. adikkamasi (*ati + kram*).

⁶ suṭṭhu § 38. jāpidam § 125 (*√jñā*) "you are quite right."

⁷ edaṃ § 12.

Ajja¹ kila bhaṭṭā Siri-pavvadādo ādassa Siri-Khaṇḍa-
Dāsaṇāmadheassa dhammiassa saṣṣādo aāla-kusuma-saṇḍa-
ṇaṇa-dohalaṃ sikkhīa, attaṇo² parigahidaṃ ṇomāliṃ
kusuma-samiddhi-sohidaṃ³ karissadi tti edaṃ vuttantaṃ
devīe pivedidum pesida mhi. Tumam uṇa⁴ kaḥiṃ
paṭṭhidā ?

Susaṇ : Piasahiṃ Sāriam aṇṇesidum.⁵

Nipu : Diṭṭhā⁶ mae Sāriā gahida-samuggaa-citta-phalaa-
vattiā kaalīharaṃ pavisaṇṭī. Tā gaccha piasahiṃ. Ahaṃ
pi Devīsaṣṣaṃ⁷ gamissaṃ.

[*Exeunt*].

Translation.

Susaṇ : Oh dear, oh dear ! Now wherever has Sāriā got to
after thrusting this mainā into my hand ? (*Looking another
way*) Why, here is Nīupiā coming this way.

[*Enter Nīpūṇikā*].

Nipu : Well I have received this news from the master, so I
will just go and tell my mistress. (*Steps round.*)

Susaṇ : Hullo Nīupiā ! why, how is this ? you seem altogether
perplexed, and go walking off without noticing me stand-
ing here.

Nipu : What Susaṇgadā ? Hullo Susaṇgadā ! You are quite
right. This is the cause of my perplexity. To-day the

¹ ajja § 44. Siri § 68. pavvadādo "from the mountain." § 50, § 86.
āda § 2. dhammiā 'righteous' here="juggler," dhammiassa saṣṣādo
"from a juggler" (*sakāśāt*). aāla=akāla.

² attaṇo § 100. gahida (√*grah*) § 125. ṇomāliā § 75.

³ "bright with an abundance of flowers." tti § 74. pesidā mhi § 68(1)
(*pra+īṣ*).

⁴ uṇa "but" (*punar* in this meaning is treated as an enclitic § 3 :
meaning "again" it becomes *puno*). paṭṭhidā (*pra+√sthā*).

⁵ aṇṇesidum Inf. fr. aṇṇesadi (*anu+√īṣ*).

⁶ diṭṭhā (*āś*) § 125. samuggaa "box" (*samudga+ka*). citta-phalaa
"painting tablet," vattiā "paint brush" (*varṭikā* also means "wick," cf. H.
battī). kaalīharaṃ for kaalīgharaṃ.

⁷ saṣṣaṃ "to," pi § 74.

master learned from a juggler named Siri Khaṇḍa Dāsa, returned from the mountain of Śrī, about the longing to see flowers produced out of season, and I have been sent to inform the Queen, that he will make a jasmine bright with an abundance of flowers if she will embrace it. But where are you off to ?

Susañ : To hunt for our Sāriā.

Nipu : I saw Sāriā with her paint-box, tablet and brush going into the plantain-house. So go to your friend. I will go to the Queen.

Saurasenī.

Extract No. 2.

Ratnāvali, Act II. Soliloquy of Sāgarikā and conversation with Susaṅgatā.

[Enter Sāgarikā with a painting tablet, and evidently in love].

Sā : Hiaa, pasīda pasīda.¹ Kiṃ imiṇā² āsa-mettaphalaṇa dullahaḥaṇa-ppatthaṇāṇubandheṇa ? Aṇṇaṃ ca. Jeṇa jēvva diṭṭhamētteṇa idiso³ saṃtāvo vaṭṭadi puṇo vi taṃ jēvva pekkhiduṃ ahilasasi tti aho de⁴ mūḍhadā ! Adhiṇaṃsa⁵ hiaa. Jammado⁶ pahudi saha saṃvaḍḍhidaṃ imaṇi jaṇaṃ pariccaia khaṇa-mētta-damṣaṇaparicidaṃ⁷ jaṇaṃ aṇugacchanto ṇa lajjasi ? adha vā ko tuha doso ? Aṇaṅga-sarapaḍaṇabhidenā⁸ tae evvaṃ ajjhavasidaṃ. Bhodu ! Aṇaṅgaṃ dāva uvālahissaṃ.⁹ (Tearfully) Bhaavaṃ Ku-

¹ Pasīda (*pra* + *√sad*).

² imiṇā = aṇeṇa. -mētta § 69. dullaha 'hard to attain', ppatthaṇā 'desire' (*prārthanā*). aṇṇaṃ § 48.

³ Idiso § 70. saṃtāvo 'anguish' (*tap*). vaṭṭadi § 45. ahilasasi (*abhi* + *laṣ*).

⁴ de § 3.

⁵ *ati-nṛśaṃsa* 'very cruel.'

⁶ Jammado 'from birth' pahudi § 12. vaḍḍhida past. part. (*vrddh*). pariccaia cf. sacca § 44. (*pari* + *tyaj*).

⁷ damṣaṇa §§ 49, 64.

⁸ paḍaṇa § 20 (cf. H. पङ्गना). ajjhavasidaṃ cf. § 44. (*adhi* + *ava* + *so*) bhodu cf. § 75.

⁹ uvālahissaṃ 'I will reproach' (*upa* + *ā* + *labh*).

sumâuha nijjida-surâsuro¹ bhavia, itthi janam paharanto
 na lajjasi? savvadhâ mama mandabhâinîe iminâ dunni-
 mittaṇa² avassam maraṇam uvaṭṭhidam. (*Looks at her
 tablet*) Tâ jâva na ko vi idha âacchadi tâva âlëkkha-samap-
 pidaṃ³ tam ahimadam janam pekkhia⁴ jadhâsamihidam
 karissam. (*Takes the tablet and resolutely fixes her atten-
 tion, then sighs*) Jâ vi adi-saddhasena⁵ vevadi aam adi-
 mettam me aggahatto, tadhâ vi tassa janassa anṇo
 dampsanôvâo⁶ natthi tti jadhâ tadhâ âlihia pekkhissam.
 [*Enter Susaṅgata*].

Susaṅ : Edam khu kaalharam tâ jâva pavisâmi. (*Enters and
 looks surprised*) Kim upa esâ garuâṇurââkhitta-hia⁷
 âlihanti na mam pekkhadi. Tâ jâva diṭṭhivadham se⁸
 pariharia nirûvaissam. (*Goes softly behind her, and looks
 over her shoulder. Delightedly*) Kadham? Bhaṭṭâ âlihido!
 sâhu Sâarie sâhu! Adha vâ na kamalâaram⁹ vajjia râa-
 hanse anṇassim ahiramadi.

Sâ : (*Tearfully*) Âlihido mae eso. Kim upa nivaḍantabâha-
 salilâ¹⁰ me diṭṭhi pekkhidum na pabhavadi. (*Looking up
 and forcing a smile*) Kadham Susaṅgadâ? Sahi Susaṅgade
 ido uvavisa.¹¹

¹ nijjida (*nir + ji*). bhavia § 122 itthi (= *strî*) held to indicate old form
 *istri. paharanto pres. part. (*pra + hr*).

² dun-nimittam 'omen.' uvaṭṭhidam (*upa + sthâ*).

³ = *âlekha-samarpitam*.

⁴ pekkhia § 122.

⁵ saddhasa = *sâdhvasa*.

⁶ uvâo. 'means' § 17. natthi "isn't" § 83.

⁷ garua "heavy" § 71.

⁸ diṭṭhivadha = *drṣṭipatha* se 'her' § 109. pariharia. gerund (*pari + hr*).
 nirûvaissam 'I will investigate' § 17.

⁹ kamalâaram 'mass of lotuses,' a lotus pool. vajjia gerund of vajjadi
 (*vj*) "excepting."

¹⁰ nivaḍanta § 17. -bâha- (*bâṣpa*) against § 38. For "tear," appar-
 ently bappha becomes *bâpha—bâha (§§ 63, 13). In the meaning 'steam,'
 etc., it remains bappha (cf. H. बाफ, भाप) (Pisch. § 305).

¹¹ uvavisa (*upa + vi*).

Susan : (*Approaching and looking at the tablet*) Sahi, ko eso tae ālihido ?

Sā : Sahi ṇaṃ paṭṭa-mahūsavo ¹ Bhaavaṃ Aṇaṅgo.

Susan : (*Smiling*) Aho de ṇipattanaṃ ! Kiṃ uṇa suppaṃ via cittaṃ paḍibhādi ! tā ahaṃ pi ālihia Radi-saṇādhanaṃ karissaṃ. (*Takes the brush and paints.*)

Sā : (*Indignantly on recognising the drawing*) Kīsa ² tae ahaṃ ettha ālihida ?

Susan : Sahi kiṃ āreṇa kuppasi ³ ? Jādiso tae Kāmadevo ālihido, tādisi mae Radi ālihida tā aṇṇadhā-sambhāviṇi kiṃ tuha ediṇā ⁴ ālavideṇa ? Kadhehi savvaṃ vuttantaṃ.

Sā : (*In confusion aside*) Ṇaṃ ⁵ jāṇida mhi piasahe. (*Aloud*) Piasahi, mahadi khu me lajjā. Tā tadhā karesu ⁶ jadhā ṇa edaṃ vuttantaṃ avaro ko'vi jāṇissadi.

Susan : Sahi, mā lajja, mā lajja.

Translation.

Sā : Be quiet, my heart, be quiet. What is the use of keeping on wanting a person that is unattainable ! It only results in trouble. Another thing—What folly is this, that though the mere sight of him results in such anguish, thou desirest to see him again ! Cruel, cruel heart ! art not thou ashamed to desert this person that has grown up with you from birth, and go after one known only from a moment's glance ? Nay what fault is it of thine ? Thou didst so determine when frightened by the falling of the Love-God's arrows. Be it so, then I will chide the God of Love. Revered Lord of the Flower Bow, after vanquishing Gods and Demons art not ashamed to harry womenfolk ?

¹ paṭṭa § 125 (*pra + vrt*).

² Kīsa "why ?" ettha "here" § 70.

³ kuppasi "art angry."

⁴ ediṇā = edeṇa. ālavida (*ā + lap*). savva § 45. (H. sab).

⁵ ṇaṃ = nāṇam.

⁶ karesu § 116. avaro § 17. (H. aur).

Utterly ill-fated that I am, this omen inevitably means my death is imminent.

So while no one is coming, I will just gaze at this beloved one in picture limned, and gaze to my heart's content. Although perturbation makes my finger shake so violently, yet I have no other means of seeing him, so I shall see him just as I draw him.

Susañ : This must be the plantain house. So I will go in. Why her heart is so beset with deep attachment that she does not see me as she draws. I will avoid her line of vision and find out what she is up to. What? drawn the master, Bravo, Sāriā bravo! Of course a swan does not delight in ought but a lotus-pool.

Sā : I have drawn him, but my sight is drowned in falling tears and cannot see him. What Susaṅgadā? Sit down here my dear Susaṅgadā.

Susañ : Who is this you have painted?

Sā : The Revered Lord of Love, whose great Festival it is.

Susañ : Ah, how clever you are! But the picture seems rather empty. So I will paint in Rati at his side.

Sā : Why have you drawn *me* there?

Susañ : My dear, why are you angry without any reason? I have drawn a Rati to match your God of Love! So, dissembler, away with circumlocution, and tell me all about it.

Sā : So she has found me out—the dear!

My dear, I am much ashamed. So do take care that nobody else comes to know of it.

Susañ : My dear, there's nothing to be ashamed of.

Śaurasenī.

Extract No. 3.

This extract is taken from the Bengal recension edited by Pischel (1877) p. 29. (Act II, beginning.) A comparison with usual or "Devanāgarī" version will show that considerable liberties must have been taken with the original text. Here the king carries a bow in his hand and wears a garland of

forest flowers, in the other version he is attended by **Javanīhim** 'with Yavana women' who carry the bows and wear the flowers. There the king passes a sleepless night thinking of his beloved, here it is the Vidūṣaka who cannot sleep though worrying about his return—to luxury!

The Vidūṣaka in the second act of Śakuntalā describes his troubles as companion to a sportive monarch.

Hī māṇahe,¹ hado mhi, edassa miaā-silassa² raṇṇo vaas-sabhāveṇa piṇvīṇṇo. 'Aaṇ mao,³ aaṇ varāho' tti maj-jhandiṇe vi gimhe virala-pādava-cohāāsu vaṇa-rāiṣuṃ⁴ āhiṇḍia, patta-saṃkara-kasāa-virasāiṇ⁵ uṇha-kaḍuāiṇ piḍḍanti giri-ṇaī-salilāiṇ. Aṇiada-velaṇ⁶ ca uṇhūṇhaṃ maṃsaṃ bhuñjīdi. Turaa-gaāṇaṃ ca saddeṇa rattim⁷ piṇatthi pakāma-suidavvaṃ.

Mahantē jjeva paccūse⁸ dāse puttēhim sāṇḍia-luddhehim kaṇṇōvaghāḍiṇā⁹ vaṇagamāṇa-kolāhaleṇa pabodhiāmi.¹⁰ etti-kenāvi¹¹ dāva piḍā ṇa vuttā jado gaṇḍassa uvari vipphoḍao

¹ Hī māṇahe, an exclamation assigned by high authority to Vidūṣakas, expressing weariness. Another reading is Hī hī bhō. This however is said to express astonishment.

² miaā 'hunting.' raṇṇo § 99. piṇvīṇṇo 'disgusted' (nīr + vid).

³ mao "deer." majjhamdiṇe cf. § 69. gimhe 'in summer' § 47. pādava 'tree' § 17.

⁴ vaṇa-rāiṣu 'in forest tracks.' āhiṇḍia 'wandering' hiṇḍ a Prākritic, possibly non-Āryan root, "to wander" cf. āhiṇḍaa=traveller (Mṛch.)

⁵ patta 'leaf' § 45. saṃkara "mixture." uṇha 'hot' § 47. kaḍua 'bitter.' piḍḍanti Passive 'are drunk.'

⁶ aṇiada 'uncertain' (√yam). bhuñjīdi Passive 'is eaten.'

⁷ rattim pi, acc. of duration, 'Through the night': the other version has rattimmi vi 'even at night.' suidavvaṃ=suvidavvaṃ from suvadi 'sleeps.'

⁸ paccūse 'at dawn' cf. § 44. sāṇḍia (=śāṅkūṇika) -luddha (=lubbha, commoner lubdhaka) 'hunter, fowler.'

⁹ 'ear-splitting.' kaṇṇa cf. Panjabi kann, H. kân. vaṇa-gamāṇa 'forest-going,' i.e. of foresters not of ascetics. The other version has -ggaṇaṇa 'forest-taking' explained by commentary as a "drive." This makes better sense.

¹⁰ pabodhiāmi 'am awakened' passive.

¹¹ Ś. ṣṭika (M. ṣṭika) etāvat. vuttā 'finished' (vrt). vipphoḍao 'a pimple on top of a boil' (vi + sphuṭ).

saṃvutto. Jēṇa¹ kila amhesuṃ avahīṇesuṃ tattha-bhava-dā maāṇusārīṇā assama-padaṃ pavitṭheṇa² mama adhaṇṇadāe Sauntalā nāma kā vi tāvasa-kappaṇā dīṭṭhā. Taṃ pekkhia saṃpadaṃ nāra-gamaṇassa kadhaṃ³ pi na karedi. Edaṃ jjeva cintaantassa mama pahādā⁴ acchisuṃ raanī. Tā kā gadi? Jāva naṃ kidāāraparikammaṃ⁵ pia-vaassaṃ pekkhāmi. Eso bāṇasaṇa-hattho hīaa-nihida-pīa-aṇo vaṇa-puppha-mālā-dhārī ido jjeva āacchadi piavaasso. Bhodu aṅga-madda-vialo⁶ bhavia ciṭṭhissaṃ, evaṃ pi nāma vissāmaṃ⁷ laheaṃ.

Translation.

Heigho! I am weary to death of being companion to this king with his hunting habits. After wandering along tracks in the jungle with hardly a tree to give shade, in the middle of a summer day, mind you, with cries of 'Here's a deer' or 'Here's a boar'; then the water we drink is from mountain streams warm, bitter, and with a nasty astringent flavour from being mixed with leaves. Meals at ungodly hours, and nothing to eat but meat, burning hot! Even during the night it is impossible to get proper sleep for the noise the horses and elephants make. At earliest dawn the rascally⁸ fowlers wake me with the earsplitting din of a forest drive.⁹ And with all this my troubles are not ended, for now there's a pimple on top of the boil. For (yesterday) after leaving us behind, His

¹ The other version has hio 'yesterday' § 58. amhesuṃ loc. plur. § 106. The anusvāra is optional.

² pavitṭha (*pra + viś*) adhaṇṇadā 'misfortune,' § 48. Sauntalā, this is correct not Saundalā.

³ kadhaṃ 'mention' § 13. (*kathām*).

⁴ pahādā (*pra + bhā*). acchisuṃ loc. plur. § 39.

⁵ kida § 125, āāra (*ācāra*), parikammo "toilet."

⁶ madda 'crushing,' 'bruising' (*mṛd*); the other version has bhaṅga. vialo (= *vikalo*) 'lame.'

⁷ vissāmaṃ 'rest' (*vi-śram*). laheaṃ opt § 117, (ii) (*labh*).

⁸ Literally 'sons of a slave (girl),' mere abuse like the mediaeval "whoreson" so frequent in Shakespearian comedy.

⁹ Reading -ggahana.

Highness in pursuit of a deer entered a hermitage and to my misfortune, caught sight of some hermit girl called Saūntalā. From the moment he saw her, not a word does he say about returning to town. I was thinking of this when night dawned on my eyes. Well, what's to be done? I will go and see my good friend when he has finished his usual toilet. (*Steps round and looks up*). Here he comes with bow in hand, his beloved fixed in his heart, and a garland of forest flowers round his neck. Good, I will pretend my limbs are so knocked about I can't stand up straight. So perhaps I may get a rest. (*Stands leaning on his staff*).

Saurasenī.

Extract No. 4.

Sakuntalā before the King, who has forgotten her (Act 5).¹ (*Aside*) Imaṃ avatthantaraṃ² gade tādise aṇurāe kiṃ vā sumarāvīdeṇa.³ Adha vā attā dāṇiṃ me sodhaṇiō.⁴ Bhodu, vavasissaṃ.⁵ (*Aloud*) Ajjaūṭṭa, (*Breaks off*) Adha vā saṃ-saido⁶ dāṇiṃ eso samudāāro.⁷ Porava! juttaṃ⁸ nāma tuha purā assamaṇapade sabbhāv-uttāṇa-hiaṃ⁹ imaṃ jaṇaṃ tadhā samaa-puvvaṇi¹⁰ saṃbhāvia saṃpadaṃ idisehiṃ akkharehiṃ paccācakkhiduṃ.¹¹

¹ Pischel's Edition, p. 104. cf. Monier Williams, p. 203.

² 'Changed condition.'

³ Past part. caus. of sumaredi.

⁴ sodhaṇiō caus. gerundive (*sudh*). The other version has soṇiō 'to be sorrowed for.'

⁵ vavasissaṃ fut. (*vi+ava+so*) 'I will decide.' Comm. supplies 'to tell a secret.' Perhaps "will make an effort." Ajjaūṭṭa § 2.

⁶ "questionable" (*saṃ+āi*).

⁷ =samudācāro "address," i.e. the word 'Ajjaūṭṭa.' In the drama this is the regular form of address for a wife to her husband, but it is not limited to this relation.

⁸ juttaṃ nāma 'It is fitting forsooth' § 34. Other version has ṇa juttaṃ nāma.

⁹ "Open-hearted through good nature."

¹⁰ With (preceded by) a contract (*samaya*). saṃbhāvia. The other version has patāria 'having seduced' or 'misled,' akkhara 'syllable,' 'word.'

¹¹ 'To repulse' (*prati+ā+cak*).

The King is shocked and indignant.¹

Śakuntalā continues :—

Bhodu. Paramatthado² jāi para-pariggaha-saṅkiṇā tae edaṇi paṭṭam, tā ahinṇāṇeṇa³ keṇa vi tuha⁴ saṁdehaṁ avañā-issaṇi.⁵

[The King mutters a legal phrase about the 'Primary Rule'].

Haddhī haddhī! aṅgulīa-suṇṇā⁶ me aṅgulī. (*Turns in distress to Gautamī*).

Gautamī: Jāda⁷ ṇaṁ de Sakkāvadāre Śacītīthe⁸ udaṁ vandamāṇe pabbhaṭṭhaṁ aṅgulīaṁ.

[The King smiles and reflects on female cunning].

Śak: Ettha⁹ dāva vihiṇā dāṁsidaṁ pahuttaṇaṁ,¹⁰ Avaraṇi de kadhaissaṇi.¹¹

[The King is still willing to listen].

ṇaṁ ekkadīsaṁ vedasa-ladā-maṇḍavae paṇiṇī-vatta-bhāṇa-gadaṁ¹² udaṁ tuha hatthe saṇṇihidaṁ āsī.¹³

[The King still listens].

Takkhaṇaṁ¹⁴ so mama putta-kidaṁ maa-sāvao uvatthido. Tado tae aṇṇa dāva paḍhamam¹⁵ pivadu tti aṇukampiṇā uva-

¹ Sanskrit coming between the Śaurasenī speeches has been omitted.

² = *paramāsthato* 'really.' jāi Ś. has also jadi § 1. pariggaha 'wife.' paṭṭam § 125 (*yuj*).

³ 'token.' The name of the play in Śaurasenī would be Ahinṇāṇa-Saṁtalāṇa.

⁴ Pischel read tava. In 1900 he would have preferred the other reading tuha. cf. Grammar § 421.

⁵ (*apa + nī*).

⁶ 'devoid of its ring.'

⁷ Jāda "my son"

⁸ Śakrāvātāre Śacītīthe. pabbhaṭṭhaṁ 'slipped off' (*pra + bhraṇś*).

⁹ ettha 'here.' § 70.

¹⁰ = (*prabhu + team*) -ttaṇaṁ goes back to = *-ivanam*.

¹¹ kadhaissaṇi § 134.

¹² 'lying in a lotus-leaf cup.'

¹³ āsī § 133.

¹⁴ = *tat kṣaṇam*. puttakidaṁ 'foster-child.' The compound is inverted-maa-sāvao 'fawn' (*-śābaka*).

¹⁵ paḍhamam § 20. uvacchando 'coaxed' (*upa + chand*).

cchandido. Na uṇa de avaricidassa¹ hatthādo udaṃ avagado pādum. Pacchā tassim jjevva udae mae gahide² kado teṇa paṇao.³ Etthantare vihasia bhaṇidaṃ tae. "Saccaṃ savvo sagandhe viṣasadi,⁴ jado duve vi tumhe āraṇṇakāo" tti.

[The King is touched, but thinks that these are "false honied words," and to Gautami's protest replies with a verse on the guile of female cuckoos—much more the guile of women!]

Sakuntalā is indignant.

Aṇaḥja! attaṇo hiaṇṇumāṇeṇa kila savvaṃ edaṃ pekkhasi. Ko ṇāma aṇṇo dhamma-kañcua-vavadesiṇo⁵ taṇa-chañṇa-kūvōvamassa tuha aṇukāri bhavissadi.

[Duṣyanta's acts are well known—says the King. This is nonsense].

Suṭṭhu. Dāṇim attacchandāṇuāriṇi saṃvutta mhi jā imassa Puru-vaṃsassa paccaṇṇa⁶ muha-maṇṇo hiaa-pattharassa hattha-bbhāsaṃ uvagadā.

(Hides her face in the end of her sārī and weeps).

Translation.

Sak: (*Aside*) When such love has so changed, what use is there in bringing it to mind? Yet it is for me to clear myself. Well, I will try. (*Aloud*) My sweet lord! (*Breaks off*) Nay this address may now be questioned. Scion of the Purus! It is meet forsooth for thee after union with me at that time in the hermitage, after a solemn pledge to me, that am open-hearted through good nature, now to repulse me with such words as these.

So be it. If in real truth you think I am another's wife and

¹ avaricida 'stranger' (a + pari + ci).

² gahida § 125.

³ paṇao 'confidence' (pra + nī).

⁴ viṣasadi = viṣasadi (vi + śvas) cf. § 63. dhamma § 48.

⁵ vavadesi 'pretending' (vi + apa + diś). chañṇa "hidden."

⁶ paccaṇṇa (= pratyaya). patthara (cf. H. patthar) (pra + str). abbhāsaṃ (= abhyāśam) sometimes written (abhyāsam) 'proximity,' etc.

hence your attitude, then I will remove your doubts with a token—alas! there is no ring on my finger.

Gautamī: Why, your ring must have slipped off when you were worshipping the water at Śacti's tīrtha in Śakrāvatāra.

Sak: In this indeed Fate shows its power! I will tell you another thing.—One day then in the Cane Bower some water lying in a lotus-leaf cup was resting in your hand—at that moment my fosterling, the fawn came up. Then you coaxed it gently that it should drink first. But it would not come to drink the water from your hand, as you were a stranger. Afterwards when I took that very water it gained confidence. Then you laughed and said—“Truly, everything trusts its kin, and both of you are forest-born.”

Caitiff! You look at all this in the light of your own conscience. What other could resemble you airing the garb of virtue, but all the while like a hidden well in the grass?

Very well! Now am I become a wanton, who through trust in this race of Puru sought refuge with a man of honey-lips and a heart of stone.

Śaurasenī.

Extract No. 5.

Karpūra-mañjarī. Act. IV.¹

The Heroine “Camphor Blossom” has been shut up in a room in the Queen's section of the palace, but there is a subterranean passage from this room to the palace-garden. The Queen has had the garden end of this passage closed up.

Śāraṅgikā enters to the King and Jester with a message from the Queen.

¹ Harvard Oriental Series, No 4. An excellent edition of this play by Dr. Sten Konow with Vocabulary, and also a racy translation by Prof. Lanman, with some touches of Western *apabhraṃśa*! Text pp. 102-110. Trans. pp. 281-285.

Sāraṅgikā: (*Looking before her*) Eso mahārāo maragada-puñjādo¹ Kaaligharam anuppaviṭṭho. Tā gadua devie viñṇāvidaṃ² nivedemi. (*Approaches*) Jaadu jaandu bhattā. Devī viñṇavedi jadhā sāṃsammae³ tumhe mae pariñāi-davva⁴ tti

Jester: Bhodi kiṃ edaṃ akaṇḍa-kumbhaṇḍa-paḍaṇaṃ?⁵

King: Sāraṅgie savvaṃ vitthareṇa kadhesu.

Sāra: Edaṃ viñṇaviṭṭi.⁶ Anantarādikkanta-caduddasi-divase⁷

Devie pōmma-rāa-maī Gorī Bheravāṇandeṇa kadua paḍiṭṭhāvidā.⁸ Aaṃ ca dikkhā-vihi-ppaviṭṭhāe⁹ Devie viñṇatto¹⁰ joisaro guru-dakkhinā-pimittam. Bhaṇidaṃ ca teṇa "Jaī avassaṃ dakkhinā dādavvā, tā esā diādu."¹¹ Tado Devie viñṇattam. "Jaṃ ādisadi Bhaṇvaṃ" ti. Puṇo vi ullavidaṃ¹² teṇa. "Atthi ettha Lāḍadese Caṇḍaseṇo pāma rāā. Tassa duhidā Ghapa-sāra-mañjari tti. Sā devva-ṇṇaehiṃ¹³ ṇidiṭṭhā jadhā esā Cakkavattī-ghariṇi bhavissadi tti. Tado sā mahārāeṇa pariṇedavvā,¹⁴

¹ maragada § 12. "emerald-heap" apparently the name of a seat or an arbour, whence the king watched 'Camphor-cluster' on the swing. anuppaviṭṭho (*anu + pra + viṭ*).

² Past part, caus. (*vi + jñā*).

³ sāṃsammae "in the evening."

⁴ Gerundive of causal (*pari + nī*), lit. "you are to be made to marry by me."

⁵ akaṇḍa 'unexpected' kumbhaṇḍa 'white gourd.' § 62. Lanman renders "shower of water-melons from a clear sky."

⁶ Causal Passive.

⁷ 'On the fourteenth day just past'. pōmma § 36 'made of rubies.'

⁸ Caus. p. part. (*prati + sthā*).

⁹ dikkhā 'consecration' vihi 'observances' -ppaviṭṭha (*pra + viṭ*) 'begun.'

¹⁰ viñṇatto 'consulted' (= *viññapto*), joisaro 'sorcerer'—lord of *yoga*. dakkhinā 'present,' 'fee.'

¹¹ diādu Pass. Imperative 'let it be given.'

¹² (*ut + lap*).

¹³ devvaṇṇa 'soothsayer' (*daiva-jñā + ka*), ṇidiṭṭhā (*ni + diṭ*). ghariṇī 'wife,' of a Cakkavattī 'Emperor.'

¹⁴ 'Must be married.'

jeṇa gurussa¹ vi dakkhiṇā diṇṇā bhodi; bhaṭṭā vi Cakka vattī kido bhodi. Tado devīe vihasia bhaṇidaṃ "Jaṃ ādisadi Bhaavaṃ" ti. Ahaṃ ca viṇṇaveduṃ pesidā. Guru-dakkhiṇā vi diṇṇā.

Jester: (*Laughing*) Edaṃ taṃ sise sappo, desantare vejjo?²
Idha ajja vivāho, Lāḍadese Ghaṇasāramañjari!

King: Kiṃ de Bheravāṇandassa pahāvo parokkha?³

Sāra: Devīe kāridaṃ pamad-ujjāṇassa⁴ majjha-ṭṭhida-vaḍa-tarumūle Cāmuṇḍādaṇaṃ.⁵ Bheravāṇando vi Devīe samaṃ tahiṃ āgamiṣṣadi. Tag-gade⁶ a tak-khaṇa-vihide kodua-ghare vivāho bhaviṣṣadi—(*Steps about and exit*).

King: Vaassa! savvaṃ edaṃ Bheravāṇandassa viambhidaṃ⁷ ti takkemi.

Jester: Evaṃ ṇedaṃ.⁸ Na hu maa-lāñchaṇaṃ⁹ antareṇa aṇṇo miaṅka-maṇi-puttaliṃ¹⁰ pajjharāvedi sehāliā-kusum-ukkaraṃ vā karedi.

[*Enters the magician Bhairavānanda*].

Bhaira: Iaṃ sā vaḍa-tarumūle piḍḍhiṇṇassa¹¹ suraṅgā-duvā-rassa pidhāṇaṃ Cāmuṇḍā. (*Stretches out his hand to her in worship and recites a verse in Māhārāṣṭrī*)—"Victorious is Kālī," etc. (*Enters and sits down*) Ajja vi ṇa piḍḍhacchadi suraṅgā-duvāreṇa Kappūra-mañjari.

¹ gurussa § 90. diṇṇa § 125. viṇṇaveduṃ "to inform."

² Proverb. "Snake on the head, and doctor abroad," vejjo=*vaidyo* § 61.

³ pahāvo, "power" (*pra + bhū*), parokkha *paro'kṣa*.

⁴ 'Pleasure-garden' (*pra + mad*), majjha § 44, -ṭṭhida §§ 38, 125.

⁵ ādaṇaṃ 'sanctuary' (*āyatanam*), tahiṃ § 27.

⁶ tag-gade=Skt. *tad-gate*, kodua=*kautuka*.

⁷ viambhidaṃ 'exploit, machination' (*vi + jṛmbh*). takkemi § 45.

⁸ ṇu + idaṃ.

⁹ 'moon' (*mṛga-lāñchana*).

¹⁰ miaṅkamaṇi 'moon-gem,' puttaliā 'statue,' pajjharāvedi 'causes to ooze' caus. (*pra + kṣar*) § 40. sehāliā (= *śephālīkā*), ukkara 'multitude.'

¹¹ piḍḍhiṇṇa (*nir + bhīd*), duvāra 'door' § 57.

[Enters Karpūra-mañjarī making an opening in the mouth of the passage].

Karpū : Bhaavaṃ paṇamāmi ¹!

Bhaira : Uidaṃ ² varaṃ lahasu. Idha jjevva uvavisa.

[Karpūra-mañjarī sits down].

Bhaira : (Aside) Ajja vi ṇa edi Devī.

[Enter the Queen].

Queen : [Stepping about and looking in front of her].

Iaṃ Bhaavadi Cāmuṇḍā [Bows. Then looking round].

Iaṃ Kappūra-mañjarī. Tā kiṃ ṇedaṃ ? (To Bhairavā-nanda) Idaṃ viṇṇaviadi, ³ ṇia-bhavaṇe vivāha-sāmaggiṃ kadua āda mhi. Tā geṇhia ⁴ āgamissaṃ.

Bhaira : Vacche evaṃ kariadu.

[The Queen steps round as if departing].

Bhaira : (Laughing to himself) Iaṃ Kappūra-mañjarī-ṭhāṇaṃ aṇṇesidum ⁵ gadā.

(Aloud) Putti Kappūra-mañjarī suraṅgā-duvāreṇa jjeva turida-padaṃ ⁶ gadua sa-ṭṭhāṇe ciṭṭha. Devīe āgamaṇe puṇo āgantavvaṃ.

[Karpūra-mañjarī does so].

Queen : Idaṃ rakkhā-gharaṃ. ⁷ (Enters, looks around—aside).

Ae, iaṃ Kappūra-mañjarī! Sā kā vi sārīkkhā ⁸ diṭṭhā.

(Aloud) Vacche Kappūra-mañjarī kiḍisaṃ ⁹ de sarīraṃ ?

¹ (pra+nam).

² =ucitam. lahasu § 116, note ii (labh). uvavisa (upa+viś).

³ viṇṇaviadi Caus. Pass. (vi+jñā). ṇiabhavaṇe 'in (my) own house.

⁴ geṇhia Gerund of geṇhadi (grah), vacchā 'girl' (=vateā).

⁵ 'to search.'

⁶ 'at a quick pace' § 75. gadua § 122. sa-ṭṭhāṇe 'in your own room cf. § 20.

⁷ =rakṣā-grham.

⁸ sārīkkhā 'like' §§ 66, 40.

⁹ kiḍisaṃ § 70.

(In the air) Kiṃ bhaṇāsi maha siro-veṇṇā¹ samuppanṇa tti. (To herself) Tā puṇo tahiṃ gamissaṃ. (Enters and looks to every side) Halā sahio vivāhōvaaraṇāṃ² lahuṃ geṇḥia ācchadha. (Steps about).

[Karpūra-mañjarī enters and sits down just as before].

Queen : (Looking before her) Iaṃ Kappūra-mañjarī !

Bhaira : Vacche Vibbhamalche āṇidāṃ³ vivāhōvaaraṇāṃ ?

Queen : Adha iṃ ! Kiṃ uṇa Ghaṇa-sāra-mañjarī-samuidāṃ āharaṇāṃ⁴ visumaridāṃ. Tā puṇo gamissaṃ.

Bhaira : Evaṃ bhodu.

[Queen acts in pantomime as if making an exit].

Bhaira : Putti Kappūra-mañjarī taṃ jeva kariadu.⁵

[Exit Karpūra-mañjarī]

Queen : (Pretends to enter the prison-room—seeing Karpūra-mañjarī) Ae ! Sārikkhadāe viṇḍida⁶ mhi. (Aside) Jhāṇavimāṇeṇa nīviggamaṃ parisappiṇā taṃ āṇedi jōisaro. (Aloud) Sahio jaṃ jaṃ nīvedidaṃ taṃ geṇḥia ācchadha. (Pretends to return to Cāmundā's shrine and sees Karpūra-mañjarī) Aho sārikkhadā !

Bhaira : Devi uvavisa. Mahārāo vi āado jjeva vaṭṭadi.

Saurasenī. Extract No. 6.

Karpūra-mañjarī. Act II. (pp. 40, 41 and 245-6).

Specimen of decadent punning style—The Vidūṣaka describes his master's love-fever.

¹ siro-veṇṇā 'headache.'

² uvaaraṇa = upakaraṇa § 17. lahuṃ 'quickly' (=laghu).

³ (ā + nī).

⁴ āharaṇa 'ornament,' visumarida 'forgotten,' cf. sumaradi § 57.

⁵ Imperat. Pass.

⁶ viṇḍida "puzzled" (ṇḍ a Pkt. root). jhāṇa 'meditation, magic' § 44. nīviggamaṃ 'without hindrance' § 36. vaṭṭadi § 45. In such more or less redundant verbs "to be" we have the beginnings of the later system of auxiliary verbs. āado vaṭṭadi cf. ā gayā hai, diṇṇā bhodi cf. diyā hai, kido bhodi cf. kiya hai.

Eso piavaasso haṃso via mukkamāṇaso,¹ karī via maak-
khāmo,² muṇāladāṇḍo³ via ghaṇaghammamilāṇo,⁴ diṇadiṇṇa-
divo⁵ via vialidacchāṇo,⁶ pabhāda-puṇṇimā-cando via paṇḍura-
parikkhīṇo ciṭṭhadi.

Śaurasenī.

Extract No. 7.

Little Clay Cart. Act 6. [Edition Hiranand and Parab. Bom-
bay 1902]. Vasantasenā and a maid.

Maid : Kadhaṃ ajja vi ajjaā⁷ ṇa vivujjhadi. Bhodu. Pavisia
paḍibodhaissaṃ. (*Steps around.*)

[*Enter Vasantasenā wrapped up and sleepy.*]

Maid : Utthedu⁸ utthedu Ajjaā ! Pabhādaṃ saṃvuttaṃ.

Vasa : (*Waking*) Kadhaṃ ratti⁹ jjeva pabhādaṃ saṃvuttaṃ ?

Maid : Amhāṇaṃ eso pabhādo. Ajjaāṇe uṇa ratti jjeva.

Vasa : Hañje,¹⁰ kahiṃ uṇa tumhāṇaṃ jūdiaro ?

Maid : Ajjae, Vaddhamāṇaṃ saṃādisia pupphakaraṇḍaṃ¹¹
jiṇṇujjāṇaṃ gado ajja Cārudatto.

Vasa : Kiṇ saṃādisia ?

Maid : Joehi¹² rattie pavahaṇaṃ, Vasantasenā gacchadu tti.

¹ (a) 'out of spirits,' (b) 'having left (Lake) Mānasa.'

² (a) 'thin with love-fever' (*kṣāma*), (b) 'thin as an elephant with rut.'

³ muṇāla § 60.

⁴ (a) 'languishing from violent ardour,' (b) 'wilted in the intense heat,'
milāṇa § 57.

⁵ 'a lamp given in day-time.' Note the alliteration "like a lamp that
is lit in daylight."

⁶ vialida 'vanished' (*vi + gal*). chāā (a) colour, (b) light.

⁷ Ajjaā 'my Lady.' vivujjhadi 'awakes' (*vi + budh*).

⁸ utthedu 'let her get up' (*ut + sthā*). pabhādaṃ 'morning.'

⁹ 'What, it's night, how is it morning?' saṃvuttaṃ is neuter. In
the next sentence pabhādo is masculine.

¹⁰ Hañje regular form of address by a lady to her maid. Jūdiaro
'gambler' (*dyūtakaro*).

¹¹ puppha § 38. karaṇḍa 'basket,' jiṇṇa 'old' (*jṛ*), ujjaṇa 'garden.'

¹² joehi 'harness' imperat. caus. (*yuj*). rattie as in the edition quoted
is impossible. Bombay edn. rādīe.

Vasa : Hañje, kaḥiṃ mae gantavvaṃ ?

Maid : Ajjae, jaḥiṃ Cārudatto.

Vasa : (*Embracing the maid*) Suṭṭhu ṇa piṃjhāido¹ rattie. Tā
ajja paccakkhaṃ² pekkhissam. Hañje, kiṃ pavitṭhā
ahaṃ iha abbhantara-cadus-sālaam ?

Maid : Ṇa kevalaṃ abbhantara-cadus-sālaam. Sāvvaḥaṇassa
vi hiaam pavitṭhā.

Vasa : Avi saṃtappadi³ Cārudattassa pariaṇo.

Maid : Saṃtappissadi.

Vasa : Kadā ?

Maid : Jado ajjaā gamissadi.

Vasa : Tado mae paḍhamam saṃtappidavvaṃ. (*Persuasively*)
Hañje, geṇha edaṃ raṇāvaliṃ.⁴ Mama bahiṇiāe⁵ ajja-
Dhūdāe gadua samappehi! Bhaṇidavvaṃ ca 'Ahaṃ Siri-
Cārudattassa guṇapiṇḍā dāsi, tadā tumhāṇaṃ pi. Tā
esā tuha jjeva kaṇṭhāharanaṃ hodu raṇāvali.'

Maid : Ajjae, kuppissadi⁶ Cārudatto ajjae dāva.

Vasa : Gaccha. Ṇa kuppissadi.

Maid : (*Taking the necklace*) Jaṃ āṇavedi. (*Exit and re-enter*)
Ajjae, bhaṇādi ajja Dhūdā—'ajjaūtṭeṇa tumhāṇaṃ pasā-
dikidā.⁷ Ṇa juttaṃ mama edaṃ geṇhiduṃ. Ajjautto
jjeva mama āharaṇa-viseso tti jāṇādu bhodi.'

[*Enter Radanikā with a child.*]

Rada : Ehi vaccha, saaḍiāe⁸ kīlamha.

¹ = *nidhyāto*.

² *pratyakṣam*. cadus-sālaam 'having four halls.'

³ 'Is in distress.'

⁴ *raṇa* 'jewel' § 51. Śaur. has also *radana*.

⁵ *bahiṇiā* 'sister.' **baghinī*=*bhaginī*, cf. H. *bahin*, Pañj. *bhaiṇ*).
samappehi imperat. caus. (*sam+r*).

⁶ *kuppissadi* 'will be angry.'

⁷ 'presented it to you,' i.e. the necklace.

⁸ *saaḍiā* 'toycart' (*śakaṭikā*); *kīlamha* 'let us play' § 22, § 116:

Child : (*Mournfully*) Radanie! Kiṃ mama edāe maṭṭiāe¹ saadiāe? Taṃ jjeva sovaṇṇa-saadiāṃ dehi.

Rada : (*Sighing despondently*) Jāda, kudo amhāṇaṃ suvaṇṇavavahāro. Tādassa puṇo vi riddhīe² suvaṇṇa-saadiāe kilissasi. Tā jāva viṇodemi³ ṇaṃ. Ajjañ-Vasantasenāe samīvaṃ uvasappissaṃ.⁴ (*Approaches*) Ajjae paṇamāmi.

Vasa : Radanie, sādaṇi de. Kassa uṇa aaṃ dārao?⁵ Aṇa-lamkida-sarīro vi candamuho āṇandedi mama hiaaṃ.

Rada : Eso kkhu ajja-Cārudattassa putto Rohaseṇo ṇāma.

Vasa : (*Stretching out her arms*) Ehi me puttaa āliṅga. (*Sets him on her lap*) Aṇukidaṃ aṇeṇa piduṇo⁶ rūvaṃ.

Rada : Na kevalaṃ rūvaṃ, silaṃ pi takkemi. Ediṇā ajja-Cārudatto attāpaṇi viṇodedi.

Vasa : Adha kiṃ-ṇimittaṃ eso roadi.⁷

Rada : Ediṇā paḍivesia-gahavaī-dāraa-keriāe⁸ suvaṇṇa-saadiāe kklidaṃ. Teṇa a sā ṇidā. Tado uṇa taṃ maggantassa⁹ mae iaṃ maṭṭiāsaadiā kadua diṇṇā. Tado bhaṇādi "Radanie, kiṃ mama edāe maṭṭiā-saadiāe. Taṃ jjeva sovaṇṇasaadiāṃ dehi" tti.

Vasa : Haddhī haddhī. Aaṃ pi ṇāma para-saṃpattīe samta-ppadi. Bhaavaṃ Kaanta¹⁰ pokkhara-vatta-paḍida jala-

¹ maṭṭiā 'earth' § 55 (cf. H. miṭṭī, māṭṭī). Rohasena the son of Cārudatta is supposed to speak Māgadhī: but the text here gives him ordinary Śaurasenī.

² riddhī = riddhī § 60.

³ Caus. imperat. (*vi + nud*).

⁴ (*upa + sṛp*). H. P. read = seṇāṇe.

⁵ 'boy.'

⁶ piduṇo § 97.

⁷ roadi 'weeps,' cf. roda, rodasi further down, and rodissarp.

⁸ paḍivesia 'neighbour,' gahavaī (= *grhapatī*), kerīā, 'belonging to' fem. of keraa, hence the Genitive in kerau (in Chand Bardai's Old Hindi).

⁹ magganta Pres. Part. of maggadi 'demands,' Skt. *mārgati* (H. māg-nā).

¹⁰ Kaanta 'Fate.' pokkhara § 38, § 71, 'vatta' leaf.

bindu-sarisehiṃ kilasi tumaṃ purisa-bhāadheehiṃ. (*Tear-fully*) Jāda, mā roda !¹ sovaṇṇa-saadiāe kilissasi.

Child : Radanīe, kā esā ?

Vasa : Piduno de guṇa-nijjida dāsi.

Rada : Jāda, ajjaā de jaṇaṇi bhodi.

Child : Radanīe, aliaṃ² tumaṃ bhaṇāsi. Jai amhāṇaṃ ajjaā jaṇaṇi, tā kisa alaṃkidā ?

Vasa : Jāda, muddheṇa muheṇa adikaruṇaṃ mantesi. (*Putting off her jewels—and weeping*) Esā dāṇiṃ de jaṇaṇi saṃvuttā. Tā geṇha edaṃ alaṃkāraaṃ. Sovanṇa-saadiāṃ ghaḍāvehi.³

Child : Avehi. Na geṇhissaṃ. Rodasi¹ tumaṃ.

Vasa : (*Wiping away her tears*) Jāda, ṇa rodissaṃ. Gaccha kila. (*Fills the clay-cart with jewelry*) Jāda, kārehi sovaṇṇasaadiāṃ.

[*Exit Radanikā with the child*].

There is an excellent translation of this play in the Harvard Oriental Series, Vol. 9, Dr. A. W. Ryder.

Saurasenī

Extract No. 8.

Two of the Jester's speeches in the *Little Clay Cart* to illustrate the use of long compounds. (Act 4, p. 114).

A maid says to the Jester : Pekkhaḍu ajjo. amha-keraaṃ geḥa-duāraṃ.

The Jester looks and says with admiration : Aho salila-sittamajjida-kida-haridōvalevaṇassa⁴ viviha-suandhi-kusumōvahāra-citta-lihida-bhūmi-bhāassa⁵ gaṇa-talāloaṇa-kodūhala-dūr-

¹ rodi 'weeps,' cf. rodasi further down, and rodissaṃ.

² aliaṃ § 67.

³ Caus. from √ghaṭ fashion, make (cf. H. ghaṇā ghaṇāṇā).

⁴ sitta 'sprinkled' (sic), majjida 'swept' (mṛj), harida 'green,' uva-levaṇa 'smearing' (with cowdung) (upa + lip).

⁵ suandhi 'fragrant,' uvahāra 'oblation-scattering,' citta-lihida lit., 'picture painted.' bhāa = bhāga.

unnāmidā-sīsassa¹ dolāamāṇāvalambid-Erāvāṇa-hattha-bbhamāida-mallīā-dāma-guṇālamkidassa² samucchida-danti-danta-toraṇāvabhāsīdassa³ mahā-raaṇōvarāśōvasohiṇā pavāṇa-bal-andolaṇā-lalanta-cañcal'-aggahattheṇa 'ido ehi' tti vāharanteṇa via maṇi sohagga-paḍāā-nivahēṇōvasohidassa⁴ toraṇa-dharaṇa-tthambha-vedīā-ṇikkhitta-samullasanta-harida-cūda-pallava-lalāma-phaṭiḥa-maṅgala-kalāsābhirāmōhaa-pāsassa⁵ mahāsura-vakkha-tthala-dubbhejja-vajja-ṇirantara-paḍibaddha-kaṇaā-kavāḍassa⁶ duggada-jaṇa-maṇorahāāsa-karassa⁷ Vasantaseṇā-bhavaṇa-duārassa sassirīdā⁸! Jaṇi saccam majjhatthassa vi jaṇassa balādiṭṭhim āāredi.⁹

¹ gaṇa= 'sky,' tala + a(v)aloṇa, 'unnāmidā' 'raised high,' sīsa 'head, top.'

² avalambida 'hanging'-bbhamāida. Comm. gives = *bhramāgata*. This should be Ś. -bbhamāda. Rather it is -bbhamā(v)ida 'agitated,' cf. rodāvida, 'made to weep' in this play. mallīā-dāma-guṇa 'festoons of jasmine.'

³ 'Shining with an elevated portal of ivory.'

⁴ uvasohida 'made brilliant' nivahēṇa 'by a multitude' of sohagga 'auspicious' paḍāā 'flags,' vāharanteṇa, 'calling' [Pres. part. from vāharadi—(vi + ā + hr)], uvasohiṇā 'brilliant' with uvarā 'colouring' of mahā-raaṇa 'precious jewels' or (=mahārajaṇa) 'safflower,' agga-hattheṇa 'with finger' cañcala 'quivering' lalanta, 'waving to and fro' with the andolaṇā 'swing,' from the bala 'force' of the pavāṇa 'wind.'

⁵ 'Having both (uḥa) its sides (pāsa, § 44) charming (abhirāma) with auspicious pitchers (maṅgala-kalasa) made of crystal (phaṭiḥa § 19, phaḍiḥa or phaḷiḥa would be better *vide* Pischel, § 206) placed (ṇikkhitta) on the 'altar' or balcony (vedīā) of the columns (-tthambha) supporting (dharaṇa) the gateway (toraṇa), and brilliant (samullasanta) with head-ornaments (lalāma) of green mango shoots (harida-cūda pallava). [pāsa is impossible.]

⁶ 'With golden door-panels (kaṇaā-kavāḍa) studded (paḍibaddha) closely (ṇirantara) with impervious (dubbhejja) [*dur + bhīd*] adamant (vajja) like the breast-expanse (vakkha-tthala) of a mighty demon (mahāsura).'

⁷ 'Which causes (kara) trouble (āāsa) to poor people (dug-gada=*durgata*).'

⁸ sassirīdā=*sasīrikatā* 'beauty' loveliness,' -ss- as if the *svaṛabhakti* vowel had not been used. cf. sakkuṇodi=*saknoti*.

⁹ Edition has 'balādiṭṭhim' which is impossible. balā is found in M., perhaps balādo is better Śaur. āāredi causal (ā + hr), majjhattha, 'in-different.'

The maid says: Edu edu. Imam paḍhamam paotṭham¹ pavisadu ajjo.

The Jester enters and looks about: Hī hī bho! Idho vi paḍhame paotṭhe sasi-saṅkha-muṇāla-sacchāhāo² viṇihida-cuṇṇa-muṭṭhi-paṇḍurāo³ viviha-raaṇa-paḍibaddha-kaṇcaṇa-so-vāṇa⁴-sohidāo pāsāda-pantio⁵ olambida-muttā-dāmehiṃ phaṭi-ha-vādāṇa⁶-muhacandehiṃ nijjhānti⁷ via Ujjaṇiṃ. Sottio⁸ via suhōvaviṭṭho niddādi dovārio. Sadahiṇā⁹ kalamō-daṇeṇa palohidā ṇa bhakkhanti vāsā balim sudhā-savaṇṇadāe. Ādisadu bhodī.

A sentence of such enormous length as this "Aho—Vasantasenā-bhavaṇa-duārassa sassirīdā" is difficult to translate into English. Dr. Ryder breaks it up into nine separate sentences, of which the eighth is—"Yes Vasantasenā's house-door is a beautiful thing." (H. O. S., vol. 9, p. 67.)

Extract No. 9.

Māhārāṣṭrī. Hāla's Sattasaī.

Verse 2. Amiam pāṭa-kavvam
paḍhiṃ soum a je ṇa āṇanti,
Kāmassa tatta-tantiṃ
kuṇanti, te kaha ṇa lajjanti ?

¹ paotṭham 'courtyard' (=prakṣṭham).

² 'Having the same hue as' (sa-ochāhāo cf. M. chāhā 'shadow,' but M. Ś. chāā, 'beauty.' Pischel (§ 255) derives chāhā from *chākhā from *chāyākhā from *chāyākā). 'moon, conch, or lotus-stalks.'

³ muṭṭhi 'handful,' cuṇṇa 'lime.' (Apa. cuṇṇaṭṭu, H. oṇṇā.)

⁴ sovāṇa 'stairs,' § 17.

⁵ 'rows of palaces,' § 35.

⁶ 'window' "where the wind comes in" (vāṭḍyana). [The English word means "wind-eye"]

⁷ nijjhānti 'look at' (nir + dhyai).

⁸ sottie = śrottriyo, niddādi "slumbers" (H. nīd), dovārio door-keeper.'

⁹ sadahiṇā instr. 'with sour milk' (dadhi cf. H. dahī), kalama 'autumn rice,' palohida (pra-lubh), bhakkhanti 'eat' (bhakṣe), vāsā 'crows,' [Edn. has vāyasā which is Sanskrit not Śaurasenī].

Amia=*amṛta*. pāūa, Śaur. pāūda, § 12. kavvaṃ § 50. pa-
 ḍhiṃ, 'to read,' H. paṛh. souṃ "to hear." ānanti, 'know'
 § 131. tatta-tantiṃ. This is the reading in the Kāvya-mālā,
 which represents it by *tattva-cintāṃ* in the Sanskrit version,
 in accordance with Gaṅgādhara Bhaṭṭa's commentary, which
 adds, however, *tantravārtāṃ vā*. Weber (1870) finding the read-
 ing taṃttataṃttiṃ conjectured *tantratantiṃ*. In his edition
 (1881) he read on the authority of other MSS. tattatantiṃ
 (= *-taptiṃ*). We may translate it either—'practise the mys-
 teries of love,' or 'take thought on the principles of love,'
 i.e. on the principles laid down in the Kāmaśāstra. kaha=
 kahaṃ, 'how.'

Verse 3. Satta saāiṃ¹ kaī-vacchaleṇa koḍia majjhaārammi |
 Hāleṇa viraīāiṃ sālāṅkāraṇa gāhāṇaṃ ||

"The Seven Centuries of embellished verses were arranged
 from among a *crore* by Hāla devoted to the poets."

Kaī=*kavi*, vacchala, § 39. 'devoted to poets.' koḍia, 'of
 a crore,' § 95, i. majjhaāra JM. majjhaṇāra *deśi* word for
madhya.

Verse 4. ua piocala-pipphandā²
 bhisinī-vattammi³ rehaī balāā⁴ |
 nimmla-maragaa-bhāaṇa-
 -pariṭṭhiā⁵ saṅkhasutti vva ||

ua 'Lo!' Weber explained as a shortened form from the
 vedic √ūh, 'mark, observe.' Pischel conjectured a *√up
 whence oppaṃ, 'seen' in Trivikrama. bhisinī=*bisinī*, Ś. bisinī.
 Pali and AMg. have bhisa for bisa. Aspiration of a sonant is
 rare, of a surd commoner, § 6. vattammi=*patre*, rehaī, 'shines'
 cf. Vedic *rebhati*, 'crackles,' etc., *rebhāyati*, 'shines.' bhāaṇa,
 'platter.' saṅkhasutti, 'mother of pearl.' This verse is

¹ KM. satūiṃ, *wrong*.

² KM. pipphandā. pph is commoner.

³ pattammi.

⁴ W. valāā following majority of MSS.

⁵ Km. -ṭṭhidā, *wrong*.

quoted by the Kāvya prakāśa and other works on poetics to illustrate *vyāṅgya*—the suggestive.

“Lo there gleams a crane quite motionless on a lotus leaf, like mother of pearl at the edge of a platter of pure emerald.”

Verse 8. attā ! taha ramaṇijjaṃ
amhaṃ¹ gāmassa maṇḍaṇi-hūaṃ ।
lua-tila-vāḍi-saricchaṃ
sisireṇa kaṃ bhisinī-saṇḍaṃ ॥

attā cf. attīā in Mṛcch. (p. 110). Commentators “mother-in-law.” Apparently used to any elder lady in the household, mother, elder-sister, etc. lua, ‘cut’ (= *luta for lūna). vāḍi, ‘garden’ (= vāḍi). cf. H. bāṛā (vāṛa + ka-).

“Oh mother! so the mass of lotuses that was so delightful and the ornament of our village, the cold has made like a garden of cut sesamum.”

Thus the lady gives a hint to a lover. As to her precise meaning the paṇḍits differed. Some said the lotus-tank was to replace the sesamum garden as a meeting place, as people would be going and coming to harvest the sesamum. The frost-bitten lotuses would be deserted. Another view was, that neither place was suitable.

Verse 13. randhaṇa-kamma-ṇiṇṇie !
mā jhūrasu, ratta-pāḍala-suandhaṃ ।
muha-māruaṃ pianto
dhūmāi sibi, ṇa pajjalai ॥

“Skilled in the work of destruction,” i.e. in love’s magic. jhūrasu, ‘be angry,’ ✓ *jvar* or *jūr*, ‘get hot’ (because the fire does not burn). dhūmāi = *dhūmāyate*. The denominative -āya- becomes -āa-, so Mg. cilādi = *cirāyati*, Ś. sīdalādi = *śītalāyati*; this -āa- often contracts to -ā- in M., etc. pajjalai ‘blazes’ (*pra* + *jval*). While the fire can drink in the breath of thy mouth, fragrant as red pāṭalas he will only smoke and not burst into flame, for then thou wouldst blow no more.

¹ KM. ahmaṃ, wrong.

Verse 16. amaa-maa gaṇa-sehara
 raṇī-muḥa-tilaa canda de chivasu |
 chitto jehi piaamo
 mamaṇ pi tehiṇ cia karehiṇ ||

Addressed to the moon. amaa-maa consisting of *amṛta*. de said to=*he*. chivasu imperat. of chivaī, 'touch' (✓*kṣip*), chitto p.p.p. of the same. cia (KM. reads *via*) a restrictive particle 'with these very hands.'

Verse 42. ārambhantassa dhuṇṇ
 Lacchī Maraṇṇ va hoi purisassa |
 taṇ Maraṇṇ anārambhe
 vi hoi, Lacchī uṇa ṇa hoi ||
 dhuṇṇ, 'certainly' (*dhruvam*). Lacchī=*Lakṣmī*.

Verse 49. thoṇ pi ṇa ṇisareī¹
 majjhaṇhe ua sarīra-tala-lukkā |
 āava-bhaṇa chāhī
 vi, tā pahia kiṇ ṇa viṣamasi ||

thoṇ, 'a little' (*stokam*). ṇisarei for ṇisarai (= *niḥsarati*); majjhaṇha, 'mid-day,' § 52. ua see v, 4.

-lukkā 'sticking to,' as explained in Skt. by *līna* : 'torn loose or torn out' = **lukna* connected with ✓*luñc* (Pischel, § 466). Cf. Panj. luknā 'to be hidden.' āava 'heat' (*ātapa*). chāhī 'shadow,' not derived directly from *chāyā*, but from **chāyākī* > **chāyākhī* (aspiration, § 19) > **chāāhī* contracts to *chāhī*. (Pischel, § 255). pahia 'traveller.' viṣamasi (*vi* + *śram*). For short vowel cf. forms from ✓*kram* ṇikkamaī, Ś. adikkamasi, etc., so from *śram* M. JM. viṣamaī, etc., Ś. viṣama, pass. viṣamīadu.

At midday the shadow does not move out, even a little way from the body—or but clings to the body—from fear of the heat—so traveller stay by me.

¹ KM. ṇisarai. Weber rejected this as against the metre. Later he adopted *ṇīti imā*.

challim 'mantle, skin.' muai (✓*muc*). meha 'cloud.' ka-
daa 'slope,' etc. (*kaṭaka*). *vi + sam + ghaṭ* 'dispersing.'

The end of the rains.

Verse 128. mahu-māsa-māruāhaa-
(=KM. ii. 28). -mahuara-jhaṃkāra-ṇibbhare raṇṇe
gāī virah'akkharāvaddha-
-pahia-maṇa-mohaṇaṇ govī ||

In a forest full of the buzzing of bees carried by the vernal
zephyr there sings of love in absence maddening to the
traveller's heart, the maiden with the kine.

Verse 171. Goḷā-ṇaṭe kacche
(=KM. ii. 71). cakkhanto rāīāī pattāim |
upphaḍai makkaḍo khokkhei
a poṭṭhaṃ a piṭṭei ||

'On the bank of the Goḷā river,' cf. 107 above. cakkhanto
pres. p. cakkhai = *jakṣati* 'devours,' cf. Marathi, H. ✓ *cākh*.
rāīā. 'mustard,' *rājīkā* H. rāī. makkaḍo 'ape' (*markaḍo*). uppha-
ḍai KM. gives *-utpatati* which should = upphaḍai. Weber suggests
✓ *sphaṭ* related to *sphuṭ*, cf. phuḍai phiḍai. khokkhei 'snarls'
deṣī word. poṭṭhaṃ 'belly' ? -*proṣṭham* 'bench or stool.'
piṭṭei 'crams' *deṣī*. Weber suggests a connection with
✓ *piṇḍ*.

"On the bank of the Goḷā river, devouring the leaves of
black mustard, there leaps the monkey, snarls and stuffs his
belly."

Māhārāṣṭrī.

Extract No. 10.

Verses from Śakuntalā.

(a) Spring song in Prologue.

Isīsi-cumbiāim¹ bhamarehim suumāra-kesara-sihāim
odaṃsaanti² daamāṇā pamadāo sirisakusumāim ||

¹ Isīsi = *iṣadīṣat*.

² (*ava + tamś*).

- (b) Grief at Śakuntalā's departure.

Ullalia-dabbhakavalā¹ mai pariccatta-ṇaccanā² morā
osaria-panḍu-vattā³ muanti aṃsūṃ va⁴ laṇṇo ||

- (c) Act III, Śakuntalā reads the verse she has composed at her friend's bidding.

Tujjha ṇa āṇe hiaṃ, mama ṇa maṇo divā a
rattin ca |

ṇikkiva dābaī baliṃ tuha hutta-maṇorahāi aṅgāṃ ||

ṇa āṇe 'I do not know,' cf. No. 9, verse 1. maṇo Monier-Williams reads kāmo. ṇikkiva 'cruel' *niṣkṛpa*. dābaī comm. gives *tāpayati*. Pischel (p. 154) says, not exactly *tāpayati* but Marathi dābhē, Gujarāṭi dābavū, Urdu dābnā 'to press, compress' (M.W. tabei, i.e. tavei=*tapayati*). baliṃ (*balīyaḥ*). hutta 'facing' Comm. '*abhimukha*.' Derivation uncertain. With numerals M. huttaṃ AMg. khutta=*kṛtvāḥ*. M.W. reads vutta=*vṛtta*. -āi gen. sing. divā a=*divā ca*.

"Thy heart I know not, cruel one, but day and night does Love grievously afflict my limbs, whose desires are fixed on thee."

- (d) Act V. Hamsapadikā is overheard singing.

Ahiṇava-mahu-loluvo tumam

taha paricumbia cūa-mañjarin

kamala-vasaī-metta-ṇivvuo

mahuara vīsario 'si ṇam kahaṃ ?

loluvo 'greedy,' Bengal version has loha-bhāvio. cūa 'mango.' metta § 69. ṇivvuo (*niṛ + vṛt*), M.W. reads ṇivvudo

¹ Ullalia, *deśi* word (cf. H. ulṭnā, ulālnā). *udgalita* is an explanation, hence the Pkt. reading *uggalia*. (Pischel's edn., p. 191.) -kavala 'mouthful.' mai 'doe' as in Pischel's edn. Devanāgarī MSS. have mīṇo. Boehtlingk conjectured mīā 'deer.'

² -ccatta=*tyakta*. ṇaccanā, cf. H. nācnā. morā 'peacocks,' Pischel morī 'a peahen.'

³ osaria (*ava + sr*). vatta 'leaf.' muanti (*muc*).

⁴ Pischel, Bengali version reads aṅgāṃ va. Devanāgarī MSS. have assūṇi via. Boehtlingk conjectured aṃsū-. 'assūṇi (for assūṃ) via laṇṇo' is Śaur. not Māhā. The reading above aṃsūṃ va laṇṇo suits dialect, metre and meaning. aṃsu, §§ 49, 64. laṇṇ, § 12.

which is Śaur. mahuara 'bee.' vīsarīo 'forgotten.' M.W. has vimharido. He supports this by Vararuci iii. 32, by which vimhaa, etc., cf. § 47. But -ido is not M. M. has vīsarīa, vīsarīa. Ś. viśumarida (JŚ. vīsarīda, JM. viśsarīya, dialectic vimharia), cf. Hindī bisarnā. The past part. is active in meaning.

(e) Act VI. (MW. p. 230, Pisch. p. 120).

Arihasi me oṇaṅkura diṇṇo Kāmassa gahia-cāvassa
saccavia-juai-lakkho pañcabbhahio saro houṃ.

gahia=Śaur.gahida, cāva 'bow.' saccavia, past part. of saccavai=*satyāpayati* 'make true, verify, contract.' juai=*yuvati*. pañca+*abhy-adhika*. houṃ 'to be.' M.W. differs, for arihasi houṃ he has hohi 'be,' and begins with tuṃ si mae "Thou art offered by me to"; for saccavia the easier pahia-jāṇa, cf. Megh. 8. *pathika-vanītāḥ*.

"Oh mango-sprout, given by me to Kāma grasping his bow, do thou become the best arrow of his five, with contracted maidens as thy mark."

Māhārāṣṭrī.

Extract No. 11.

Mṛcchakaṭikam.

(a) (Verse 19).

Vicalāṇi neuraḥualam, chijjanti a mehalā maṇi-kkhaia
valaā a sundaraarā raṇaṅkura-jāla-paḍibaddhā.

neura, regular Pkt. for Skt. *nūpura*; from a form **nepūra* cf. *keyūra*, Pkt. *keūra*. (P. § 126). chijjanti, pass. (*chid*). khaia (*khac*). sundaraara=Śaur. *sundaradara*. raṇa § 51.

(b) Act II. Karpūṇaka (verse 20).

Āhaṇiūṇa sarosaṃ taṃ haṭṭhiṃ Viñjha-sela-siharābham
moāvio mae so dantantara-saṃṭhio parivvājao.

āhaṇiūṇa gerund (*ā+han*). Viñjha, § 35. sela=*saila* [H.P. edition reads "saila" which is not Prakrit. *vide* Pischel, gr. § 60]. moāvio past part. causal (*muc*). ṭhio § 38. parivvājao 'mendicant.'

- (c) Act IV (verse 30). The Vidūṣaka mocks at Vasantasenā's mother.

sīhu-surāsava-mattiā
 eāvatthaṃ gaā hi attiā,
 jai marai ettha attiā,
 hoi siāla-sahassa-pajjattiā.

sīhu 'rum' (*sīdhu*). surā 'wine, etc.' āsava 'intoxicating drink made from uncooked vegetables and water,' 'toddy.' eāvatthaṃ = *etad* + *avassthām*. attiā 'mother,' *vide* M.W. Dic. *sub* attā, apparently a non-aryan word. pajjattiā 'sufficiency' (*paryāptikā*). "She would make a good meal for a thousand jackals." Texts read gadā and bhodi, these are Śaur. forms.

Māhārāṣṭrī.

Extract No. 12.

Karpūramañjarī.

- (a) Act II. Verse 10.

ñisāsā hāra-laṭṭhi-sarisa-pasaraṇā candan-uccodakārī,
 caṇḍo dehassa dāho, sumaraṇa-saraṇā hāsa-sohā muhammi,
 aṅgāṇaṃ paṇḍu-bhāvo diaha-sasi-kalā-komalo; kiṃ ca tīe
 niccaṃ bāha-ppavāhā tuha, suhaa, kae hōnti kullāhi tullā.

ñisāsā 'sigh.' laṭṭhi 'a lāṭhī,' also 'a necklace string' ["escape like pearls from off their string" Lanman.] uccoda 'withering,' *cuṭ* meaning not certain; *cuṭ* is said to mean 'split off' or 'grow small.' Perhaps the sandal 'throws out' fragrance owing to the moist heat of the sighs. caṇḍo 'fierce.' sumaraṇa-saraṇā "has memory as its refuge." tuha kae 'for thee.' suhaa = *subhaga*. kullā 'river-canal.' tullā 'equal to.' bāha (*vide* p. 84).

- (b) The Jester's rejoinder. (Verse 11.)

Paraṃ jōṇhā uṇhā, garala-sariso candana-raso,
 khaa-kkhāro hāro, raṇi-pavaṇā deha-tavaṇā,
 muṇālī bāṇālī, jalālā jala-ddā taṇu-lāṇ
 varitṭhā jaṃ ditṭhā kamala-vaṇā sā su-ṇaṇā.

jōṇhā 'moonlight.' uṇhā § 47. garala 'poison.' khaa 'a wound.' khāra 'alkali,' *ksāra*. -tavaṇā (*tap*). jalālā 'blazes.'

jala-dda, 'running with water.' taṇu-laā 'body-creeper,' § 12.
varitṭhā 'the choicest maid.'

Note the internal rhymes.

(c) Verse 25.

Ñisagga-caṅgassa vi māṇusassa soḥā samummīlāi bhūsaṇehiṃ
maṇiṇa jaccāṇa vi hiraehiṃ vihūsaṇe laggaī kā vi lacchī.

ñisagga 'nature' (*ni + sṛj*). caṅga "handsome," cf. Pan-
jābi caṅgā 'good.' maṇiṇa for maṇiṇaṃ, gen. plur. jaccāṇa,
gen. plur. 'genuine' (*jātya*). lacchī = *lakṣmī*.

(d) Describes the swinging of the Heroine. (Verse 32.)

Raṇanta-maṇi-neuraṃ jhaṇa-jhaṇanta-hāra-cchaḍaṃ
kaṇakkaṇia-kiṇkiṇī-muhālā-mehālā-ḍambaraṃ
vilola-valāāvalī-jaṇia-mañju-siñjā-ravaṃ
ṇa kassa maṇa-mohaṇaṃ sasi-muhīa hindolaṇaṃ.

raṇ 'to tinkle.' jhaṇajhaṇ 'to jingle.' chaḍā 'mass-lustre.'
kaṇa-kkaṇ 'to ring' (*kvan*). kiṇkiṇī 'bell.' muhala 'noisy'
§ 26 *mukhara*. ḍambara 'mass-noise' siñjā 'jingle.' sasi-
-muhī 'moon-faced maiden.' Lanman describes this stanza
as "a 'tour de force' in the use of imitative words," p. 255.

(e) Even the Jester waxes eloquent, and describes the swing-
ing in eight verses concluding: (Verse 40).

Ia eāi vilās-ujjalāiṃ dolā-pavaṇca-cariāiṃ
kassa ṇa lihaī va citte ṇiṇṇo kandappa-cittaaro?

ia 'thus' related to iti. eāi = Śaur. edāiṃ. pavaṇca 'dis-
play,' *prapañca*. citta 'heart.' citta-aro 'picture-maker.'

(f) Act III, Verse 2.

Maragaa-maṇi-gutthā hāra-laṭṭhi vva tārā
bhamara-kavaliantā mālāi-mālia vva |
rahasa-valia-kaṇṭhaṃ tīa diṭṭhī varitṭhi
savaṇa-paha-ṇivitṭhā māṇasaṃ me pavitṭhā ||

guttha 'strung' (*gumpā*). tārā 'bright.' kavalia 'eaten,
sucked.' anta 'end.' rahasa 'impetuously.' valia 'turned
round.' savaṇa 'ear' (*śru*). paha = *patha*.

(g) Verse 31. The Heroine's composition.

Maṇḍale sasaharassa gorie danta-pañjara-vilāsa-corae
bhāi lañchaṇa-mao phurantao keli-koḷla-tulaṇ dharantao.

sasa-hara 'hare-bearer=moon.' danta 'ivory.' bhāi 'is bright' ["appears in all its beauty"]. -mao 'antelope.' phurantao 'manifest' (*sphur.*) -tulaṇ 'likeness.'

(h) Act IV, Conclusion. "*Bharata-vākyaṃ.*"

Aṇudiahṇ viphuranto maṇisi-jaṇa-saala-guṇa-viṇāsa-aro
rittattapa-dāvaggī viramaṇi kamalā-kaḍakkha-variseṇa.

maṇisi 'clever, learned.' rittattapa 'emptiness—Poverty.'
dāvaggī 'forest-fire.' Kamalā=Lakṣmī. kaḍakkha 'side-long glances.' varisa 'rain' § 57.

Māhārāṣṭrī.

Extract No. 13.

Ratnāvalī.

(a) Act I. Madanikā sings.

Kusumāuha-piya-dūao maṭlāia-bahu-cūao
siḍhilia-māṇa-ggahaṇao vāi dāhiṇa-pavaṇao.
viraha-vivaḍḍhia-soao kaṅkhia-pia-aṇa-melao
paḍivālaṇāsamatthao tammai juvai-satthao.
iha paḍhamam mahumāso jaṇassa hiaṇiṇ kuṇai maṭṭiṇ
pacchā vijjhai kāmo laddha-ppasarehiṇ kusuma-bāṇehiṇ.

vāi 'blows.' dāhiṇa 'south,' dakkhiṇa becomes *dākhiṇa by lengthening the vowel, hence dāhiṇa by § 13. Cf. 'Deccan' and H. dāhinā 'right.' kaṅkhia 'longed for.' pia-aṇa 'lovers,' vālaṇa (*pāl*). asamatthao 'unable.' satthao 'troop.' kuṇai 'makes.' maṭṭi 'tender' (*mṛḍuka*). pacchā § 38. vijjhai (*vidhya-ti*) § 35. laddha-ppasara 'unimpeded.'

"The south wind blows, sweet messenger of Love, making many a mango blossom, and dissolving fits of sulky temper. With pangs increased by separation, longing for union with their lovers, a troop of ladies is faint with love, incapable of defence. First comes the month of sweetness and softens mortals' hearts, then Love wounds them with his flowery arrows unimpeded."

(b) Act IV. The Magician.

Paṇamaha calaṇe indassa indaālammi laddhaṇāmassa,
 taha ajja-Sambarassa vi māā-supadittṭhia-jaṣassa.
 kiṃ dharāṇe mianko āāse mahiharo jale jalaṇo,
 majjhaṇhammi paoso, dāviṇṇaū dehi āṇattiṃ.

paṇamaha, imperat. (*pra + nam*). calaṇe, masc. acc. plur.
 for Skt. neut. indaāla (*indrajāla*) 'illusion.' padittṭhia
 (*prati + sthā*). jaṣa 'renown.' āāsa 'sky.' jalaṇo (*jval*).
 majjhaṇha § 52. dāviṇṇaū, imperat. pass. caus. (*dā*) 'let it be
 caused to be given-demanded.' āṇattiṃ (*ā + jñā*).

"Revere the deeds of Indra, who takes his name from
 sorcery, so also those of worthy Śambara whose renown is well
 established by his magic. What shall it be? moon on the
 ground, earth in the sky, or flames in water? or dusk at noon?
 give your commands."

(c) Kiṃ jappieṇa bahuṇā, jaṃ jaṃ hieṇa mahasi sanda-
 tṭhuṃ,

taṃ taṃ daṃsemi ahaṃ guruṇo manta-ppahāveṇa.
 mahasi 'desirest.'

(d) Hari-Hara-Bamha-ppamuhe deve daṃsemi devarāaṃ ca,
 gaṇammi Siddha-Vijjāhara-vahu-satthaṃ ca paṇcantam.

Bamha, cf. § 52. deve. acc. plur.

[There is very little Māhārāṣṭrī in this play. Note its
 simplicity, and the great contrast with the decadent Camphor
 Cluster which uses the same motif of the magician producing
 a vision of the Heroine, by bringing on the lady herself.]

Māhārāṣṭrī.

Extract No. 14.

Setubandha or Rāvaṇavaho.

Bk. I. Verse 57. How the monkeys crossed the mountain
 streams.

Bolanti'a pecchantā paḍimā-saṃkanta-dhavalā-
 ghaṇa-saṃghāe |

phuḍa-phadīha-silā-saṃkula-khaliôvari-patthie via
 nai-ppavahe ||

√bol 'pass, cross,' cf. boleī 'passes (the time).' M. pecchaī =Ś. pekkhadi § 40. pecchantā, nom. plur. pres. part. paḍi-mā-saṃkanta- 'reflected.' saṃghāe, acc. plur. § 86. khalia=Ś. khalida. patthia=Ś. patthida (*pra-sthā*). -ppavahe=*pravaḥān*.

"And they cross the streams of rivers that they see reflecting masses of white clouds, as if trickling through and running over a welter of clear crystal rocks."

Bk. VII. Verse 56. The waves splash on high as the monkeys drop in the mountains.

Utthaṅghia-duma-ṇivahā giri-ghā'-uvvatta-mucchia-
mahā-macchā,
velā-sela-kkhalīā uddham bhijjanti uahi-jala-kallolā.

utthaṅghia. Comm.=*uttambhita* (*ut + stambh*). This is regularly in M. *uttambhia*, Ś. *uttambhida*. *uvvatta* (*ud + vrt*). *mucchia* 'stunned,' *maccha* § 56. -*kkhalia* (*skhal*). *bhijjanti* pass. of *bhid*. *uahi* 'ocean.'

"Supporting a multitude of trees, with mighty fish turned over stunned by the impact of the mountains, the ocean billows break on high checked by the rocks of the shore."

Bk. VIII. Verse 3. The sea subsides.

Giri-saṃkhoha-vimukkā jhīṇā appatta-paḍhama-gamaṇ-oāśā,
mand-andolaṇa-maūā gaāgaa ccia samudda-salila-uppiḍā.

saṃkhoha=*saṃkṣobha*. *vimukka* (*vi + muc*). *jhīṇa* § 40. *ap-patta* (*a + pra + āp*) *paḍhama* § 20. *oāśa*=*avakāśa*. *maūa*=*mṛduka*. *ccia* 'like.' *uppiḍā* 'bursts, jets.'

"The jets of sea-water when freed from the shock of the mountains do not mount so high as before, but subside, and oscillate in a slow and gentle swing."

Verse 6. Mingled spoil of land and sea.

Mottā-ghaḍanta-kusumaṃ sama-maragaa-vatta-bhaṅga-
bhariāvattam,
vidduma-milia-kisalaam sa-saṅkha-dhavaḷa-kamalam pasam-
maī salilam.

mottā 'pearl.' ghaḍanta, pres. part. (*ghaṭ*) 'being joined with.' maragaa 'emerald' § 12. vatta 'leaf.' āvattaṃ (*ā + vrt*). vidduma 'coral.' pasammaī (*pra + śam*).

"Quiet grows the water, blossoms united with pearls, the whirlpool filled with fragments of leaves and emeralds, buds mingled with coral, white lotuses with the Triton's shells."

Verse 14. Weariness of the workers—(Sugrīva speaks to Nala).

Khavio vāṇaraloo dūratṭhia-virala-pavvaaṃ mahi-vedhaṃ,
na a disaī seu-vaho, mā hu ṇamejja guruvaṃ puṇo Rāma-
dhaṇuṃ.

Khavio 'exhausted' (*kṣap* caus. of *kṣi*). pavvaa 'mountain.' mahi 'earth.' vedha=*veṣṭa* 'enclosure' § 38, cf. M. vedhia, Śaur. vedhida, Comm. gives the meaning as *mahī-prṣṭham*. disaī=*drśyate*. -vaho=*-patho*. ṇamejja, opt. 3rd person sing. or plur.

The Comm. is uncertain whether -dhaṇuṃ is nom. or acc.

(a) Nom. then neuter, 'may Rāma's bow not bend,'

(b) Acc. 'let not him (i.e. Rama) bend Rāma's bow.' Comm. suggests *namayata* but ṇamejja is not 2nd person plural.

"The monkey-people are exhausted, the surface of the earth has mountains left, but few and far between, yet the mole of the Bridge is not in sight, so let not Rāma's bow bend¹ heavily again.

Verse 20. Nala's reply.

Khavio pavvaa-ṇivaho daliaṃ va rasā-alam dhuo vva sa-
muddo,

ḷiaṃ va pariccattaṃ ajja va sambhāvaṇā tuhaṃ ṇiv-
vūdhā.

pariccattaṃ (*pari + tyaj*). Comm. *vā* is affirmative. After ajja one Comm. would prefer to read *vi*.

"A multitude of mountains has been exhausted, the surface of the earth may be torn up, the sea may be agitated, and life despaired of, but now must your design be carried out."

¹ Comm. says *samudra-tāḍanāya*, 'to chastise the sea.'

The Rākṣasas show Sītā a vision of Rāma's severed head.—
Bk. XI. Verse 61, p. 345.

Pecchai a sarahas-ôharia-maṇḍalaggâhighāa-visama-cchinṇam,
dūra-dhaṇu-saṃghiañcia-sara-puṅkhālidha-sāmaliaāvāṅgam,
oharia, past part. (ava + hṛ) maṇḍalāgra 'scimitar.' ahighāa
(abhi + han). saṃghiañcia=samhita + añcita § 65. sara-puṅkha
'shaft of arrow.' ālidha (ā + lih) =*āligdha. avaṅga 'eye-
corner' § 17. The object of pecchai comes in verse 69.
—"Rāma-siraṃ."

"And Sita saw (a human head) rudely lopped, hacked off
with a scimitar's stroke, the corners of the eyes darkened by
the shaft of the arrow set to the bow and drawn far back."

Verse 62. nīv-vūḍha-ruhira-panḍura-maṇlanta-cchea-
māsa-pellia-vivaraṃ,
bhaḥjanta-paḍia-paharaṇa-kaṇṭha-cchea-
dara-lagga-dhārā-cuṇṇam,

nīv-vūḍha=(nirvyūḍha). maṇlanta lit. 'budding' (mukula)
§ 71. chea 'the cut.' pellia through *pelia *peria =*perita.
Comm. gives the meaning as mudritam, 'sealed up.' bhaḥjanta
part. from bhaḥjaī 'is broken.' dara 'a little.'

"The dust of the sword-edge clung to the cleft hewn in its
neck where the weapon fell breaking in pieces, while the pale
bloodless flesh at the wound had shrivelled and sealed the hollow
thereof—"

Verse 63. niddaa-saṃdaṭṭhāhara-mūl-ukkhitta-dara-
diṭṭha-dāḍhā-hīraṃ,
saṃkhāa-sonia-paṅka-paḍala-pūrenta-
kaṣaṇa-kaṇṭha-ccheaṃ,

niddaa 'ruthless.' saṃdaṭṭha (saṃ + dāṣ). ahara=adhara.
ukkhitta (ut + kṣip). dāḍhā 'tusk,' § 65. saṃkhāa Comm.=saṃ-
styāna 'coagulated' from the rare root styai. Rather from a
past part. saṃ-styāta through *saṃskyāta. kaṣaṇa=kṛṣṇa.

"A tooth of adamant is slightly visible at the raised base
of the lower lip, ruthlessly bitten through, and the dark
neck-wound is filled with a muddy film of blood congealed."

Verse 64. nisiara-kaa-ggahâṇia-ṇilāḍa-aḍa-ṇatṭha-
bhiuḍi-bhumaā-bhaṅgaṃ,
galia-ruhir-addha-lahuṃ aṇahia-ummil-
latāraaṃ Rāmasiraṃ !

nisi-ara = **niśicara*. kaa-ggaha 'hair-seizing' (*kaca*-). āṇia = āṇia. ṇilāḍa 'forehead' also ṇalāḍa, Pāli nalāṭa or lalāṭa and with metathesis M. ṇaḍāla or M. Ś. ṇiḍāla. Apa. ṇiḍalā (Pischei § 260). -aḍa = *taṭa*, bhiuḍi Comm. = *bhrukūṭi* really = *bhṛ-kūṭi*, which occurs. AMg. bhiguḍi. The forms bhuuḍi huuḍi Pischel says are incorrect. (P. § 124). bhumaā 'brow.' aṇahiaa means *ahṛdaya* cf. aṇamīlia = *amīlita*, aṇadīhara = *adīrgha*. ummilla = **unmīla* = *unmīlita*.

"The frown that furrowed its brows had faded from its broad forehead, for the demons brought it with a grip of the hair—lighter by half with the blood poured forth, with its orbs open but devoid of soul—the head of Rāma."

Sītā's Lament.

Verse 75 (p. 350).

Āvāa-bhaa-araṃ cia ṇa hoi dukkhassa dāruṇaṃ nīvahaṇaṃ,
jaṃ mahilā-vihatthaṃ diṭṭhaṃ sahiaṃ ca tuha mae avasāṇaṃ.

Āvāa = *āpāta*. cia (AMg. ciya), ccia after vowels, means *eva* : also cea. (*caiva* cf. *ṇeya* = *naiva*). vihatthaṃ = *bībhatsam*. sahiaṃ 'endured.'

'Though frightful in its onset the end of sorrow is not so terrible, if I can view a sight loathsome to women and endure thy death.'

Sītā not knowing that the vision is unreal, marvels that she should continue to exist. The commentary takes mahilā-vihatthaṃ to mean 'a cause of reproach among women.'

Verse 76. vāh-uṇhaṃ tujjha ure jaṃ mocchihimi tti
saṃṭhiaṃ maha hiae,
ghara-ṇiggamaṇa-paattaṃ sāhasu taṃ
kammi nīvavijjaū dukkhaṃ ?

vāha or bāha "tear." uṇhaṃ 'hot.' Text has uṇhaṃ, incorrect. tujjha this oblique base of tuaṃ survives in H. tujh ko ; it comes from **tuhyam* analogous to *mahyam*. ure loc. of

uro 'breast.' 'mocchihi. Fut. of *muc*, also *mocchan*.
 thia § 12. *paattaṃ*=*pravṛttam*. *sāhasu* 'tell' imperat. *sās*.
kammi loc.=Śaur. *kassim*. *niv-vavijjāu* (*nir+vap*) pass.
 imperat. 'let it be poured out.'

"It was fixed in my heart from the moment of leaving home, that I would dissolve my sorrow with hot tears on thy breast. Now tell me, where shall my grief be out-poured?"

Verse 77. *virahammi tujjha dhariaṃ dacchāmi*
tumaṃ ti jīviaṃ kaha vi mae,
taṃ esa mae diṭṭho phaliā vi maṇorahā
ṇa pūrenti mahaṃ.

dacchāmi 'I shall see,' also *dacchimi* and *dacchaṃ*; Śaur. uses *pekkhissaṃ*. *kaha vi*=*katham api*, *kahaṃ* is commoner. Final *anuvāra* in pronouns and adverbs tends to be optional. So *mahaṃ*=*maha*. *esa*=*eso*. *esa* is used freely, according to Hemacandra, for all genders. *sa* on the other hand is rare.

"In separation from thee my life was barely stayed by the thought of seeing thee. Now I see thee thus, my desires though bearing fruit bring no satisfaction."

Verse 78. *Puhavi hohii paī bahu-purisa-visesa-cañcalā Rāsiri,*
kaha tā mahaṃ cia imaṃ nisāmaṇṇaṃ uatthiaṃ
vehavvaṃ.

Puhavi 'Earth,' Śaur. *Puḍhavi*, oblique forms in *-ia* are common in M. *paī*=*patiḥ*. *hohii* "will be." 'tā'=Vedic *tāt*. *nisāmaṇṇaṃ*=*nihsāmānyam*. *uatthia* (*upa+sthā*). *vehavvaṃ* 'widowhood.'

"Of the Earth there will be a Lord. Royal Fortune is fickle with many distinguished men, so why falls absolute widowhood on me alone?"

[Earth and Royal Fortune are regarded as the other wives of Rāma. 'Absolute,' lit. having nothing in common (with those other two.)]

Verse 79. *Kim ea tti palattaṃ visa-ummillehi loṇehi a*
diṭṭhaṃ,
vialia-lajjāe mae phuḍaṃ Nāha tuha muhaṃ ti
parunṇaṃ.

eam ti (Śaur. edam ti) is more usual. palattam=**pralaptam*. visa meaning *viṣama*; reading should apparently be visam-ummil°. vialia (*vi+gal*). phuḍa § 38. parunṇam (*pra+rud*) past. part. by analogy with *bhid*, *bhinna*; *chid*, *chinna*, etc., Śaur. rudida.

“‘What is this?’ I cried, and looked with obliquely opened eyes, then casting modesty aside I shrieked. ‘Clearly it is thy face, my lord.’”

Verse 80. Sahio tujjha vico raṇi-arihi samaam sahihi va
vuttham,
daṭṭhum tumam ti hottam jai ettāhe vi jiviam
vialantam.

vico ‘separation’ § 9. vuttham=**vyuṣṭam* ‘dawned.’ Pischel § 303, **vastam* with a > u. daṭṭhum=*draṣṭum*. hottam=hontam pres. part. of hoī. ettāhe (Comm.=*idānīm*) cf. ettio ‘so much’? *ettāḍṣe *ettāise *ettāhe cf. Apa. taisa for tārīsa and M. divaha for divasa. Hottam and vialantam are used in the sense of the conditional, cf. the Hindi usage, agar hotā.

“Separation from thee I endured with female demons as friends—it dawned with the stars as companions—were it only to see thee, then would my life melt away.”

Verse 81. Jāe paraloa-gae tumammi vavasā-matta-suha-
daṭṭhavve
harisa-chāṇe vi maham daṭṭhaī adiṭṭha-Dahamuha-
vaham hiaam.

matta=*mātra* commonly mēṭṭa § 69. daṭṭhavva=*draṣṭa-vya*. -chāṇe Comm.=*sthāne*; this should be (t)thāṇe, or perhaps we should read harisa-cchāṇe. chāṇa=*kṣāṇa*, but this generally means ‘festival,’ ‘moment’ being khaṇa (Pischel, § 322).

“Now that thou hast gone to the other world, and I may see thee with joy though only through tribulation, in place of that joy my heart burns, not to have seen the slaying of the Ten-Headed demon.”

Verse 82. Vāhaṃ ṇa dhareī muhaṃ āsābandho vi me ṇa
rumbhaī hiaaṃ,
ṇavari a cintijjante ṇa viṇajjai keṇa jīviaṃ saṃ-
ruddhaṃ.

rumbhai means *ruṇaddhi* (*rudh* forms *rundhai*); this is from a root **rubh*, analogous to *libbhai*=*lihyate* from a root **libh* (Pischel §§ 266, 507). *ṇavari* "thereupon," some say from *na pare*, Pischel disputes this (§ 184): cf. *ṇavaraṃ* "only." *cintijjante* pres. part. pass. *vi-ṇajjai* pass. (*vi + jñā*).

"My face bears no tear, even the bond of hope does not stay my heart, and when it is considered, it is not seen by what my life is restrained."

Verse 83. Bolīṇo maara-haro majjha kaṇa maraṇaṃ pi de
paḍivannaṃ,
piṇvūḍhaṃ Nāha tume ajja vi dharai akaṇṇuaṃ
maha hiaaṃ.

Bolīṇo 'passed.' Form appears to be pres. part., cf. *melīṇa* from *melai* (*mil*). *maara-hara* 'home of sea-monsters.' *paḍivannaṃ* (*prati + pad*). *akaṇṇua* cf. *savvaṇṇu* § 69.

"For my sake thou didst cross the ocean and incur thy death. Thou hast gone my lord, and yet my ungrateful heart survives."

Verse 84. Uggāhihi Rāma tumhaṃ gaṇe gaṇeūṇa purisa-maio
tti jaṇo,
galia-mahilā-sahāvaṃ sambhariūṇa a mamaṃ niatti-
hii kahaṃ.

uggāhihi 'will sing.' *gaṇeūṇa* 'counting.' gerund. *niattihii*. Fut. caus. (*ni + vrt*). *bhariūṇa* 'remembering' gerund from *bharai*; **mbharai* **mharai*=*smarati* Śaur. *sumaredi*, *sumaria*. *kahaṃ* 'story.'

"Folk will sing of thee, Rāma, counting thy virtues as of one made of valour, and remembering me that missed a woman's nature they will change the story."

Verse 85. Tuha bāṇukkhaa-ṇihaaṃ dacchimmi Daha-kaṇṭha-
muha-ṇihāṃ ti kaā,
maha bhāadhea-valiā vivarā-huttā maṇorahā pal-
hatthā.

ukkhaa for ukkhāa 'destroyed.' ṇihaa (*ni+han*). dacchimi or dacchāmi have better authority (see v. 77 above). ṇihāa = *nighāta*. vivarā = *vi+parān-huttā*, Comm. = *mukhā*, this has the same meaning, but the form is like AMg. khutta for *kṛtvā* as with numerals (Pischel § 206) cf. AMg. aṇanta-khutta 'endless times, endless-ly'; *k* becomes *kh* becomes *h*, cf. ṇihasa § 19. palhattha, Comm. = *paryasta* 'upset,' but that would be pallattha (*r* assimilates *y* and becomes *l*). palhattha = **prahlasta* from root *hlas* = *hras* to diminish.

"Those wishes of mine, that I might see Ten-necks with his faces smashed, destroyed and struck down by thy arrow, have gone awry reversed by destiny and come to nought."

Verse 86. Jaṃ taṇuammi vi virahe pemā-bandheṇa saṅkat
jaṇassa jaṇo,
taṃ jāṃ ṇavara imaṃ pecchantī a tārisaṃ maj-
jha phalaṃ.

taṇua 'short.' pemā- = *premā*-, pemma is commoner § 68. ṇavara, Comm. = *kevalam*, means "only," cf. ṇavari v. 82 above, Pischel's objection (§ 184) to the derivation from *na param* 'no more,' i.e. that the anusvāra appears to be secondary, is not conclusive.

"What a body dreads through love of another, even in a tiny separation, such a dread result has come to pass for to me only gazing at this sight."

Bk. XV. Verse 94. Happy return to Ayodhyā.

Ghettūṇa Jaṇaa-taṇaṃ kaṇcaṇa-laṭṭhiṃ va hua-vahammi
visuddhaṃ,

patto puriṃ Raghuvāi kāṃ Bharahassa sapphalam aṇu-
rāṃ.

Ghettūṇa 'taking' cf. ghettuṃ § 136. laṭṭhi (Hindi lāṭhi) the equation with *yaṣṭi* is curious. kāṃ = Ś. Mg. kāduṃ Śaur.

also has karidum. sapphalam, Comm.=saphalam, but this would be sapphalam (§ 5), rather=sat-phalam.

"Taking Janaka's daughter, purified in the fire like a staff of gold, Raghupati arrived at the city, to give good fruits to Bharata's loving kindness."

Jain Māhārāṣṭrī.] Extract No. 15.

Maṇḍiya.

[Jacobi's Selected Stories, No. IX.]

Vennāyade ṇayare¹ Maṇḍio ṇama tunṇāo² para-davva-hara-ṇa-pasatto āsī. so ya duṭṭha-gaṇḍo mi tti jaṇe pagāsento jāṇu-desena ṇiccam eva addāvaleva-litteṇa baddha-vaṇa-paṭṭo³ rāya-magge tunṇāga-sippam uvajīvai. cakkamanto vi ya daṇḍa-dharieṇaṃ pāeṇaṃ kilimmanto kahaṃci cakkamai.⁴ rattim ca khattam khaṇiṭṭa davvajāyaṃ ghattūṇa—nagara-saṇṇihie ujjan'ega-dese bhūmi-gharaṃ, tattha nikkhivai.⁵ tat-

¹ Vennāyada or Bennāyada (*Bennāda*) a town in Western India. The letter *y* in this section represents the *laghuprayatnayakāra* *y* not the strong *ṛ* (*vide* p. 9). ṇayara, hence in many modern names = -nair, -ner.

Jacobi reads with his MSS. uvajīvati cakkamati, etc. The more regular forms uvajīvai, cakkamai, etc., have been inserted for the benefit of the student.

In AMg. JM. JŚ. single *n* can remain at the beginning of a word and double *nn* in the middle. The MSS. vary.

² tunṇāo or tunṇāgo appears to mean a 'beggar' with an implication of rascality. Exact derivation uncertain, but evidently connected with *tūrṇa* as in *tūrṇa-ga* a 'swift goer.' pagāsento pres. part. of pagāseṭi 'shows' (*pra*+*kāś*). For *k* > *g* compare AMg. Asoga (§ 11).

³ duṭṭha=*duṣṭa*. gaṇḍo has a variety of meanings in Sanskrit including "cheek," "pimple," "rhinoceros"; for Prakrit Hemacandra gives *vanam* ('abundance'?) *ḍāṇḍa-pāṭiko* M.W. 'policeman,' Jacobi (for this passage) 'nightwatchman,' 'beggar,' (Probably slang), *laghu-mṛgo* (?) and *nāpitaḥ* 'barber.' adda 'damp' (*ārāra*). avaleva 'ointment, (ava+*līp*). litta 'smeared.' vaṇa 'wound' (*vraṇa*). -paṭṭa 'bandage' whence *paṭṭikā* modern *paṭṭi*. This context suggests that duṭṭhagaṇḍo is bahuvrīhi and means 'one with a bad boil.' The trick is still familiar enough.

⁴ cakkamai 'goes in circles,' 'wanders.' pāeṇa 'with his foot.' Kilimmanto pres. part. kilimmai 'gets weary' (*klam*).

⁵ khattam 'hole.' -jāya (*jāta*) "quantity." -saṇṇihie 'in the vicinity' (*saṃ*+*nidhā*). egadesa "portion," cf. § 11.

tha ya se bhagiṇī kaṇṇagā ciṭṭhai. tassa bhūmi-gharassa majjhe kūvo. jaṇ ca so coro davveṇa palobheum¹ saḥāyaṃ davva-voḍhāraṃ āṇei, taṃ sā se bhagiṇī agaḍa-saṃīve puvva-natthāsane nivesiṃ pāya-soya-lakkheṇa pāe geṇhiṇa taṃmi kūvae pakkhivai.² tao so vivajjai.³ evaṃ kālo vaccai⁴ ṇaya-raṃ musantassa. cora-ggāhā taṃ ṇa sakkenti geṇhiṃ. tao ṇayare bahu-ravo jāo.⁵ tattha ya Mūladevo rāyā puvva-bhaṇiya-vihāṇeṇa jāo.⁶ kahio ya tassa paṭrehiṃ takkara-valyaro, jahā: ettha ṇayare pabhūya-kālo musantassa vaṭṭai kassai takkarassa, ṇa ya tīrai keṇai geṇhiṃ.⁷ tā kareu kimpī uvāyaṃ. tāhe so annaṃ nagarārakkhiyaṃ ṭhavei, so vi ṇa sakkai coraṃ geṇhiṃ. tāhe Mūladevo sayāṃ nīla-paḍaṃ pāuṇiṇa rattiṃ ṇiggato.⁸ Mūladevo aṇajjanto egāe sabhāe nivaṇṇo acchai jāva, so Maṇḍiya-coro āgantūṃ bhaṇai: ko ettha acchai?⁹ Mūladeveṇa bhaṇiyaṃ: ahaṃ kappadīo. teṇa bhaṇnai: ehi, maṇūsaṃ karemi.¹⁰ Mūladevo utṭhio. egammi isara-ghare khattaṃ khayāṃ.¹¹ su-vahuṃ davva-jāyaṃ ṇiṇeṇa Mūladevassa uvaṇiṃ caḍāviyaṃ.¹² payaṭṭā ṇayara-

¹ palobheum from palobhei "entices, allures" causal (*pra+luh*); form infin. used as gerund.

² agaḍa Pkt. word "well," "spring." nattha 'placed' (*nyasta*). nivesiṃ gerund of causal (*ni+viś*). soya 'washing' (*śauca*).

³ vivajjai "perishes" (*vi+pad*).

⁴ vaccai "goes, passes," generally referred to *vraj* (a case of *c* for *j*), but Pischel thinks possibly from *vrātya* so="tramps"; **vṛtyate* would be a simpler explanation. (cf. Pischel, Gr. § 202) H. bacnā.

⁵ sakkenti. From *śak* either sakkei or sakkai.

⁶ vihāṇa 'manner' (*vi+dhā*).

⁷ valyaro 'story' (*vyatikara*). kassai (*kasya+api*). tīrai pass. from *√īr* 'is accomplished.'

⁸ pāuṇiṇa 'putting on' (*prā+vṛ*) pāuṇomi, p.p p. pāuṇia.

⁹ aṇajjanto 'unknown' pres. part. of ṇajjai 'is known' pass. (*jñā*). nivaṇṇo (*ni+pad*). acchai 'stays' § 60. Pischel refers to *ṛcchati* (Gr. § 480. He quotes the other theories). āgantūṃ gerund.

¹⁰ kappadīo 'pilgrim,' *kūrpaṭika*. bhaṇnai pass. of bhaṇai.

¹¹ isara 'rich man.'

¹² caḍāvia past part. caus. from caḍai which Hemacandra represents by *ā+ruh*. (cf. H. caṇ-nā). suvahuṃ=*subahuṃ*.

vāhīriyaṃ.¹ Mūladevo purao, coro asiṇā kaḍḍhiṇa² piṭṭhao ei. saṃpattā bhūmi-gharaṃ. coro taṃ davvaṃ nīhaṇiṃ³ āraddho. bhaṇiyā ya neṇa bhagiṇī: eyassa pāhuṇayassa⁴ pāya-soyaṃ dehi! tae kūva-taḍa-⁵sanniviṭṭhe āsaṇe nivesio. tae pāya-soya-lakkheṇa pāo gahio, kūve chuhāmi-tti.⁶ jāva ativa-sukumārā pāyā, tae nāyaṃ, jah': esa koi aṇubhūya-puvva-rajjo vihalīy'aṅgo.⁷ tīe aṇukampā jāyā. tao tae pāya-tale saṇṇio: passa tti mā mārijjihisi tti. pacchā so palāo. tae volo kao:⁸ naṭṭho naṭṭho tti. so-y-asim kaḍḍhiṇa magge olaggo.⁹ Mūladevo rāya-pahe aīsaṇnikitṭhaṃ nāūṇa caccara-siv'antario ṭhio.¹⁰ coro taṃ siva-liṅgaṃ, esa puriso tti kām kaṇkamaeṇa asiṇā duhā-kām¹¹ paḍiniyatto gao bhūmi-gharaṃ. tattha vasiṇa pahāyāe rayāṇe tao niggantūṇa gao bāhim. antar'āvaṇe tuṇṇāgattaṃ karei. rāiṇā purisehim saddāvio.¹² teṇa cintiyaṃ, jahā: so puriso nūṇaṃ ṇa mārio, avassaṃ ca esa rāyā bhavissai tti. tehim purisehim āṇio. rāiṇā abbhutṭhāṇeṇa pūio āsaṇe nivesāvio,¹³ su-vahum ca

¹ payattā=*pravṛttā*. vāhīriya=bāhīriya "outside."

² kaḍḍhia 'drawn' from kaḍḍhai (H. 4. 187=*krṣ*); *krṣṭa* could give *kaṭṭha thence *kaḍḍha.

³ nīhaṇiṃ 'to bury' (*nī*+*khan*).

⁴ pāhuṇaya 'guest' (*prāghṛṇaka*).

⁵ taḍa 'edge.'

⁶ chuhai or chubhai "throws." Hemacandra=*kṣip*: rather from *kṣubh* cognate with English "shove."

⁷ vihalīya (*vihealīta*) 'trembling.'

⁸ saṇṇio (*saṃjñitāḥ*) 'made a sign.' mārijjai pass. of mārei "kills." palāo 'fled' past part. of palāyai 'flees.' volo=bolo 'a cry' in M. bolo='speech' cf. modern bōlnā.

⁹ so-y-asim 'and he' (drawing his) 'sword' or *y* is merely a sandhi consonant. olaggo 'followed' means *anulagna*, but the form is *ava* or *apa* + *lagna*.

¹⁰ aī-saṇnikitṭhaṃ=*ati-saṃ-nikṣṭam*. caccara 'square' (*catvara*) Pischel. § 299. antario 'hidden.'

¹¹ kaṇkamaa 'shaped like a heron's beak.' duhā kām 'having split' (*dvidhā kṛtvā*).

¹² āvaṇa 'market.' saddāvio (*śabdāpitaḥ*).

¹³ nivesāvio past part. of nivesāvei fuller form of nivesei.

piyaṃ ābhāsio saṃlatto : mama bhagiṇiṃ dehi tti. teṇa diṇṇā, vivāhiyā rāiṇā. bhogā ya se saṃpadattā.¹ kaisuvi² diṇesu gaesu rāiṇā Maṇḍio bhaṇio : davveṇa kajjaṃ ti. teṇa su-vahuṃ davva-jāyaṃ diṇṇaṃ. rāiṇā saṃpūjio. aṇṇayā puṇo maggio ; puṇo vi diṇṇaṃ. tassa ya corassa ativa sakkāra-sammāṇaṃ paṭiṇjai.³ eṇa pagāreṇa savvaṃ davvaṃ davāvio.⁴ bhagiṇiṃ se pucchai ; tte bhaṇṇati : ettiyaṃ ceva vittaṃ. tao puvvāveiya-lekkhāṇusāreṇa⁵ savvaṃ davvaṃ davāveṇa Maṇḍio sūlāe ārovio.

Maṇḍio.

In the town Bernātaḍa there lived a beggar named Maṇḍio addicted to taking other people's property. He used to practise the beggar's art on the high-road, tied up in bandages, with a smear of grease, kept always wet, about his knee, to show that he suffered from a virulent sore. Mouching wearily around with his foot supported on a crutch he wandered at random. And at night he would dig a hole (in a wall) and taking a lot of property—to a cellar⁶ in a corner of a garden near the town—would bury it there. And there lived his unmarried sister. In the middle of that cellar, there was a well. Anybody the thief brought with him to carry his loot, having allured him therewith, the sister would have sit down on a seat previously arranged at the edge of the spring, and then, taking hold of his feet on the pretence of washing them, she would tip him into the well. And so he perished. Thus time went on while he robbed the town. The thief-catchers were unable to catch him, and a great noise about it arose in the town.

Now Mūladeva had become king there in the manner related above. The citizens told him about the thief ; that a

¹ saṃpadattā (*saṃ + pra + dā*). se 'on her.'

² kaisuvi (*kaṭṭu + api*).

³ sakkāra 'favour.' paṭiṇjai 'employs' (*pra + yuj*).

⁴ pagāra 'manner' (*prakāra*). davāvio past. part. caus. (*dā*).

⁵ āveia past part. of āveei causal (*ā + vid*) lekkha 'list.'

⁶ An underground room or *takkhāna* built for coolness in the hot season.

certain thief had been for some time robbing the town, and that nobody had succeeded in catching him—so he should devise some remedy. Thereupon he appoints another superintendent of the town police. He also is unable to catch the thief. Then Mūladeva himself put on a dark cloak and went out one night. Mūladeva goes and lies down *incognito* in a certain hall and stays there. The thief Maṇḍio comes and says, 'Who is it stopping here?' Mūladeva said, 'I am a pilgrim.' The other said, 'Come I will make a man of you.' Mūladeva got up. A hole was cut in a certain rich man's house. He took out a great quantity of plunder and piled it up on Mūladeva. They set out for the outskirts of the town. Mūladeva goes in front, the thief comes up behind with a drawn sword. They came to the cellar. The thief set to work to bury the loot, and he said to his sister, 'Wash the feet of this guest'; she set him on the seat placed on the edge of the well, and took hold of one of his feet as if to wash it, meaning to shove him into the well. As his feet were very delicate she perceived that this was some one who had enjoyed royalty and had sensitive limbs. She took pity on him, and made a sign on the surface of his foot. "Flee, lest you be slain." After that he made his escape. She raised a cry—"He's fled, he's fled," and the other drew his sword and pursued him down the road. Mūladeva finding he was very close to him on the highway, stood hidden behind a *lingam* in a square. The thief mistook this Śiva's *lingam* for a man, split it in two with his heron-bill sword, and went back to his cellar. He stayed there till the night grew light; and then he came out and went abroad. He plays the beggar in the market-place. The king sent men to summon him. He thought to himself, "so that fellow was not killed, and no doubt he will turn out to be the king."

The king rose to greet him, and made him take a seat. After several friendly remarks the king said to him, 'Give me your sister.' He gave her, and the king married her. Wealth was bestowed upon her.

When a few days had passed, the king said to Maṇḍio, 'I need some treasure.' So he gave him a good quantity. The king honoured him. Then again he asked, and again it was given. He lavishes the greatest favour and consideration on the thief. In this way he made him give all his wealth. He asks his sister. She said, he had just so much property. Then he caused all this wealth to be given away according to a list previously announced, and Maṇḍio he had impaled.

Jain Māhārāṣṭrī.] Extract No. 16.

Domuha.

[Jacobi's No. V.]

Samṃpai Dummuha-cariyaṃ.¹ atthi ih' eva Bhārahe vāse Kampillaṃ nāma puraṃ. tattha Hari-kula-vaṃsa-saṃbhavo Jao nāma rāyā. tassa Guṇamālā nāma bhāriyā. so ya rāyā tie saha rajja-sirim aṇuhavanto gamei kālāṃ. annayā atthāṇa-maṇḍava-tṭhienā pucchio dūo:² kiṃ n'atthi mama, jaṃ anna-rāṇaṃ atthi? dūeṇa bhaṇiyaṃ: deva, citta-sabhā tumha n'atthi. tao rāṇā āṇattā thavaṇo,³ jahā: lahuṃ citta-sabhaṃ kareha! āesaṇāṇantaraṃ samādhattā.⁴ tattha dharāṇie khaṇnamāṇie kammagarehiṃ⁵ paṇcama-diṇe savva-ramaṇāmao jal-aṇo-vva teyasā jalanto diṭṭho mahā-maūḍo, sa-harisehiṃ siṭṭho⁶ Jaya-rāṇo. teṇa vi parituṭṭha-maṇeṇaṃ nandī-rava-puvvayam uttārio bhūmi-vivarāo. pūiyā thavai-m-āṇo⁷ jahā'riha-vattha-m-aḥhiṃ. theva-kāleṇa⁸ vi nimṃyā uttuṅga-

¹ samṃpai "now" (*samprati*). Dummuha=Do-muha 'two-faces.'

² atthāṇa 'audience hall' (*ā + sthā*). dūo 'envoy.'

³ āṇattā 'commanded' (*ā + jñā*) § 125. thavai 'architect' (*sthapati*).

⁴ samādhattā 'begun' past pass. part. (*saṃ + ā + dhā*) for dha becomes dha, compare § 7. The derivation from ārabdha is quite impossible.

⁵ dharāṇie khaṇnamāṇie 'during the excavations.' kammagara 'workman,' cf. Asoga.

⁶ siṭṭho 'told' p.p.p. of sāhai (*śiṣṭa*: **śāsati*) § 125.

⁷ thavai-m-āṇo 'the architects, etc.' -m- is a sandhi consonant.

⁸ theva 'little' (Pali theva) √ *stip* 'drop.'

siharā citta-sabbhā. sohaṇa-diṇe kao citta-sabbhāe paveso. ārovio maṅgaḷa-tūra-saddheṇa¹ appaṇo uttim'āṇge maūḍo. tap-pabhāveṇa do-vayaṇo so rāyā jāo. loṇa² tassa Domuho tti nāmaṃ kayam.

aikkanto koi kālo. tassa ya rāiṇo satta taṇayā jāyā. duhiyā me n'atthi tti Guṇamālā addhiim³ karei. Mayaṇābhīhāṇassa jakkhassa icchai uvāiyam.⁴ annayā ya pāriyāya-mañjarī-uvalambha-suviṇa-sūiyā tise duhiyā jāyā. kayam ca vaddhāvaṇayam.⁵ dinnam jakkhassa uvāiyam. kayam ca tīe nāmaṃ Mayaṇamañjarī kameṇa ya jāyā jovvaṇatthā.

io ya Ujjeṇīe Caṇḍapajjoya-rāyā. tassa dūeṇa sāhiyam, jahā: rāyā domuho jāo. Pajjoṇa bhaṇiyam: kahaṃ? dūeṇa bhaṇiyam: tassa eriso maūḍo atthi; tammi ārovie do muhāṇi havanti. maudass' uvarim Pajjoyassa lobho jāo. dūyam Domuha-rāiṇo pesi:⁶ eyam maūḍa-rayanam mama pesahi! aha na pesesi, jujha-sajjo⁷ hohi! Domuha-rāiṇā dūo bhaṇio Pajjoya-santio: jai mama jam maggiyam deha, to aham avi maūḍam demi. dūeṇa bhaṇiyam: kim maggaha? rāiṇā bhaṇiyam:

deha: Nalagiri hatthi

Aggibhīrū tahā raha-varo ya |

Jāyā ya Sivā devi

lebāriya Lohaṇgho ya ||

eyam Pajjoyassa rajja-sāram. paḍigao dūo Ujjeṇim. sāhiyam Pajjoyassa Domuha-santiyam paḍivayanam. kuddho⁸ aiva Pajjo, calio caūraṇga-baleṇa: donni lakkhā mayagālāṇam,⁹ donni sahaṇṇā rahāṇam, pañca aḷuyāṇi hayaṇam,

¹ tūra 'musical instrument.'

² loṇā 'by the people' § 9.

³ addhi 'care, anxiety.' (*adhrī*.)

⁴ jakkhassa 'to a demon.' icchai 'promises.' uvāiyam 'offering' (*upa + ā + kr*).

⁵ sūiya 'revealed' (*sūc*). Śaur. sūida. suviṇa 'dream.' pāriyāya = *pārijāta* "coral tree." vaddhāvaṇayam 'birth ceremony' *vardhāpana*.

⁶ pesi 'he sends.'

⁷ jujha-sajjo 'ready for battle.'

⁸ kuddho "wroth."

⁹ mayagala 'elephant' (*madakala*).

satta kodio payāi-jañāṇaṃ.¹ anavaraya-payānaehiṃ² patto Pañcāla-jañavaya-sandhiṃ. iyaro vi Domuha-rāyā caūraṅga-bala-samaggo³ nīharīo nayarāo. gao paḍisaṃmuhaṃ Pajjoyassa. Pañcāla-visaya-sandhiṃ raio garuḍa-vūho⁴ Pajjoṇa, sāgara-vūho Domuheṇa. tao sampalaggaṃ doṇha vi balāṇa jujjhaṃ. so maḍḍa-rayana-pahāveṇa ajeo⁵ Domuharāyā. bhaggaṃ⁶ Pajjoyassa balaṃ. bandhiūṇa Pajjoo pavesio nayaṃ. diṇṇaṃ calaṇe kaḍayaṃ.⁷ suheṇa tattha Pajjoya-rāṇo vaccai kālo.

annayā diṭṭhā teṇa Mayaṇamañjari. jāo gādhāpurāo. tao kāmāggaṇā ḍajjhamāṇassa cintā-saṃtāva-gayassa voliyā⁸ kahavi rāi. paccūse ya gao atthāṇaṃ. diṭṭho parimilāṇa-muha-sarīro Domuha-rāṇā; pucchio sarīra-paṭṭiṃ, na dei paḍivayaṇaṃ. sāsaṇkeṇa ya gādhayaraṃ puṭṭho. tao dīhaṃ nīsaṇiūṇa jampiyāṃ⁹ Pajjoṇa:

Mayaṇa-vasagassa, nara-vara vāhi-vighatthassa¹⁰ taha ya
mattassa |

kuviyassa marantassa ya lajjā dūrujjhiyā hoi¹¹ [eyam |
tā jai icchasi kusalaṃ payaccha to Mayaṇamañjarīṃ
niya-dhūyaṃ¹² me nara-vara na desi pavisaṃmi jalaṇaṃmi |

tao Domuheṇa nicchayaṃ nāṇa dinnā. sohaṇa-dīpa-mu-
hutte kayaṃ paṇiggahaṇaṃ. kaivaya-dīpehiṃ dharīo,¹³
pūiūṇa visajjio, gao Ujjenīṃ Pajjoo.

¹ payāi 'footsoldier' (*padātī*).

² anavaraya 'incessant.'

³ samaggo 'complete.'

⁴ raio=*racito*. vūha 'order of battle' (*vyūha*).

⁵ ajeo 'invincible.'

⁶ bhaggaṃ 'broken.'

⁷ kaḍaya 'fetter' (*kaṭaka*).

⁸ ḍajjhamāṇa 'being consumed.' voliyā 'passed,' cf. *bolei*.

⁹ nīsaṇiūṇa 'sighing.' jampiyāṃ (*jalpitam*) § 37.

¹⁰ vāhi 'illness' (*vyādhi*). vighattha 'consumed' (*vi + gha*).

¹¹ kuvia 'angry.' dūr-ujjhiya 'left far behind.'

¹² dhūyaṃ 'daughter,' dhūyā=M. dhūā Ś.Mg. dhūdā —*dhūtā from *dhuktā (*Pischel*, § 65).

¹³ dharīo 'waited' (*dhr*).

annayā āgao Inda-mahūsavō. Domuha-rāṇā āiṭṭhā¹ naya
ra-janā : ubbheha indakeu² ! tao maṅgala-nandī-mahāraveṇa
dhavala-dhaya-vaḍāho ḍoya-khinkhiṇi-jālālakio³ avalam-
biya-vara-malla-dāmo maṇi-rayana-mālā-bhūṣio ṇṇāviha-pa-
lambamāṇa-phala-nivaha-ciñcaio⁴ ubbhio indakeū. tao nac-
canti naṭṭiyāo, giṇṇanti⁵ sukai-raiyā kavva-bandhā, naccanti
nara-saṃghāyā, disanti diṭṭhi-mohanāim indayālāim, in-
dayālāio⁶ ya diṇṇanti tambolāim; khippanti kappūra-kuṇ-
kuma-jala-chaḍḍā, diṇṇanti mahā-dāṇāim, vajjanti muiṅgāi-
āojjāim.⁷ evaṃ mahā-moeṇa gayā satta vāsarā. āgayā
puṇṇimā. pūio mahā-vicchaḍḍeṇa⁸ kusuma-vatthāhiṇi Do-
muha-rāṇā indakeū. mahā-tūra-raveṇa annammi diṇe paḍio
meiṇe. diṭṭho rāṇā amejjha-mutta-duggandhe nivaḍio jaṇeṇa
pariluppamāṇo ya.⁹ datṭhūṇa cintiyaṃ : dhir-atthu vijju.¹⁰
reha-vva cañcalāṇaṃ pariṇāma-virasāṇaṃ riddhiṇaṃ. eyaṃ
cintayanto sambuddho, patteyabuddho¹¹ jāo. pañca-muṭṭhi-
yaṃ loyaṃ kāṭṭha pavvaio.¹² *uktam ca :*

¹ āiṭṭhā 'commanded' (ā + dā).
² ubbheha 'erect' imperat. from ubbhei 'erects' from ubbha=

ūrdhva (also uddha udḍha). For dhv becomes bbh compare dv becomes
bb. bārasa 'twelve'=(dvādaśa). -keu 'banner.'

³ dhaya=dhaya, vaḍāho (-paṭāko). ḍoya "dāruhasta" ? 'clapper.'
cf. Panj. ḍōi 'wooden ladle.'

⁴ ciñcaio 'adorned,' Pkt. root.

⁵ giṇṇanti 'are sung' § 135.

⁶ indayālāio 'magicians.'

⁷ khippanti pass. of khivai 'throws' § 135. chaḍḍā 'abundance (chaḍḍā).
vajjanti "are sounded" (vādyante). muiṅga 'drum.' āojja "musical
instrument" (ātodya).

⁸ vicchaḍḍa 'liberality' (vi + chṛd).

⁹ amejjha 'impurity' (amedhya), mutta=mūtra, pariluppamāṇa 'being
destroyed.'

¹⁰ vijju "lightning."

¹¹ patteya-buddho=pratyeka-buddho 'one who obtains enlightenment
all alone.' By analogy with paccūsa, etc., one might expect *paccēya (cf.
Pali paccēko). Pischel (Gr. § 281) explains patteya in this phrase, patte-
yaṃ (=pratyekam) and patti in M. pattiaī, JM. AMg. pattiyaī,
Ś. Mg. pattiādi=pratiyāti as being derived not from prati but from
*parati *parti, and compares Greek porti beside the ordinary protī.

¹² muṭṭhiya 'handful.' loya explained as luṅcana 'plucking out (hair)'
pavvaio 'he entered the Order' (pra + vraj).

jo indakeū suyalamkiyaṃ taṃ datṭhūṃ paḍantaṃ paviluppamāṇaṃ |
 riddhiṃ ariddhiṃ samupehiyāṇaṃ Pañcāla-rāyā vi samikkha¹ dhammaṃ |

Domuha.

Now comes the story of Double-face :—

In this land of Bhārata there is a town called Kampilla. There was a raja named Jaya born of the lineage of Hari. His wife was Guṇamālā. And he passed the time together with her enjoying his royal fortune. One day in the pavilion of the audience hall he asked an envoy, "What do I lack, that other kings have?" The envoy said, "Your Highness has no picture-gallery." Then the raja commanded his architects, saying, 'Quickly build a picture-gallery.' They started work immediately on the command. While the excavations for this work were going on, the workmen found on the fifth day a great diadem of all sorts of gems flashing with brilliance like fire, and in great glee reported this to Raja Jaya. He was very pleased, and had it taken out of the hole in the ground, after the recitation of a blessing. The architects and the rest were honoured with appropriate robes and the like. In a very short time a picture gallery with lofty pinnacles was completed. On an auspicious day came the opening ceremony. To the sound of happy music the raja placed the diadem on his head, and so shone with the light of a double countenance. So the people dubbed him "Double-face."

Some time passed, and there were born to the raja seven sons. Guṇamālā grieved that she had no daughter, and promised an offering to a demon named Mayaṇa. And then was born a daughter revealed to her in a dream in which she received a cluster of the Coral Tree. The birth ceremony was performed, and the offering given to the demon. They named

¹ samupehiyāṇaṃ gerund (*sam+ut+prekṣe*) shortened for *samuppe** to scan. This verse is in AMg. quoted from *Āśāyaka-niryukti* 17. 44. *samikkha* "*samikkate*," i.e. for *samikkhai* which is regularly contracted in AMg. verse to *samikkhe*, but this would not scan here.

the baby Maṃyana-mañjarī, and in course of time she grew to maid's estate.

Now king Candra-Pradyota of Ujjain was told by an envoy that the raja had become double-faced. "How?" asked Pradyota. The envoy said, "He has such a diadem, on putting it on he has two faces." Pradyota was filled with desire for that diadem. He sent a messenger to King Domuha, "Send me that jewel of a diadem! If you don't send it, prepare for battle." King Domuha said to Pradyota's messenger, "If you give me what I ask, I will give the diadem." The messenger said, "What are you asking?" The raja said, "Give me—there's the elephant Nalagiri, and the excellent chariot Agnibhīru, and the consort Queen Śivā, and the writer Lohajaṅgha."

This was the cream of Pradyota's kingdom. The messenger returned to Ujjain, and told Pradyota Domuha's answer. Pradyota was exceedingly angry and set out with an army of the four arms: two lakhs of elephants, two thousand chariots, fifty thousand horse, and seven crores of footsoldiers. He reached the frontier of the Pañcāla country by forced marches. King Domuha on the other side came out of the city with all his army, and went to meet Pradyota. On the Pañcāla frontier Pradyota took up the "Garuḍa" formation, and Doubleface the "Ocean" order. Then both forces joined issue. Through the puissance of that jewel of a diadem Doubleface was invincible. Pradyota's force was broken. Pradyota was bound and brought into the city. A ring was fixed on his foot. And there king Pradyota quietly passed his days.

One day he saw Maṃyana-mañjarī. He became deeply enamoured. Then consumed with the fire of love, and fallen into a fever of thought he passed the night as best he could. At dawn he went to the audience-hall. King Domuha noticed his pale face and emaciated form, and asked what ailed him. He gave no answer. He was anxiously questioned more closely. Then with a deep sigh Pradyota quoted—

"The man in the power of Love, good sir, the man that is drunk or consumed by disease, he that's wroth, and he that is on the point of death—has left modesty far behind. So if you wish my welfare, vouchsafe me this *Mayanamañjarī*: if you give me not your own daughter, good sir, I shall enter the fire."

So Domuha, perceiving his determination, gave her to him. The wedding was celebrated on an auspicious day and hour. After staying some days Pradyota, having paid his respects and taken his departure, went to Ujjain.

One day there came the Great Indra Festival. Domuha instructed the citizens to raise an Indra Banner. Then the Banner was erected with a great roar of auspicious blessings, with white pennons and flags, adorned with a chain of bells and their clappers, hung with fine festoons, decorated with strings of jewels and gems, and laden with an abundant variety of pendent fruits. Then the dancers dance; poems composed by good poets are sung, crowds of people dance, dazzling illusions are shown, and the magicians are given betel and the like. Quantities of camphor, saffron and water are thrown in the air, masses of alms are given away, the bands crash with drums and the rest. Thus in great delight pass seven days. The full-moon came. King Domuha honoured the Indra-Banner with great liberality, with flowers, robes and the like. On another day with a great roar of music down it fell on the ground. The king saw it fallen in a place foul with dung and dirty water, and plundered by the people. Seeing this he reflected—"Out on the pomps of this world fleeting as a flash of lightning, ending in disgust!" As he thought thus he was enlightened, and became a Pratyeka-Buddha. Plucking out his hair in five handfuls he entered the Order. 'Tis said:

'What was an Indra-Banner, that he saw adorned, but fallen and plundered.

"And perceiving the pomp that was no pomp, Pañcāla's king discovered the Law."

Jain Māhārāṣṭrī.] Extract No. 17.

From an inscription found near Ghaṭayāla, a village situated about twenty miles north of the city of Jodhpur. Text and translation published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society 1895, Vol. 27, p. 513. The inscription is dated Saṃvat 918. This probably refers to the Vikrama era, and is equivalent to about 861 A.D. It records that a chief named **Kakkuka** founded a Jain temple, established a market, and erected two pillars.

Om. Saggāpavagga-maggaṃ paḍhamam saṃyālāṇa kāraṇam
devam ।

ñisesa-durīa-dalanam parama-gurum namaha Jīṇa-nāham ॥ 1.

Rahu-tilao paḍihāro āsi Siri-Lakkhaṇo tti Rāmassa ।

teṇa Paḍihāra-vanso samunnaiṃ ettha sampatto ॥ 2.

vippo Hariando bhajjā āsi tti khattiā Bhaddā ।

tāṇa suo uppaṇṇo viro Siri-Rajjilo ettha ॥ 3.

assa vi Narahaḍa nāmo jāo Siri-Nāhaḍo tti eassa ।

assa vi taṇao Tāo, tassa vi Jasa-vaddhaṇo jāo. ॥ 4.

assa vi Candua-nāmō uppaṇṇo Silluo vi eassa ।

Jhoṭo tti tassa taṇuo, assa vi Siri-Bhilluo cāi ॥ 5.

Siri-Bhilluassa taṇuo Siri-Kakko guru-guṇehi gāravio ।

assa vi Kakkua-nāmō Dullahadevīe uppaṇṇo ॥ 6.

Isiviāsam hasiam, mahuram bhaniam, paloiam sommam ।

namaṃ jassa ṇa dīṇam ro [so] theo, thirā metti ॥ 7.

ṇo jampiam, ṇa hasiam, ṇa kaṃam ṇa paloiam, ṇa sambha-
riam ।

ṇa thiam, ṇa paribbhamiam, jeṇa jaṇe kajja-parihīṇam ॥ 8.

sutthā dutthā vi payā ahamā taha uttimā vi sokkheṇa ।

jaṇaṇi vva jeṇa dhariā niccam ṇiya-maṇḍale savvā ॥ 9.

uaroḥa-rāa-macchara-lohehim i nāya-vajjiam jeṇa ।

ṇa kao doṇha viseso vavahāre kavi¹ maṇaṃ pi ॥ 10.

diavara-dinnāṇuḍḍiam jeṇa jaṇam rañjiṇa saṃyalaṃ pi ।

ṇimmacchareṇa jaṇiam dutthāṇa vi daṇḍa-ṇiṭṭhavaṇam ॥ 11.

¹ Read *kovi* or *kahavi*.

dhana-riddha-samiddhāṇa vi paūrāṇaṃ niakarassa abbhahiaṃ |
lakkhaṃ sayāṇa sarisantaṇaṇa taha jeṇa diṭṭhāiṃ || 12.

ṇava-jovvaṇa-rūa-pasāhieṇa siṅgāra-guṇa-garukkeṇa |
jaṇavaṇa-piṇṇa alajjaṃ jeṇa jaṇe ṇeṇa saṇcariyaṃ || 13.

bālāṇa gurū taruṇāṇa taha sahi gaṇavaṇaṇa taṇaṇo vva |
iṇa-sucariehi piṇṇaṃ jeṇa jaṇo pāllo savvo || 14.

jeṇa ṇamanteṇa sayā sammāṇaṃ guṇathuṃ kuṇanteṇa |
jaṇpanteṇa ṇa laliyaṃ diṇṇaṃ paṇaṇa dhana-pivahaṃ || 15.

Marumāḍa-Valla-Tamaṇi-pariaṇkā-ajja-Gujjarattāsu |

jaṇio jeṇa jaṇāṇaṃ saccaria-guṇehiṃ aṇurāṇo || 16.

gahiṇa gohaṇāiṃ, girimmi jālāu[lā]o pallio |

jaṇiāṇo jeṇa visame Vadaṇāṇaṇa-maṇḍale paṇaḍaṇaṃ || 17.

ṇiluppala-dala-gandhā rammā māyanda-mahua-vindehiṃ |
vara-icchu-paṇṇa-cchannaṃ esā bhūmi kayā jeṇa || 18.

varisa-saesu a ṇavasum aṭṭhārasam'aggalesu Cettammi |

ṇakkhatte vihu-hatthe Buhavāre dhavala-biāṇo || 19.

siri-Kakkueṇa haṭṭaṃ mahājaṇaṃ vipa-paṇaṇi-vaṇi-bahulaṃ |

Rohinsakūa-gāme nivesiaṃ kitti-viddhiṇe || 20.

Maḍḍoarammi ekko, bio Rohinsakūa-gāmammi |

jeṇa jaṇassa va puṇṇā ee tthambhā samutthaviā || 21.

teṇa siri-Kakkueṇaṃ Jīṇassa devassa duria-ṇiddalaṇaṃ |

kāraviaṃ acalam imaṃ bhavaṇaṃ bhattiṇe suha-jaṇaṇaṃ || 22.

appiaṃ eam bhavaṇaṃ siddhassa Dhaṇēsarassa gacchammi |

taha santa-Jamba-Ambaṇa-vaṇi-Bhāuḍa-pamuha-goṭṭhiṇe || 23.

Notes.—Verse 1. Apavagga 'final beatitude' (*apa + vrj*). ṇi-
sesa 'all' (*niṇṇesa*) § 63. duria 'sin' (*durita*).

V. 2. -paḍihāro 'door-keeper,' or name of clan. vanso, better
spelling vaṇso.

V. 3. bhajjā 'wife' § 50.

V. 5. Inscription has -nāmā a mistake for -ṇāmo as in the next
verse. cāl 'generous' (= *tyāgi*) cf. AMg. catta=
tyakta. § 44. § 119. gāravio means *gauravitaḥ*
'highly esteemed' cf. M. AMg. JM. gārava for M. Ś.
gorava (= *gaurava*); Pali garu; Skt. *garīyas*.

V. 7. namaṇaṃ perhaps corrected to ṇamiyaṃ 'meekness.'
theo=thevo 'little.'

- V. 9. *paṃyā*=*prajāh*, *niya*=*nija*.
- V.10. *uaroḥa* 'favour' or 'ill-will, obstructiveness' (*upa* + *rudh*). *macchara* 'envy' cf. *vaccha* § 39. *i*=*iti*. In AMg. *ti* after a long vowel becomes *i* (Pischel § 93). In JM. *maṇiyam* *pi* is more usual.
- V.11. *dia* 'twice-born.' § 42. *ṇiṭṭhavaṇaṇaṇa* 'infliction' (*niḥ*+*sthāpanam*) for short vowel cf. *ṭhavei*=*sthāpayati*. § 67.
- V.12. *paūra*=*ś. pora* (= *paura*) § 61. *abbhahiam*=*abhyadhikam*. Kielhorn suggested *sarisattapañca*. =**sa-dṛśatvaṇaṇa ca*; *-ttaṇa*=*vedic-tvaṇa* is common instead of *-tva*. (His translation of this verse is tentative and he notes that the wording of the original may be wrong.)
- V.13. *garukka* 'heavy with,' 'full of' =**garukya* cf. Pali *garu*; Skt. *guruka* (Pischel § 299). *jaṇavaṃya*=*jana-pada*. *ṇijja*=*nedyā* 'to be blamed.' *ṇeṃya*=*naiva*.
- V.14. *gaṃya-vaṃya* 'aged' (= *gata-vayas*); *iya*, JM. AMg. = *iti*.
- V.15. *saṃyā*=*sadā*. *paṇai*=*praṇayin*.
- V.16. *Marumāḍa* prob.=*Mārwaṛ*. *Gujjara*=*Gurjara* 'Gūjar.' Here we have an older form of the modern 'Gujarāt.' *-pariaṇkā ajja* has not been explained.
- V.17. *gohaṇa* 'herd,' (*go-dhana*). *palli* 'hamlet.' *jālāula*=*jvālākula*, *paṃyaḍam*=*prakaṭam*, M. *paḍa* AMg. *paḍa*.
- V.18. *māyanda* 'mango tree' (*mākanda*).
- V.19. *aggala* (= *argala*) used technically in dates, see *Indian Antiquary*, vol. xix, p. 61, note 52. *viḥu* 'moon.' *hattha*=*Hasta* the constellation. *bīa* 'second,' AMg. JM. *bīya bīya*.
- V.20. *mahājaṇam* as an adjective 'for merchants.' *payai* 'foot soldier,' also *payāi* (*padāti*).
- V.23. *appiam* (*arpita*). *gaccha* 'series,' 'lineage,' i.e. 'school.' *gotṭhī* 'society.'

*Translation.*¹—Om! Bow to the lord of the Jinas, who is the

¹ Follows what is apparently Kielhorn's. J.R.A.S. quoted above.

path to heaven and beatitude, the god who is the first cause of all things, the destroyer of every sin, the supreme preceptor.

- V. 2. The glorious Lakṣmaṇa, the ornament of the Raghus, was Rāma's doorkeeper; hence the *Pratihāra* clan has attained here to eminence.
- V. 3. There was a Brāhman named *Haricandra*; his wife was *Bhadrā* of the Kshatriya caste. To them a valiant son was born, named *Rajjila*.
- V. 4. To him, again, *Narabhaṭa* was born, and to him *Nāhaḍa* (= *Nāgabhaṭa*); his son was *Tāta*, and his son, *Yaśo-vardhana*.
- V. 5. To him *Canduka* was born, and to him *Śilluka*; his son was *Jhoṭo*, and his, the generous *Bhilluka*.
- V. 6. *Bhilluka's* son was *Kakko* highly esteemed for his noble qualities; and to him was born from *Durlabhadevī*, *Kakkuka*.
- V. 7. His smile is [like a] slightly opening [flower-bud], his speech sweet, his glance benign, his meekness not timid, his anger slight, his friendship firm.
- V. 8. He never has spoken, or smiled, or acted, or looked, or remembered a thing, without benefiting mankind.
- V. 9. Like a mother he constantly has kept in comfort all the people in his dominion, the poor and the prosperous, the lowest as well as the highest.
- V. 10. And never has he, departing from what was right, through favour, affection, envy, or greed, made the slightest difference between the parties in a suit.¹
- V. 11. Following the advice given by the best of the twice-born, he has pleased everybody, and free from passion has also caused punishment to be inflicted on the wicked.
- V. 12. Even to citizens possessed of abundance of wealth he has assigned more than his revenue (?), a lakh and a hundred and the like(?)²

¹ K. "transaction."

² "As much as was suitable (?)"

- V.13. Though adorned with the freshness of youth and beauty, and full of the sentiment of love, he never has behaved to people so as to incur men's reproaches, or without modesty.
- V.14. To children like a *guru*, to young men like a friend and to the aged like a son, by such good conduct has he constantly cherished everyone.
- V.15. Always showing respect with politeness, praising virtues, and speaking pleasantly he has given an abundance of wealth to those attached to him.
- V.16. By his good behaviour and virtues he has won the affection of the people in Marumāḍa, Valla, Tamaṇī, . . . and Gujarāt.
- V.17. He has taken away the herds of cattle and has made a conspicuous illumination¹ of the villages on the mountain in the rugged *Vaṭanānaka* district.
- V.18. This land he has made fragrant with the leaves of blue lotuses, and pleasant with groups of mango and *ma-dhuka* trees and has covered it with the leaves of excellent sugar-cane.
- Vv.19 and 20. And when nine hundred years were increased by the eighteenth, in Caitra, when the moon's nakshatra was Hasta, on Wednesday, the second lunar day of the bright half, the illustrious Kakkuka, for the increase of his fame, founded a market, fit for traders, crowded with Brāhmanas, soldiers, and merchants at the village of *Rohinsakūpa*.
- V.21. He has erected like heaps of his renown these two pillars, one at Maḍḍoara, and another at the village of *Rohinsakūpa*.
- V.22. This illustrious Kakkuka piously has caused to be built this imperishable temple of the god Jina, which destroys sin and creates happiness.

¹ K. "has boldly destroyed by fire."

V.23. And he has entrusted this temple to the community presided over by the ascetics Jamba and Ambaṣa (?) and the merchant Bhākuta (?) in the *gaccha* of the holy *Dhaneśvara*.

Jain Māhārāṣṭrī.] Extract No. 18.

From story of Kālakācārya. Jacobi Z.D.M.G. Vol. 34 (1880), p. 262.

Failing to influence Gardabhilla the wicked King of Ujjain, who had the nun Sarasvatī conveyed into his harem, and then refused to give her up, Kālakācārya, the saintly brother of the nun, went abroad to contrive Gardabhilla's overthrow.

taṃ ca kuo vi nāūṇa niggao nayaṛio sūri, aṇavarayaṃ ca gacchanto patto Saga-kūlaṃ ṇāma kūlaṃ.¹ tattha je sā-mantā, te Sāhiṇo bhaṇṇanti; jo sāmantāhivai sayala-narinda-vanda-cūḍamaṇi so Sāhāṇusāhi bhaṇṇai.² tao Kālaḡa-sūri ṭhio egassa Sāhiṇo samive, āvajjio³ ya so manta-tantāhiṇ. io ya aṇṇayā kayāi⁴ tassa Sāhiṇo sūri-samanniyassa harisa-bhara-nibbharassa nāṇāviha-ṇoehiṇ ceṭṭhamāṇassa⁵ samāḡao paḍihāro, vinnattaṃ ca teṇa, jahā: "sāmi! Sāhāṇusāhi-dūo duvāre ciṭṭhai." Sāhiṇā bhaṇṇiyaṃ: "lahuṃ pavesehi." pavesio ya vayaṇeṇa antaraṃ eva nisanno ya diṇṇāsane. tao dūeṇa samappiyaṃ uvāyaṇaṃ⁶ taṃ ca daṭṭhūṇa nava-pāusa⁷-kāla-nahayaḡaṃ va andhāriyaṃ vayaṇaṃ Sāhiṇo. tao

¹ kuo vi = *kuto'pi*. nāūṇa = *jñā*, JM. usually does not cerebralise initial n. Saga-kūla 'the shore (land) of the Śakas'; for the form cf. Asoga.

² ahivai "overlord" Sāhi = *śāhi*, i.e. Pers. *šāh* or *šāhi*. This word, and also *śāhānuṣāhi* = Pers. *šāhanšāh* 'King of Kings,' occur in the Allahabad *prāśasti*. (Fleet, Gupta Inscriptions, No. 1, Samudra.). The context there indicates the use of these two terms in the West of India in connection with the Śakas.

³ āvajjio (*ā + vrj*).

⁴ *itaś ca-anyadā kadācit*.

⁵ 'busyng himself' (*ceṭṭ*).

⁶ 'gift.'

⁷ pāusa 'rains' (*prāvṛṣa*).

cintiyam: "hanti, kāmam apuvva-karaṇam uvalakkhijjai,¹ jao sāmī-pasāyam āgayam datṭhūṇa jalaya-damsaṇeṇam va sihiṇo harisa-bhara-nibbharā jāyanti sevayā, so sāmā-vayaṇo disai. tā pucchāmi kārāṇam" ti. etth' antarammi Sāhi-purisa-damsiya-vidahare² gao dūo. tao pucchiyam sūriṇā: "hanta, sāmī-pasāe samāgae kim uvviggo viva lakkhiyasi?" teṇa bhaṇiyam: "bhayavam, na pasāo, kim tu kovo samāgao: jao amha pahū jassa rūsai, tassa nām'anhiyam muddiyam churiyam patṭhavei.³ tao keṇai kārāṇeṇa amho' varim⁴ rūsiṇa pesiyā eṣā churiyā. ete ya appā amhehiṃ ghāiyavvo:⁵ ugga-daṇḍo tti kāṭṭa na tav-vayaṇe viyāraṇā kāyavvā." sūriṇā bhaṇiyam: "kim tujjha ceva rutṭho, uyāhu⁶ annassa vi kassa vi?" Sāhiṇā bhaṇiyam: "mama vajjiyāṇam appesim pi pañcāpau-rāṇam, jao disai chan-nauimi imle satthiyāe aṅko tti."⁷ sūriṇā jampiyam: "jai evam, tā mā appāṇam viṇāsehi." teṇa bhaṇiyam: "na pahuṇā rutṭheṇa kulakkhayam antareṇa chuṭṭijjai⁸; mae puṇa maṇa sesakulassa khemaṇ bhavai." sūriṇa bhaṇiyam: "jai vi evam, tahā vi vāharesu⁹ niya-dūya-pesaṇeṇa pañcāpauim pi rāyāṇo: teṇa Hinduga-desam vaccāmo."¹⁰ tao teṇa pucchio dūo, jahā: "bhaddā! ke te anne pañcāpau rāyāṇo, jesiṃ kuvio devo?" teṇa vi savve niveiyā. tao dūyam visajjiṇa savvesim pi pesiyā patteyam¹¹ niya-dūyā, jahā: "samāgacchaha mama samīve, mā niya-jīviyāim pariccayaha, aham savvattha bhali-

¹ hanti=hanta. uvalakkhijjai pass. of uvalakkhei (*upa + lakṣ*).

² -vidahara apparently "rogues' hall" (**viṣa-ghara*).

³ patṭhavei 'sends' caus. (*pra + sthā*).

⁴ uvarim=uvari.

⁵ eṣe ins. fem. 'with this.' ghāiyavva fut. part. from caus. of *han*.

⁶ uyāhu 'or' (*utāho*).

⁷ chan-nauimi 96th. satthiā 'weapon' (*śastrikā*), 'for the number of his weapon appears as 96th.'

⁸ chuṭṭijjai pass. ✓ *chuṭ* 'cut off, leave off' cf. H. *chūṭnā*, *chuṭṭi*.

⁹ vāharesu 'summon' (*vi + ā + hr*).

¹⁰ Hinduga=Pers. Hinduk. vaccāmo "we are going."

¹¹ patteyam 'severally' *pratyekam*.

ssāmi.”¹ tao te dūpariccayanīyattaṇṇo² pāṇāṇaṃ savva-sāmaggiṃ kāūṇa āgayā jhaḍa tti³ tassa samivaṃ, te ya samāgae daṭṭhūṇa teṇāvi pucchiyā sūriṇo: “bhayavaṃ kiṃ amhehiṃ sampayaṃ kāyavvaṃ?” sūrihiṃ bhaṇiyaṃ: “sa-bala-vāhaṇā uttariūṇa Sindhūṃ vaccaha Hinduga-desāṃ. tao samāruhiūṇa jāṇavattesu⁴ samāgayā Surattṭha-visae. etth’ antarammi ya samāgao pāusa-samao; tao duggamā magga tti kāuṃ Surattṭha-visao chaṇṇau-vibhāgehiṃ vibhañjiūṇa ṭhiyā tatth’ eva.

[Then came the Autumn—elaborately described.]

evaṃvihaṃ ca saraya-kāla-sirim⁵ avaloiūṇa niya-samhiya-siddhi-kāmeṇa bhaṇiyā te Kālaya-sūriṇā, jahā: “bho, kiṃ evaṃ nirujjama cittaḥa?” tehiṃ bhaṇiyaṃ: “āisaha kiṃ puṇo karemo.” sūriṇā bhaṇiyaṃ: “giṇhaha Ujjeṇiṃ, jao tte paḍibaddho pabbhūo Mālava-deso: tattha pajjattie tumhāṇaṃ nivvāho⁶ bhavissai.” tehiṃ bhaṇiyaṃ: “evaṃ karemo: paraṃ n’atthi sambalayaṃ, jamhā⁷ eyammi dese amhāṇaṃ bhoyana-mettaṃ ceva jāyaṃ.” tao sūriṇā joga-cuṇṇa-cahuṇṭiyā-metta-pakkheveṇa suvaṇṇi-kāūṇa savvaṃ kumbhakārāvaṇaṃ bhaṇiyā:⁸ “eyam sambalaṃ giṇhaha.” tao te taṃ vibhañjiūṇa savva-sāmaggie paṭṭhiyā Ujjeṇiṃ pai.⁹ antare ya je ke vi Lādāya-visaya-rāyāṇo, te sāhettā¹⁰ pattā Ujjeṇi-visayasandhiṃ. tao Gaddabhillo parabalaṃ āgacchantam

¹ bhalissāmi fut. of bhalai=bharai., either from =bhar ‘take care of’ or from smar through *mharai.

² =dūparityajanīyatvāt.

³ jhaṭṭi.

⁴ jāṇavatta ‘vessel’ (yānapātra), § 92.

⁵ saraya ‘autumn’ (śarad).

⁶ nivvāho ‘abundance, livelihood’ (nīrvāha). pajjatti ‘sufficiency’ (paryāpti).

⁷ sambalayaṃ ‘stores, supplies’ (sambalam). jamhā abl. sing. (yas-māt) used adverbially ‘since.’

⁸ cuṇṇa ‘powder’ H. cūṇ. cahuṇṭiyā ‘a pinch.’ cf. H. cyṇṭi, Panj. cūṇḍhi.

⁹ pai=prati.

¹⁰ sāhettā gerund of sāhei=sāhai (śasti) ‘telling, summoning.’ Lādāya, i.e. Lāta=S. Gujarāt.

souṇa mahābala-sāmaggi niggao patto ya visaya-sandhiṃ.
tao doṇhaṃ pi dapp'-uddhara-sennāṇaṃ laggaṃ āohaṇaṃ.¹

Translation.

When the sage by some channel came to know of this, he departed from the city, and travelling without stopping he came to the land called the Land of the Śakas. Those who are chiefs there, are called Shāhīs, and he that is overlord of the chiefs, the crest-jewel of the whole bevy of princes, is styled Shāhānushāhī. Then the Kālaka sage abode with one of the Shāhīs, and won his favour by charm and spell. Now once upon a time when this Shāhī was with the sage and full of great delight was passing the time with various amusements, the porter entered and made this announcement, "My lord, a messenger from the Shāhānushāhī is standing at the door." The Shāhī said: "Bring him in at once." At the word he entered and sat down on the seat given him. Then the messenger handed over a present. At the sight of this the Shāhī's face grew black as the sky at the beginning of the rains. Then thought (the sage), "Well, surely this seems an extraordinary thing; for servants when they see a mark of favour sent by their master become filled with great joy like peacocks at the sight of clouds—but his face is black. I will ask him the reason." Meanwhile the messenger went to the quarters (?) shown him by the Shāhī's people. Then the sage asked: "Come now, why do you seem distressed at the coming of a favour from your lord?" He replied: "Your Reverence, this is no favour, but a mark of his anger that has come. For with whomever our king is wroth, to him he sends a dagger marked with his name, so for some reason or other being wroth with us, he has sent this dagger; and with this same must I slay myself. His word may not be gainsaid under pain of dreadful punishment." The sage said: "Is he wroth with you only, or with some other also?" The Shāhī said: "With ninety-five other kings besides myself for the weapon is marked with the number 96."

¹ uddhara=uddhura. āohaṇa 'battle' (ā + yudh).

Quoth the sage : " If that is so, do not do away with yourself." The other said : " When the king is enraged, he does not stop short of destroying a family, but when I am dead, the rest of my family will be left in peace." The sage said : " If that is so, send the word to all the ninety-five kings by your own messenger, that you are going to the Hinduk country." Then he questioned the messenger thus, " Good sir, who are the other five and ninety kings with whom His Majesty is angry ?" He gave all their names. Then dispatching a messenger he sent his own message to them all severally, saying, " Come to me, do not abandon your lives, I will take thought for everything." Then they came to him straightway with all their gear, for it is hard for a man to abandon his life, and seeing they had arrived, he asked the sage : " Your Reverence, what are we to do now ?" The sage replied : " Cross the Indus with troops and transport and go to the Hinduk country." Then they embarked on vessels and reached the district of Surat, and in the meanwhile the rainy season arrived. Then finding the roads were difficult, they divided the district of Surat into ninety-six parts and stayed there.

Observing the glory of the autumn season as described above, the Kālaka sage, with the desire of fulfilling his own wish, said to them : " Ho, why are you idling here ?" Said they : " Direct us what we should do."

The sage said : " Capture Ujjain, for that is the key to the Mālava country ; there you will find subsistence in abundance." They said : " We will do so ; but we have no supplies, for in this country we have obtained barely enough to eat."

Then the sage turned all the potters' stuff into gold by simply sprinkling it with a mere pinch of magic powder and said to them : " Take this as supplies."

So they divided it and with all their gear set out for Ujjain. And meantime all the kings of the Lāṭa region, these they summoned and arrived at the frontier of the Ujjain country.

Then Gardabhillā, hearing of the approach of a hostile army,

went out with a great army all complete and reached the frontier. Then began a battle between the two armies swelling with pride.

Ardha-Māgadhi.] Extract No. 19.

Udāyana.

[Jacobi No. III, Portions.]

(p. 28) *teṇaṃ kāleṇaṃ teṇaṃ samaeṇaṃ Sindhu-Soviresu* *jaṇavaesu Vīyabhae nāmaṃ nayare hotthā*; ¹ *Udāyane nāmaṃ rāyā, Pabhāvaḍ devī. tise jeṭṭhe putte Abhiṇ nāmaṃ juvva-rāyā hotthā*; *niyae bhāiṇeṇṇe* ² *Kesi nāmaṃ hotthā. se naṃ Udāyane rāyā Sindhu-Sovira-pāmokkhāṇaṃ* ³ *solasaṇṇaṃ jaṇavayāṇaṃ Vīyabhaya-pāmokkhāṇaṃ tiṇṇaṃ tevaṭṭhiṇaṃ nayara-sayā-* *naṃ* ⁴ *Mahasēṇa-pāmokkhāṇaṃ dasaṇṇaṃ rāyāṇaṃ baddha-* *maudāṇaṃ viṇṇa-seya-cāmara-vāya-vīyaṇaṇaṃ annesiṃ ca* *rāisara-talavara-pabhiṇṇaṃ āhevaccam kuṇamāṇe viharai.* ⁵ *evaṃ ca tāva eyaṃ.*

* * * * *

The tale then switches into Jain Māhārāṣṭri and tells of Kumāranandī the uxorious ('ithhilolo') goldsmith who collected 500 wives at 500 of gold apiece, and was chosen as their lord by the demi-goddesses of Five-Rock Island. Eventually the story comes round to Udāyana, and we are told in Ardha-Māgadhi (i.e., scripture language), of his conversion.

(p. 32.) *tae naṃ se Udāyane rāyā annayā kayāi posaha-* *sālāe posahie ege abhe pakkhiyaṃ posahaṃ sammaṃ paḍiṇṇa-*

¹ Vīyabhae=*Vītabhaya*, nom. sing. in *e* being a characteristic of this Prakrit. hotthā 3rd sing. aor. ātm. of *ho=bhava*, used also of other persons and numbers.

² bhāiṇeṇṇa 'sister's son' (*bhāgineya*). *niyaya=niya* 'own' (*nija*).

³ pāmokkha (*pramukha*).

⁴ tevaṭṭhi 'sixty-three' (also *tesaṭṭhi*). *saya* 'hundred' (*śata*) § 112. Apparently means "of 363 towns."

⁵ *viṇṇa* 'bestowed' (*vi+tr*). *seya* 'white' (*śveta*). *vīyaṇa* 'fanning' (*vij*). *annesiṃ* gen. pl. 'of others' (M. has *anṇaṇaṃ*). *rāisara* 'princes' (*rājesvara*). *talavara* 'chief' talāro in *Deśi-nāma-mālā=* '*nagarārakṣaka*.' *āhevaccam* 'overlordship' (*ādhipatyam*). *kuṇamāṇe* ātm. pres. part. of *kuṇai*.

garamāṇe viharai.¹ tao tassa puvvarattāvaratta-kāla-sa-
mayamsi jāgariyaṃ kareṃāṇassa eyārūve ajjhatthie samup-
pajjithā:² dhannā ṇaṃ te gāma-nagarā, jattha ṇaṃ samaṇe
Vire viharai, dhammaṃ kahei; dhannā ṇaṃ te rāisara-pabbho,
je samaṇassa Mahāvīrassa antie kevali-pannattaṃ dhammaṃ
nisāmenti,³ evaṃ pañcānuvayaṃ sattasikkhāvaiyaṃ sāvaga-
dhammaṃ duvālāsa-vihaṃ⁴ paḍivajjanti, evaṃ muṇḍā bha-
vittā āgārāṇaṃ aṇaḍāriyaṃ pavvayanti.⁵ taṃ jai ṇaṃ samaṇe
bhagavaṃ Mahāvīre puvvānupuvvaṃ dūjjamāṇe ih' eva
Viyabhae āgacchejjā,⁶ tā ṇaṃ aham avi bhagavaṃ antie muṇḍe
bhavittā jāva pavvaejjā. tae ṇaṃ bhagavaṃ Udāyaṇassa
eyārūvaṃ ajjhatthiyaṃ jānittā Campāo paḍinikkhamittā, jeṇ'
eva Viyabhae nayare, jeṇ' eva Miyavaṇe ujjaṇe, teṇ' eva
viharai. tao parisā⁷ niggayā Udāyaṇe ya. tae ṇaṃ Udāyaṇe
Mahāvīrassa antie dhammaṃ soccā haṭṭha-tuṭṭhe evaṃ vayā-
sī:⁸ jaṃ navaraṃ jeṭṭha-puttaṃ rajje ahiṣiṇcāmi, tao ṇaṃ
tubbhaṃ antie pavvayāmi. sāmī bhaṇai: ahāsuhaṃ, mā paḍi-
bandhaṃ karehi! tao ṇaṃ Udāyaṇe ābhihogiyaṃ haṭṭhi-ṛayaṇaṃ
duruhittā⁹ sae gihe āgae. tao Udāyaṇassa eyārūve ajjhatthie

¹ kayāi=kadūci. posaha 'fast' (*upavasatha*) § 74. a-bīe 'without a second.' pakkhiyaṃ 'fortnightly.' sammaṃ (*samyak*). paḍijāgaramāṇa 'keeping vigil,' 'performing religious duty.'

² puvvaratta 'first part of the night,' avaratta 'second half of the night.' kareṃāṇa atm. pres. part. from karei. eyārūva 'of this form.' ng'hatthiya 'thought' (*ādhyātmika*). samuppajjithā, aorist (*sam + ud + ad*) cf. hotthā 'was.'

³ kevali 'possessing supreme or absolute knowledge.' -pannattaṃ (*prajñaptam*). nisāmenti 'hear' (*ni + śam*).

⁴ ānuvayaṃ 'ordinance' (*anuvrata*): 5 commands for laymen, Jain technicality. sikkhāvaiya 'precept' (**sikkhāpadika*). duvālāsa 'twelve.'

⁵ bhavittā gerund § 112. āgāra 'house.'

⁶ puvvānupuvvaṃ 'in succession.' dūjjamāṇa 'wandering' (*du*) āgacchejjā, opt.

⁷ parisā 'community' (*pariṣad*).

⁸ soccā 'having heard' (*śrutevā*). cf. caccara=*catvara*. JM. haṭṭha=*hr̥ṣṭa*. vayāsī 'spoke.' aorist (*vad*).

⁹ ābhihogiya (*ābhiyogika*) sometimes a kind of deity 'belonging to the heavenly service.' Here Jacobi suggests a *state* elephant. duruhittā 'having mounted' (**uduruḥ* for *ud + ruḥ*).

jāe: jai nam Abhiṃ kumāraṃ rajje t̥havittā pavvayāmi, to Abhiṃ rajje ya raṭṭhe ya jāva jaṇavae ya mānussaesu ya kāma-bhogesu mucchie aṇāyaṃ aṇavayaggaṃ saṃsāra-kantāraṃ aṇupariyaṭṭissai.¹ taṃ seyaṃ khalu me niyagaṃ bhāṇeṭṭhaṃ Kesim kumāraṃ rajje t̥havittā pavvattae.² evaṃ sampehettā³ sobhane tihi-karaṇa-muhutte koḍumbiya-purise ya saddāvetṭā⁴ evaṃ vayāsi: khippāṃ eva Kesissa kumārassa rāyābhiseyaṃ uvaṭṭhaveha!⁵ tao mahiddhe⁶ abhisitte Kesī kumāre rāyā jāe jāva pasāsemāṇe viharai. tao Udāyaṇe rāyā Kesim rāyaṃ āpucchai: ahaṇ-ṇaṃ, devānuppiyā,⁷ saṇṭisāra-bha'uvvigo pavvayāmi. tao Kesī rāyā koḍumbiya-purise saddāvetṭā evaṃ vayāsi: khippāṃ eva Udāyaṇassa ranno mah'atthaṃ mah'arihaṃ nikkhamāṇābhiseyaṃ uvaṭṭhaveha! tao mahayā vibhūṭe abhisitte siviyaṛūḍhe⁸ bhagavao samīve gantūṇa pavvaie jāva bahūṇi cauttha-chatṭh'-atṭhama-dasa-ma-duvālasa-mās'addhamāsāṇi tavo-kammāṇi kuvvamāṇe⁹ viharai.

(p. 34) tao se Udāyaṇe anagāre bahūṇi vāsāṇi sāmanna¹⁰ pariyāgaṃ pāṇittā saṭṭhiṃ bhattāṇi aṇasaṇāe cheettā¹⁰ jass'

¹ mucchiya 'greedy' (mūrch). aṇāya 'without beginning.' aṇavayagga 'without end,' lit. 'having the point not bent' (anamadagra=Pali anamataḡga Pisch. §251). aṇupariyaṭṭissai 'will wander through' (anu+pari+vr̥t).

² seyaṃ 'better' (śreyas). pavvattae, infin.

³ sampehettā 'having pondered over' (sam+pra+ikṣ). This treatment of kṣ especially in the root ikṣ is common in AMg. JM. aṇu-hanti=anuprekṣante. dāhiṇa=dakṣiṇa occurs also in M. and Śaur. ¹⁰ jass'.

⁴ koḍumbiya 'belonging to the family.' saddāvetṭā, gerund of saddāveī caus. of saddeī nominal from sadda (śabda).

⁵ khippāṃ eva (keipram eva) AMg. regularly lengthens a of final -am before enclitic eva: juttāṃ eva=yuktam eva (Pischel § 28). uvaṭṭhaveha caus. (upa+sthā).

⁶ iddhi=ṛddhi.

⁷ devānuppiyā, voc. sing. deva+anuppiya.

⁸ siviya 'pālki' (śibikā).

⁹ kuvvamāṇe cf. kareṃmāṇassa and kuṇamāṇe above.

¹⁰ sāmanna abstract of samaṇa (śramaṇa). pariyāga 'wandering' means paryāya; another form is pariyāya. Pischel doubts derivation from paryāyaka, suggests *pariyāva with ga for va (cf. AMg. juvala=yugala), so also AMg. JM. pajjava=paryāyā; JŚ. pajjava. pāṇittā 'having ful

atthāe¹ kirai nagga-bhāve muṇḍabhāve, taṃ atthāṃ patte
jāva dukkha-pahīṇe tti.

* * * * *

tae ṇaṃ Abhi-kumārassa puvvarattāvaratta-kāla-sama-
yamsi evaṃ ajjhatthie jāe : ahaṃ Udāyaṇassa jetṭhaputte
Pabhāvale attae ; maṃ rajje atthāvēttā Kesin rajje thāvēttā²
pavvaie. imeṇaṃ mānuseṇaṃ dukkheṇaṃ abhibhūe samāṇe³
Viyabhayaṃ niggacchittā Campāe Koṇiyaṃ uvasaṃpajjittāṇaṃ
viula-bhoga-samannāgae yāvi hotthā.⁴ se ṇaṃ Abhi kumāre
samaṇovāsae⁵ abhigaya-jivājive Udāyaṇeṇaṃ rannā samaṇu-
baddha-vere yāvi hotthā. tao Abhi kumāre bahūiṃ vāsāiṃ
samaṇovāsaga-pariyāgaṃ pāṇittā addhamāsiyāe saṃlehaṇāe
tisaṃ⁶ bhattāiṃ cheettā tassa thāṇassa aṇāloiya-paḍikkante
kālaṃ kiccā⁷ Asurakumārattāe uvavanno. egaṃ paliavamāṃ
thi⁸ tassa ; Mahāvidehe sijjhihi tti.⁹

Translation.

Udāyaṇa.

At that period and at that very time there was a city Vita-
bhaya by name in the countries of Sindh and Sauvira. Udā-
yaṇa was the king thereof, and Prabhāvatī his queen whose
eldest son was crown prince, Abhiṣit by name. He had a
nephew named Koṣin. Now that Udāyaṇa the king was wield-
ing the overlordship of sixteen countries whereof Sindh and

filled' (*pra + āp*). aṇasaṇa 'fasting,' cheettā 'having cut' cf. *chettum*
M. J. M. chēttāṇa (*chēttēttā cheitēttā).

¹ atthāe 'on account of.'

² attae 'son' (*āmajaḥ*). thāvēttā, gerund caus. (*sthā*).

³ samāṇa 'being.'

⁴ uvasaṃpajjittāṇaṃ gerund (*upa + sam + pad*). samannāgaya 'pro-
vided with' (*sam + anu + ā + gam*). yāvi (*ca + api*).

⁵ samaṇovāsaya 'lay believer.'

⁶ saṃlehaṇā 'final mortification' (before death) (*saṃlekhanā*). tisaṃ
'thirty.'

⁷ aṇāloiya-paḍikkanta 'unrepented and unconfessed' (*anālocita-pratik-
rānta*). kiccā gerund (*kr*).

⁸ paliavamā = *palyopama*, a very high number. thi 'durance' § 12.

⁹ sijjhihi 'will be fulfilled,' fut. of sijjhai, i.e. 'will attain perfection.'

Sauvīra were the chief, of three hundreds of townships and sixty-three, with Vitabhaya as the chief, of ten crowned rajas of whom Mahāsena was the chief, granted the right of fanning with white *chauris*, and of other princes, chiefs, and the like. And even so it was.

Now once upon a time that king Udāyana fasted in the hall of fasting, all alone, the fortnightly fast, duly performing his sacred duty. Now while he was keeping vigil in the middle of the night there came to him such a thought as this: rich are those villages and towns, wherein the ascetic Vira dwells, and declares the law; rich are those princes, and the like, who in the presence of the ascetic Mahāvīra hear the law perceived by absolute knowledge, who accept the twelvefold Disciples' Law, consisting of the Five Ordinances and the Seven Precepts, and stripped of all leave their homes, and homeless enter into the Order. If now the holy ascetic Mahāvīra wandering from place to place should come here to Vitabhaya, then would I before the holy one strip me and enter the Order. Now the holy one knowing this thought of Udāyana's departed from Campā and took up his abode near that very town of Vitabhaya, where the Deer-park was, and the community came out, and also Udāyana. Then Udāyana having heard the law in the presence of Mahāvīra was pleased and delighted and spake as follows: "I will even now consecrate my eldest son in the kingship, and then will I enter the Order before thee." The master said: "Please make no obstacle!" Then Udāyana mounted a splendid state elephant and went within his house. Then there came to Udāyana such a thought as this: "If now I put Prince Abhijit on the throne, and enter the Order, then Abhijit on the throne, in the kingdom and the country, lusting among the human joys of passion will wander along through the wilderness of rebirth without beginning, without end, so is it better to place my nephew Prince Keśin on the throne before I enter the Order." Having pondered this over, on an auspicious lunar day, half-day and moment, he summoned the men of his household and spake thus: "Quickly prepare

the coronation of Prince Keśin." Then with great pomp Prince Keśin became king, and continued reigning. Then King Udāyana took leave of King Keśin: "I now, Oh beloved of the gods, disquieted by the fear of rebirth, will enter the Order." Then King Keśin summoned the men of his household and said: "Quickly prepare a rich and sumptuous ceremony of initiation for King Udāyana."

Then was he consecrated with great *éclat*, and getting into a palanquin went into the presence of the holy one and entered the Order, and continued to perform many an act of penance, fasts of the fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth and twelfth,¹ those of the half-months, months and the like.

Then that Udāyana having for many years fulfilled the ascetic's vow of homeless wandering, and in his fasting having cut off sixty meals, he attained that end, for the sake of which a man becomes naked and shorn—release from pain.

Now in the middle of the night a thought occurred to Abhijit as follows: "I am the eldest son of Udāyana, the son of Prabhāvatī. Setting me aside, he has set Keśin on the throne, and entered the Order." Overwhelmed by this human trouble, he left Vitabhaya and found his way to Koṇiya in Campā where he was provided with plentiful enjoyments. Now that Prince Abhijit was a lay believer with a knowledge of the living and the dead, and he retained an enmity against the King Udāyana. Then Prince Abhijit having for many years fulfilled the wandering of a lay adherent, having cut off thirty meals in the half-monthly final mortification, and having his deeds of that stage unconfessed and unrepented met his fate to become a Demon prince. The duration thereof is one myriad; he will attain perfection in great Videha.

Ardha-Māgadhi.]

Extract No. 20.

From the Seventh Lecture of the *Uvāsagadasāo*.

(180). Polāsapure nāmaṃ nayare, Sahassambavaṇe ujḡāṇe.
Jiya-sattū rāyā.

¹ To last 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 days.

- (181). Tattha ñaṃ Polāsapure nayare Saddāla-putte nāmaṃ kumbhakāre Ājiviovāsae¹ parivasai. Ājiviya-sa-mayaṃsi² laddh'atthe gahiy'atthe pucchiy'atthe vinicchiy'atthe abhigay'atthe atthi-mimṣa-pemāṇu-rāga-ratte³ ya "ayam āuso,⁴ Ājivia-samae atthe ayam param'atthe, sese aṇatthe" tti Ājiviya-sama-eṇaṃ appāṇaṃ bhāvēmaṇe viharai.
- (182). Tassa ñaṃ Saddālaputtassa Ājiviovāsagassa ekkā hiraṇṇa-koḍi nihāṇa-pauttā, ekkā vadḍhi-pauttā, ekkā pavitthara-pauttā, ekke vae dasa-go-sāhassie-ṇaṃ vaṇṇaṃ.⁵
- (183). Tassa ñaṃ Saddālaputtassa Ājiviovāsagassa Aggimittā nāmaṃ bhāriyā hotthā.
- (184). Tassa ñaṃ Saddālaputtassa Ājiviovāsagassa Polāsa-purassa nayarassa bahiyā pañca kumbhakārāvaṇa-sayā hotthā. Tattha ñaṃ bahave purisā diṇṇa-bhai-bhatta-veyaṇā kallākallim⁶ bahave karae ya vārae ya pihadae ya ghaḍae ya addha-ghaḍae ya

¹ Ājiviovāsae, 'an adherent, follower (*upāsaka*) of the Ājivikas.' The Ājivika sect was founded by Gosāla, the son of Maṅkhalī, a contemporary of Mahāvīra. Gosāla's doctrine was "that there is no such thing as exertion or labour or power or vigour or manly strength, but all things are unalterably fixed." *Uvāsaga-d*,^o VI, 166. (*Vide* Hoernle's note, 253.)

² "in the doctrine," loc. sing. § 92. v.

³ *mimṣa*, 'marrow': Panjabi *miṣṭh*, *mijh*: Sindhī *miju*: Guj. *mij*. H. *mīḡi* (Skt. *majjā*). Hoernle translates "being filled with a passionate love towards them as for the most excellent thing," i.e. as in his note "as for the marrow of bones." The marrow is rather the physical basis of passion, not its object.

⁴ *āuso* 'longlived' voc. (Skt. base *āyusmat*) used as a title of respect. Hoernle, following the commentary on another passage, takes *ayamāuso* together, this being the form of address used by a teacher to his pupil.

⁵ *vae* 'herd' (*vraja*).

⁶ *bhai* 'hire' (*bhṛti*), *veyaṇa* 'wages, salary' (*vetana*). Hoernle takes it "received food in lieu of wages." Compare however *bhṛtyannam* 'board and wages.' It would appear that their salary comprised food and wages. *Kallākallim* (Skt. *kalyaṇa kalyaṇa*) 'every morning.' For ending, compare *puvviṃ* (= *pūrvīṃ*).

kalasae ya aliñjarae ya jambūlae ya utṭiyāo ya karenti,¹ anne ya se bahave purisā dinṇa-bhai-bhatta-veyanaṁ kallākallim tehiṁ bahūhiṁ karaehiṁ ya jāva utṭiyāhi ya rāya-maggamsi vittim kappemānā viharanti.

(185). Tae naṁ se Saddālaputte Ājiviōvāsae annayā kayāi puvvāvar'anha-kāla-samayamsi jeṇeva Asoga-vaniyā teṇeva uvāgacchai, -ttā² gosālassa Mañkhaliputtassa antiyaṁ dhamma-paṇṇattiṁ uvasampajjittānaṁ³ viharai.

(186). Tae naṁ tassa Saddālaputtassa Ājiviōvāsagassa ege deve antiyaṁ pāubbhavittā.⁴

(187). Tae naṁ se deve antalikka-paḍivaṇṇe sakhiñkhiṇiyāiṁ jāva parihe Saddālaputtam Ājiviōvāsayaṁ evaṁ vayāsi. "Ehi naṁ, devānuppiyā, kallaṁ ihaṁ mahā-māhaṇe uppanna-nāṇa-damsaṇa-dhare 'tiya-paccuppanna-m-aṇāgaya-jāṇae⁵ Arahā Jiṇe Kevalī savvaṇṇū savva-darisi te-lokka-vahiya-mahiya-pūie, sa-deva-maṇuyāsurasa logassa accaṇiṇe vandaṇiṇe sakkāraṇiṇe sammāṇaṇiṇe kallāṇaṁ maṅgalaṁ devayaṁ ceiyaṁ⁶ jāva pajjuvāsaniṇe,⁷ tacca-⁸

¹ *karaka* "water-vessel, esp. one used by students or ascetics." M.W. *vāraka* "kind of vessel," *piṭṭharaka* 'pot, pan,' *ghaṭaka* H. ghaṭā, *kalasa* 'pitcher' aliñjara ("small earthen water jar" M.W.), *jambūlaya* and *utṭiyā* 'three very large kinds of jars.' Hoernle.

² -ttā after a verb stands for the corresponding gerund. *gacchai*, *ttā* = *gacchai*, *gacchittā* 'he goes, and having gone.'

³ Gerund from *uvasampajjai* (*upa + sam + pad*).

⁴ ātm. aor. of *pāubbhavai* (*prādur + bhū*) 'appeared.'

⁵ 'tiya- 'past' (*aṭṭa*), *paccuppanna* 'present' (*prati + ud + pad*), -m-sandhi consonant, *aṇāgaya* 'future.' Text has *paḍupanna* for *paḍuppanna*, i.e. *paḍi + uppanna*.

⁶ *ceiya* 'sacred' lit. = *caitya* 'sacred shrine.' *vahiya* 'rapturously gazed at' (*Désī*).

⁷ 'Worshipful' (*pari + upa + ās*).

⁸ *tacca* 'meritorious.' Comm. says = *tathya*, so also Hemacandra II, 21; but Pali has *taccha*. Otherwise from *tattva*. Pischel (§ 281) says rather **tattva* through **tāṭṭya*. Cf. Romani *tatcho* = 'true.'

kamma-sampaya-sampautte taṃ naṃ tumaṃ van-
dejjāhi jāva pajjuvāsejjāhi, pāḍihārienam¹ pi-
ḍha-phalaga-sijjā-samthāraenam uvanimantejjāhi.”
Doccaṃ pi tacciaṃ pi evaṃ vayai, -ttā jām eva disaṃ
pāubbhūe tām eva disaṃ paḍigae.

Hearing of the arrival of Mahāvira—

- (190). Tae naṃ se Saddālaputte Ājivīōvāsae imise² kahāc
laddhatthe samāṇe “evaṃ khalu samāṇe bhagavaṃ
Mahāvire jāva viharai, taṃ gacchāmi naṃ samānaṃ
bhagavaṃ Mahāviraṃ vandāmi jāva pajjuvāsāmi,”
evaṃ sampehei;³ -ttā ṇhāe jāva pāyacchitte⁴
suddhappāvesāṃ⁵ jāva appa-mahagghābharanālaṃ-
kiya-sarīre maṇussa-vaggurā⁶ -parigae sāo⁷ giḥāo
paḍi-ṇikkhamāi, -ttā Polāsapuraṃ nayaraṃ majjhaṃ
majjheṇaṃ niggacchai, -ttā jeṇeva Sahassambavaṇe
ujjāṇe jeṇeva samāṇe bhagavaṃ Mahāvire teṇeva
uvāgacchai, -ttā tikkhutto⁸ āyāhiṇaṃ payāhiṇaṃ⁹
karei ttā vandai namaṃsai -ttā jāva pajjuvāsai.

Mahāvira addressed the company and accepted
Saddālaputta's hospitality.

- (195). Tae naṃ se Saddāla-putte Ājivīōvāsae annayā kayāi

¹ *prātihārika* “a Jain technical term, meaning ‘what is always kept ready for the use of some one.’” Hoernle.

² imise=M. imīe, imīa JM. imīe, imāe Ś. imāe.

³ sampehei ‘reflects’ (*sam + pra + kṣ*). kkh > kh > h. This change occurs in both AMg. and JM.

⁴ Comm.=*prāyaścitta* ‘expiation,’ i.e. precautionary rites. Another interpretation is ‘touched by the feet,’ *chitta* from *chivai* ‘touch’ (*kṣip*).

⁵ Comm. *śuddhātma-vaiṣikāṇi* ‘(clothes) fit to adorn a purified person,’ or *śuddha-prāveśyāṇi* ‘clean and fit for entering a king's court.’

⁶ *vaggurā* ‘crowd’ (*vāgurā* “toils”).

⁷ sāo ‘from his own’ (*sva*), giḥa ‘house’ (so also JM. commoner *geha*).

⁸ *tikkhutto* ‘thrice’ (**triṣṭvāḥ* or *trikṭvāḥ*). Cf. AMg. *dukhutto*, *dukkhutto* ‘twice.’

⁹ *āyāhiṇaṃ payāhiṇaṃ*=*ā-dāksīṇa-pradakṣiṇaṃ*.

vāyāhayayaṃ kolāla-bhaṇḍaṃ anto sālāhiṃto bahiyā
ñiṇei, -*ttā* āyavaṃsi dalayai.¹

- (196). Tae ṇaṃ samaṇe bhagavaṃ Mahāvīre Saddālaputtaṃ
Ājivīōvāsayaṃ evaṃ vayāsī. "Saddālaputtā, esa
ṇaṃ kolāla-bhaṇḍe kao?"²
- (197). Tae ṇaṃ se Saddālaputte Ājivīōvāsae samaṇaṃ bhaga-
vaṃ Mahāvīraṃ evaṃ vayāsī. "Esa ṇaṃ bhante
puvviṃ maṭṭhiyā āsī, tao pacchā udaṇaṃ nimiṭṭhai;
-*ttā* chāreṇa ya kariseṇa ya egayao miṣṭhiṭṭhai; -*ttā* cakke
ārohiṭṭhai; tao bahave karagā ya *jāva* uṭṭhiyāo ya
kajjanti."
- (198). Tae ṇaṃ samaṇe bhagavaṃ Mahāvīre Saddālaputtaṃ
Ājivīōvāsayaṃ evaṃ vayāsī. "Saddālaputtā, esa
ṇaṃ kolālabhaṇḍe kiṃ uṭṭhāṇeṇaṃ *jāva* purisakkāra-
parakkameṇaṃ kajjanti, udāhu aṇuṭṭhāṇeṇaṃ *jāva*
apurisakkāra-³parakkameṇaṃ kajjanti?"

Saddālaputta maintains that they are made without
effort, etc. because effort does not exist, but he is
refuted and convinced.

Translation.

- (180). *There was a town called Polāsapura. Near it there was
the garden Sahassambavaṇa. Jiya-sattū was king.*
- (181). *There in the town of Polāsapura lived a potter named
Saddālaputta, a follower of the Ājiviyas. Having
heard of, and acquired a knowledge of the tenets
of the Ājiviyas, and having questioned, determined
and mastered the meaning thereof, he became en-
amoured of these with a passionate love suffusing
the very marrow of his bones and continued to*

¹ āyavaṃsi 'in the heat of the sun' (*ātape*). dalayai comm.=*dadāti*,
also dalai (dalāmi) usual form in AMg. for 'gives.'

² kao 'from what' (*kutaḥ*, i.e. **ka-taḥ*), Ś. kado.

³ purisakkāra=*puruṣāt-kāra* 'as can be made by a man.' cf. balakkāra
=*balāt-kāra*. Ordinary Skt. word *puruṣa-kāra*, Pali *purisa-kāra*.

conduct himself in accordance with the doctrine of the Ājīviyas, considering this to be the truth, the highest truth, and all the rest to be false.

- (182). That Saddālaputta, the follower of the Ājīviyas, had one crore of gold placed in deposit, one crore put out at interest, one crore invested in estate, and one herd with ten thousand head of cattle.
- (183). That Saddālaputta, the follower of the Ājīviyas, had a wife named Aggimittā.
- (184). That Saddālaputta, the follower of the Ājīviyas, had five hundred potter-shops outside the town of Polāsapura. Therein a large number of men receiving wages in the form of food and goods, used to make from day to day numerous bowls, pots, pans, pitchers of three sizes and three sizes of water-jars; and another large number of men, receiving wages in the form of food and goods, used to carry on a trade on the king's highway with those numerous bowls, pots, pans, pitchers of three sizes and three sizes of water-jars.
- (185). Then that Saddālaputta, the follower of the Ājīviyas, at one time or another at the time of the midday hour used to betake himself where there was a little grove of *āsoka* trees; this he did and he was living in conformity with the law which he had received in the presence of Gosāla Mañkhaliputta.
- (186). Then in the presence of Saddālaputta, the follower of the Ājīviyas, there appeared a certain deva.
- (187). Then that deva standing in mid-air and decked out (*as described above, down to "with small bells"*) spoke thus to Saddālaputta, the follower of the Ājīviyas: "There will come here to-morrow, O beloved of the devas, a great Māhāna, who possesses fully formed knowledge and insight, who knows the past, present, and future, who is an Arhat, and Jina, a Kevalin,

who knows all and sees all, who is rapturously gazed at, adored and worshipped by the *dwellers* in the three worlds, who for the world with devas, men and asuras is an object of worship, praise, honour, respect and service as something excellent, auspicious, divine and sacred (*and so on*), who is furnished with an abundance of meritorious works, him shouldst thou praise (and *as above, down to* 'wait upon') and hospitably invite to a standing provision of stool, plank and bedding." A second and a third time he said this, and having done so he returned in that direction whence he had appeared.

* * * * *

- (190). Then that Saddālaputta, the follower of the Ājīviyas, being informed of this news thinks to himself: "So then the Ascetic, the blessed Mahāvīra (*and so on, down to*) is paying a visit here; I will go and praise the Ascetic, the blessed Māhāvīra, and I will (*so on, down to*) wait upon him." Thinking thus he bathed and (*as before*) performed precautionary rites, put on clean robes, adorned his person with a few costly jewels, and surrounded by a crowd of men-servants came out of his house. Having come out, he passed right through the midst of the town of Polāsapura. Having passed through he approached the place, where there was the Sahassambavana Garden, where the blessed Mahāvīra was, and having approached, he circumambulated him three times from left to right. Having done so he praises him, and worships him and (*having praised him, and worshipped him, and so on, down to*) he stands in waiting upon him.

- (195). Then that Saddālaputta, the follower of the Ājīviyas, at some time or other brought out his air-dried potter's ware from within his workshops: and having done so placed it in the heat of the sun.

- (196). Then the Ascetic, the blessed Mahāvīra, spoke thus unto Saddālaputta, the follower of the Ājīviyas, "Saddālaputta, what is this potter's ware made of?"
- (197). Then that Saddālaputta, the follower of the Ājīviyas, spake unto the Ascetic, the blessed Mahāvīra, as follows: "This ware was at first clay, and after that it is kneaded with water; and then it is thoroughly mixed with potash and dung; and then it is placed upon the wheel and thence are made many bowls (*and the rest as before*)."
- (198). Then the Ascetic, the blessed Mahāvīra, spake thus unto Saddālaputta, the follower of the Ājīviyas: "Saddālaputta, is this potter's ware made with exertion and (*so on, down to*) manly strength, or is it made without exertion and (*so on, down to*) manly strength?"

Ardha-Māgadhi.] Extract No. 21.

Jinacaritra.

Being part of the **Kalpasūtra** ascribed to Bhadrabāhu.
Edited by Jacobi.

- (56). Tae¹ ṇaṃ Siddhatthe khattie paccūsa-kāla-samayampi
koḍumbiya-purise saddāvei, -*ttā* evaṃ vayāsi :
- (57). "khippām² eva, bho Devānuppiyā! ajja savisesaṃ
bāhiriyaṃ uvaṭṭhāṇa-sālaṃ³ gandhōdaya-sittam suiya-
sammajjiovalittam⁴ sugandha- vara- pañca-vanna-
pupphōvayāra⁵-kaliyaṃ kālāguru-pavara-kundurukka-
turukka-ḍajjhanta-dhūva-maghamaghanta-gandh-ud-

¹ J. reads tate in this and some other places. Other MSS. have tae.

² Vide page 63.

³ 'assembly-room, pavilion.'

⁴ 'cleaned' (*śuc*) 'swept' (*saṃ + mṛj*) and 'smeared' (*upa + lip*).

⁵ uvayāra 'decorations, festoons' (*upa + kr*).

dhuyâbhirâmaṃ¹ sugandha-vara-gandhiyaṃ gandha-
vaṭṭi²-bhūyaṃ kareha kāraveha, karittā ya kāravittā
ya sihāsaṇaṃ rayāveha,³ -*ttā* maṃ eyaṃ āṇattiyaṃ
khippāṃ eva paccappiṇaha.⁴”

- (58). Tae ṇaṃ te koḍumbiya-purisā Siddhatthenaṃ rannā
evaṃ vuttā samāṇā, haṭṭha-tuṭṭha-*jāva* -haya-hiyayā,
karayala- *jāva* kaṭṭu:⁵ “evaṃ sāmī!” tti āṇāe
viṇaenaṃ vayaṇaṃ paḍisuṇanti, -*ttā* Siddhatthassa
khattiyassa antiyāo paḍinikkhamanti, -*ttā* jeṇ’eva bāhi-
riyā uvaṭṭhāṇa-sālā, teṇ’eva uvāgacchanti, -*ttā* khip-
pāṃ eva savisesaṃ bāhiriyaṃ uvaṭṭhāṇa-sālaṃ gan-
dhōdaya-sittaṃ suia-*jāva* sihāsaṇaṃ rayāvinti, -*ttā*
jeṇ’eva Siddhatthe khattie, teṇ’eva uvāgacchanti,
-*ttā* karayala-pariggahiyaṃ dasa-nahaṃ sirasā vattaṃ
aṇḍaliṃ kaṭṭu Siddhatthassa khattiyassa taṃ āṇat-
tiyaṃ paccappiṇanti.

- (59). Tae ṇaṃ Siddhatthe khattie kallaṃ pāu-ppabhāyāe raya-
ṇie, phull’uppala - kamala - komal’ummilliyammi aha-
paṇḍure pabhāe, rattāsoga-ppagāsa-kimsuya-suya-mu-
ha - guṇ’addha - rāga-sarise⁶ (bandhujivaga - pārāva-
ṇa-calāṇa-nayaṇa - parahuya-suratta-loyaṇa-jāsuyaṇa-
kusuma-rāsi - himgulaya - niyarāireya - rehanta-sarise)⁷

¹ aguru ‘aloe.’ kundurukka ‘olibanum.’ turukka ‘incense.’ magha-
maghanta cf. Panj. maghṇā ‘burn,’ H. maghan ‘redolent.’ uddhuya=
uddhūta. dhūva ‘incense.’

² vaṭṭi (varti).

³ rayāveha ‘have prepared’ caus. (rac).

⁴ 2nd plur. imperat. of paccappiṇai ‘returns’ denom. from *pratyarpaṇa*.

⁵ kaṭṭu (*kartu*^o originally infin. used as gerund *kṛtvā*).

⁶ -ppagāsa (*prakāśa*). kimsua “*Butea frondosa*” (*kimsuka*). suya
“parrot” (*śuka*). guṇjaddha. The construction is Siddhatthe...saya-
nījāo abbhūṭṭhe; with locative absolute rayāṇie, pabhāe, sūre
dipayare, andhayāre, jīvaloe.

⁷ bandhujivaga “Pentapetes Phoenicia.” pārāvaṇa ‘pigeon’ (*pārāvata*).
parahuya ‘cuckoo’ (*parabhṛta*). jāsuyaṇa ‘Chinese rose.’ himgulaa
‘cinnabar.’ nikara ‘mass.’ atireka ‘excess.’ rehanta ‘shining.’

kamalāyara-saṇḍa-bohae¹ utthiyammi sūre, sahasa-rassimmi diṇayare teyasā jalante, (ahakkameṇa uie divāyare, tassa ya kara-paharāparaddhammi andhayāre, bālāyava-kuṅkumeṇaṃ khacie vva jīva-loe)² sayaniṣṣāo abbhutṭhei.

- (60). -*ttā* pāya-piḍhāo paccoruhai,³ -*ttā* jeṇ'eva aṭṭaṇa-sālā,⁴ teṇ'eva uvāgacchai, -*ttā* aṭṭaṇa-sālaṃ aṇupavisai, -*ttā* aṇega-vāyāma-jogga-vaggaṇa-vāmaddaṇa-malla-juddha-karaṇehiṃ,⁵ sante parissante saya-pāga-sa-hassa-pāgehiṃ⁶ sugandha-tilla-m-āiehiṃ piṇaṇiṣṣe-hiṃ divaṇiṣṣe-hiṃ mayaniṣṣe-hiṃ viṃhaṇiṣṣe-hiṃ dappa-ṇiṣṣe-hiṃ savv'indiya-gāya-palhāyaṇiṣṣe-hiṃ abbhāṅgie,⁷ tilla-cammaṃsi piṇehiṃ paḍipunna-pāṇi-pāya-sukumāla-komala-talehiṃ purisehiṃ abbhāṅgaṇa-parimaddaṇ-uvvalaṇa-karaṇaḡaṇa-nimmāehiṃ⁸ cheehiṃ dakkhehiṃ paṭṭhehiṃ kusalehiṃ mehāvīhiṃ⁹ jīya-parissamehiṃ aṭṭhi-suhāe maṃsa-suhāe tayā-suhāe¹⁰ roma-suhāe cauuvīhāe suha-parikammaṇāe saṃvāhaṇāe saṃvāhie samāṇe avagaya-parissame aṭṭaṇa-sālāo paḍiṇikkhamai.

- (61). -*ttā* jeṇ'eva majjaṇa-ghare, teṇ'eva uvāgacchai, -*ttā*

¹ bohae 'awakening' (*bodhakaḥ*).

² aha-kkameṇa 'in due time' (*yathā-krameṇa*). pahara 'blows' (*prahāra*). aparaddha 'driven away' (*apa+rādha*). bālāyava 'young sun.' khacie, text has khaciya.

³ descends (*prati+ava+ruḥ*).

⁴ aṭṭaṇa-sālā 'gymnasium' meaning shown by context. Kādambarī has *vyāyāma-sālā*.

⁵ vaggaṇa 'jumping.' vāmaddaṇa (*vi+ā+mardana*). mallajuddha, 'wrestling.'

⁶ saya-pāga 'refined a hundred times' (*śata-pāka*).

⁷ abbhāṅgie 'anointed' Mg. abbhāṅgide JM. abbhāṅgio retain the old g. (Skt. *abhyakta* /*añj*). piṇaṇiṣṣa 'soothing.' madaniṣṣa 'invigorating.' bṛmhaṇiṣṣa 'nourishing.' -prahlādanīṣṣa 'refreshing.'

⁸ nirmāta 'experienced.' udvalana 'stretching.'

⁹ cheka 'clever.' praṣṭha 'pre-eminent.' medhāvīn 'intelligent.'

¹⁰ tayā 'skin' (**tvacā=tvak*).

majjana-gharam anupavisai, -ttā sa-mutta-jālākulā-
bhirāme¹ vicitta-maṇi-rayana-kotṭima-tale² rama-
ñiṇṇe nhāna-maṇḍavaṃsi, nāṇa-maṇi-rayana-bhatti-
cittamaṃsi³ nhāna-piḍhamṣi suha-nisanne pupphōdaehi
ya gandhōdaehi ya usiṇōdaehi ya suddhōdaehi ya
kallāna-karāna-pavara-majjana-vihīe majjīe, tattha
kouya-saehim⁴ bahu-vihehim kallānaga-pavara-majja-
ṇāvasāṇe pamhala-sukumāla-gandha-kāsāiya-lūhiy'-
aṅge⁵ ahaya-sumah'aggha-dūsa-rayana-susaṃvuḍe⁶
sarasa-surabhi-gosīsa-candaṇāpūlitta-gatte⁷ sui-mālā-
vannaga-vilevaṇe⁸ āviddha-maṇi-suvaṇṇe kappiya-
hār'-addhahāra⁹-tisaraya-pālamba-palambamāṇe ka-
ḍi-suttaya-kaya-sobhe¹⁰ piṇiddha-geviṇṇe¹¹ aṅgulijaga-
laliya-kayābharāṇe¹² vara-kaḍaga-tuḍiya-thambhiya-
bhue¹³ ahiya-rūva-sassirīe kuṇḍala-ujjoviyāṇaṇe¹⁴ mau-
ḍa-ditta sirae hār'otthaya-sukaya-raiya-vacche¹⁵ mud-
diyā-piṅgal'-aṅgulīe pālamba-palambamāṇa-sukaya-
paḍa-uttarijjenāṇa-maṇi-kaṇaga-rayana-vimala-mah'a-
riha-niṇṇōviya-misimisinta - viraiya-susiliṭṭha-visiṭṭha-
naddhāviddha-vira-valae;¹⁶ kiṃ bahunā: kappā-

¹ jāla; 'lattice windows of stone work.'

² kotṭima 'mosaic pavement' (*kuṭṭima*).

³ bhatti (*bhakti*), 'variegated decoration, arabesques.'

⁴ kouya 'pleasure' (*kautuka*).

⁵ pamhala 'long-haired, downy' (*pakeṣamala*). kāsāiya 'dyed red.' lū-
hiya 'dried' (*lūṣita*?).

⁶ ahaya 'new' (*ahata*). dūsa 'robe' (cf. *dūṣya* 'tent, cotton').

⁷ gosīsa 'cow's-head—a rich sandal'

⁸ vannaga 'sandal' (*varṇaka*).

⁹ hāra 'necklace of eighteen strings.' tisaraya 'of three strings.'

¹⁰ kaḍi 'hip' (*kaṭi*). suttaya, 'belt' (*sūtraka*).

¹¹ piṇiddha 'put on' (*pinaddha*). graiveya 'collar.'

¹² kaya 'hair' (*kaca*).

¹³ kaḍaga 'bracelet' (*kaṭaka*). tuḍiya 'bangle' ? (*truṭika*), cf. Panj. tōṣā.

¹⁴ ujjoviya 'lighted up' (*ud + dyu* but Pischel § 243 refers to *√dyu*).

¹⁵ otthaya 'covered with' (*ava + str*), cf. M. otthaia (*ava + sthag*).

¹⁶ oviya 'decorated.' misimisinta 'shining brightly,' onomatopoeic
denominative, taken into Sanskrit as *miṣamiṣyate*. Pischel § 558.

rukhae ceva alaṃkiya-vibhūsie nar'inde sa-koriṇṭa-malla-dāmeṇaṃ chattenaṃ dharijjamāṇeṇaṃ seya-
vara-cāmarāhiṃ uddhuvvamāṇiṃ¹ maṅgala-jaya-
sadda-kayāloe aṇega-gaṇanāyaga-daṇḍanāyaga-rāisa-
ra-talavara-māḍambiya-koḍumbiya - manti-mahāman-
ti-gaṇaga-dovāriya-amacca-ceḍa-piḍhamadda - nagara-
nigama-seṭṭhi-seṇāvai-satthavāha-dūya-sandhivāla²-
saddhiṃ samparivuḍe dhavala-mahāmeḥa-niggae iva
gaha-gaṇa-dippanta-rikha-tārā-gaṇāṇa majjhe sasi
vva piya-daṃsaṇe nara-vai nar'inde nara-vasahe nara-
sihe abbhahiya-rāya-teya-lacche dippamāṇe majjaṇa-
gharāo paḍiṇikkhamai.

(62). -*ttā* jeṇ'eva bahiriyā uvaṭṭhāṇa-sālā, teṇ'eva uvāgacchai
-*ttā* sihāsaṇaṃsi puratthābhimuhe³ nisiyai.

(63) -*ttā* appaṇo uttara-puratthime diṣi-bhāe aṭṭha bhaddā-
saṇāṃ seya-vattha-paccutthuyāṃ⁴ siddh'atthaya-
kaya-maṅgalōvayārāṃ rayāvei, -*ttā* appaṇo a-dūra-
sāmante nāṇā-maṇi-rayāṇa-maṇḍiyaṃ ahiya-peccha-
ṇijjaṃ mah'aggha-vara-paṭṭaṇ'-uggayaṃ saṇha-
paṭṭa-bhatti-saya-citta-tāṇaṃ⁵ ihāmiya-usabha-tu-
raya-nara-magara-vihaga-vāлага-kinnara-ruru-sara-
bha-camara-kuṇjara-vaṇalaya-pauma-laya-bhatti-
cittaṃ⁶ abbhintariyaṃ javaniyaṃ aḍchāvei,⁷ -*ttā* nā-
ṇā-maṇi-rayāṇa-bhatti-cittaṃ¹ attharaya-miu-masū-

¹ uddhuvvamāṇa 'shaken' (*ud + dhū*), dhuvvai § 135.

² This list of personages may be interpreted variously. *rāisara* (*rājeśvara*) Comm. = *yuvārāja*, Jacobi S.B.E. 'kings, princes.' *daṇḍa-nāyaka* 'judges,' Jacobi 'satraps.' *talavara* 'bodyguards,' J. 'knights.' *māḍambiya* 'sheriffs.' *piḍhamadda* 'parasites, companions,' J. 'dancing masters.'

³ *purattha* 'east' (*purastāt*).

⁴ *paccutthuya*—*paccutthaya* 'covered' (*prati + ava + str*).

⁵ *saṇha* 'smooth' (*ślakṣṇa*). *tāṇa* 'thread' (*tāna*).

⁶ *ihāmṛga* 'wolf.' *vyāla(ka)* 'snake' -*laya*, *layā* = *latā*.

⁷ *aḍchāvei* 'has drawn.'

rag'-otthayam¹ seya-vattha-paccutthuyam su-
mauyam aṅga-suha-pharisagam² viṣiṭṭham Tisalāe
khattiyāṇṭe bhaddāsaṇam rayāvei, -ttā koḍumbiya-
purise saddāvei, -ttā evaṃ vayāsi.

- (64). "khippām eva, bho Devānuppiyā ! aṭṭh'aṅga-mahāni-
mitta-sutt'-attha-dhārae viviha-sattha-kusale suviṇa-
-lakkhaṇa-pāḍhae saddāveha.

*Translation.*³

- (56). Then the Kshatriya Siddhārtha at the time of daybreak called his family servants and spoke thus :
- (57). "Now, beloved of the gods, quickly to-day make ready or have made ready in all particulars the outer hall of audience, (see that it be) sprinkled with scented water, cleaned, swept and newly smeared, furnished with offerings of fragrant, excellent flowers of all five colours, made highly delightful through curling, scented fumes of black aloe, the finest *kundurukka* and *turushka*, and burning incense, exquisitely scented with fine perfumes, and turned as it were into a scent-box ; and having done all this arrange my throne, and having done this report to me quickly the execution of these orders."
- (58). Then the family servants, on being thus addressed by the King Siddhārtha, with glad, pleased and (so on down to) enraptured hearts, saluted (as before down to 'on their heads') and politely accepted the words of the command saying : 'Yes master !' Then they left the presence of the Kshatriya Siddhārtha, and went

¹ attharaya 'coverlet.' (ā+str). masūra(ka) 'pillow.'

² mauiya 'soft' (mṛduka), pharisaga (sparśaka).

³ The Kalpasūtra was translated by Dr. J. Stevenson, 1848. That translation however is not accurate. The standard translation is that of Hermann Jacobi's Sacred Books of the East Series, vol. XXII, p. 241ff. This has been modified here only to make the text clearer to the student

to the outer hall of audience and quickly they (made ready) in all particulars the outer hall of audience, sprinkled with scented water, cleared (*and so on*) and prepared the throne. Having done this they repaired to the place where the Kshatriya Siddhârtha was, and joining the palms of their hands so as to bring the ten nails together, laid the folded hands on their heads and reported the execution of that order to the Kshatriya Siddhârtha.

- (59). Then on the morrow when the night was growing light, when the pale morning disclosed the soft flowers of the full-blown lotuses, and the sun arose; in hue like the red *asoka*, the open *rottlesia kimpuka*, a parrot's bill or the *guñjârdha*, intensely bright like the *bandhu-jivaka*, like the eyes and feet of a turtle-dove, the cuckoo's scarlet eyes, a mass of China roses or a lump of vermilion, the waker of the lotus pools; and the maker of the day thousand-rayed was shining in his radiance: when in due time the maker of the day had risen and by the blows of his hands the darkness was driven away, and while the inhabited world was, as it were, dipped in saffron by the morning sun,—the Kshatriya Siddhârtha rose from his bed,

- (60). and having risen he descended from the footstool, went to the hall for gymnastic exercises and entered it. And with many strenuous exercises such as leaping, massage and wrestling¹ he became thoroughly tired, and then he was anointed with various kinds of fragrant oil, distilled a hundred or a thousand times, which nourished, beautified, invigorated, exhilarated, strengthened and increased all senses and limbs. On an oiled hide he was shampooed with soft and tender palms of the hand and soles of the feet, by clever men who were well acquainted with the best qualities of

¹ Jacobi renders: "jumped, wrestled, fenced and fought."

anointing, kneading and stretching ; well trained, skilful, excellent, expert, intelligent and never tiring. When by this fourfold agreeable treatment of the body the king's bones, flesh, skin and hair had been benefited, and his fatigues banished he left the hall for gymnastic exercises,

- (61). and having taken his way towards the bathing house, he entered therein. In a pleasant bath-room delightful with many windows adorned with pearls, its floor decorated with a mosaic of jewels and gems, he sat comfortably on a bathing-stool inlaid with arabesques of various jewels and precious stones, and bathed himself with water scented with flowers and perfumes, with tepid water and pure water, according to an excellent method of bathing, combined with healthy exercises. When this healthy excellent bathing with many hundredfold pleasures was over, his body was dried with a long-haired soft scented and coloured towel, he was clad in a new and costly excellent robe, his limbs rubbed with fresh and fragrant *gośirsha* and sandal and adorned with fine garlands and sandal-ointment. He put on jewels and gold, hung (round his neck) necklaces of eighteen, nine and three strings and one with a pendant and adorned himself with a zone. He put on a necklet, rings and charming ornaments for the hair, and encumbered his arms with splendid bracelets and bangles. He was of exceeding beauty. His face was illuminated by earrings, his head with a diadem. His breast was covered, decked and adorned with necklaces, his fingers were gilded with his rings. His fine cloth toga was swinging with pearl pendants. He put on as an emblem of his undefeated knighthood, glittering, well-made, strong, excellent, beautiful armlets, made by clever artists of flawless and costly jewels, gold and precious stones of many kinds. In short, the king

was like a Wishing Tree, decorated and adorned. An umbrella, hung with wreaths and garlands of *korinṭa* flowers, was held above him. He was fanned with excellent white chowries, while his appearance was greeted with auspicious shouts of victory. Surrounded by many chiefs, judges, princes, bodyguards, sheriffs, heads of families, ministers, chief ministers, astrologers, doorkeepers, counsellors, servants, dancing masters, citizens, traders, merchants, heads of guilds, generals, leaders of caravans, messengers and frontier-guards, he—the lord and chief of men, a bull and lion among men, shining with excellent lustre and glory, lovely to behold like the moon emerging from a great white cloud in the midst of the flock of the planets and of brilliant asterisms and stars—left the bathing house,

- (62). entered the outer hall of audience and sat down on his throne with his face towards the east.
- (63). On the north-eastern side he ordered eight state chairs, covered with cloth and auspiciously decorated with white mustard, to be set down. Not too far from and not too near to himself, towards the interior of the palace he had a curtain drawn. It was adorned with various jewels and precious stones, extremely worth seeing, very costly and manufactured in a famous town: its soft cloth was covered all over with hundreds of devices and decorated with pictures of wolves, bulls, horses, men, crocodiles, birds, snakes, *kinnaras*, deer, *śarabhas*, yaks, elephants, shrubs and plants. Behind it he ordered to be placed for the Kshatriyāṇi Trisālā, an excellent chair of state decorated with arabesques of various jewels and precious stones, furnished with a coverlet and a soft pillow, covered with a white cloth, very soft and agreeable to the touch. Then he called the family servants and spoke thus :

- (64). "Quickly, O beloved of the gods, call the interpreters of dreams who know well the science of prognostics with its eight branches, and are well versed in many sciences besides!"

Māgadhī.]

Extract No. 22.

Śakuntalā.

Interlude at the beginning of Act VI. (Pischel p. 113; M.W. p. 216). City-superintendent, two policemen and a fisherman.

Policemen. Haṇḍe kumbhilaā ! kadhehi, kaḥiṇ, tae eṣe mahā-ladaṇa-bhāśule ukkiṇṇa-ṇām'-akkhale lāakīe aṅgulīae śa-māśādidē ? ¹

Fisherman. (*Nervously*) Paśīdantu bhāvamiśśā ! ṇa hage idi-śaśśa akayyaśśa kālake. ²

First Policeman. Kiṇ ṇu kkhu śohaṇe bamhaṇe śi tti kadua laññā de paliggahe diṇṇe ? ³

Fisher. Śuṇudha dāva. Hage kkhu Śakkāvadāla-vāśī dhi-vale. ⁴

Sec. Pol. Haṇḍe pāḍaccalā ! kiṇ tumaṇi amhehiṇ yādiṇ va-śadiṇ ca puścīde ? ⁵

[**Superintendent.** Sūaa ! kadhedu savvaṇ kameṇa. Mā ṇaṇi paḍibandhedha]. ⁶

¹ haṇḍe cf. hanta 'go to !'; only used to inferiors. kumbhilaā 'thief' orig. 'crocodile.' ladaṇa=Śaur. radaṇa (M. raṇa) § 57. -bhāśula= bhāśura. ukkiṇṇa=utkīrṇa. akkhala=akṣara, according to Grammarians should be askala or (Hemacandra) aḥkala. [h=jihvāmūliya]. lāakīe 'royal.' Pischel thought we should read lāa-kelake. śamāśādidē (sam + ā + sad).

² akayya (akārya) 'crime.' Pischel's text has akajjaśśa, most of his MSS. akajjassa which is Śaur. kālake=kārakaḥ.

³ laññā 'by the king.'

⁴ Śakrāvātāra, dhīvaraḥ.

⁵ pāḍaccara or paḍaccara 'thief.' yādiṇ text has jādiṇ like the MSS. Pischel Gr. § 236 shows that ४ should be read in every case. puścīde=Śaur. pucchido.

⁶ The Superintendent does not speak Māgadhī. Sūaa 'spy' (śūc).

Both. Yaṃ lāutte āṇavedi. Lavehi, le lavehi! ¹

Fisher. Śe hage yāla-baḍiśa-ppahudihiṃ maśca-bandhaṇô vāehiṃ kuḍumba-bhalaṇaṃ kalemi. ²

[**Supdt.** (*Laughing*) Visuddho dāṇiṃ de ājivo!]

Fisher. Bhaṭṭake mā evaṃ bhaṇa!

Śahaye kila ye vi ṇindide na hu śe kamma vivaḍḍaṇṭake paśumāli kaledi kālaṇā chakkammā-vidule vi sōttie. ³

[**Supdt.** Tado, tado?]

Fisher. Adha ekkadiśaṃ mae lohida-maścake khaṇḍaśo kappide. ⁴ yāva taśśa udala'bbhantale eḍaṃ mahā-ladaṇa-bhāśulaṃ aṅgulaṃ peśkāmi. paścā idha vikkā'ttṭhaṃ ṇaṃ daṇṣaante yyeva gahide bhāvamiśsehiṃ. Ettike dāva eḍaśśa āgame. Adhūṇā māledha kuṭṭedha vā. ⁵

[**Supdt.** (*Sniffing the ring*) Jāṇua, macchōdara-saṃṭhidaṃ ti ṇatthi saṇḍeho. Tadhā aṃ se viśṣagandho. Āgamo dāṇiṃ eḍaśśa vimarisiḍavvo. Tā eḍha rāaḷaṃ jeva gacchamha]. ⁶

Policemen. (*To the Fisherman*) Gaśca le gaṇṭhi-chedaā gaśca. ⁷

[**Supdt.** Sūaa! idha Go-ura-duāre appamattā paḍivāledha maṃ jāva rāaḷaṃ pavisa ṇikkamāmi].

Both. Paviśadu lāutte śāmi-ppaśād'atthaṃ.

[**Supdt.** Tadhā]. (*Exit.*)

¹ lāutte contracted from lāautte=Śaur. rāautto (*rājaputraḥ*), or=Apa. rāauttu, Bihārī rāut (*rājadūta*), vide Grierson, Phonology.

² yāla 'net.' baḍiśa 'hook.' maśca 'fish.' kalemi=Śaur. karemi.

³ śahaya (*sahaja*). *vivarjanīya*—māli='māraṇaṃ.' kālaṇā=kāraṇāṭ —kammā—long for metre, vidule 'skilled' (in the six occupations). sōttie=*śrotriyaḥ*.

⁴ lohida-'Roh' Śaur. rohido, M. rohio (?), Apa. rohiu, Hindi rohū khaṇḍaśo kappide (*kalp*) 'cut into pieces.' peśkāmi, according to Hemacandra and others this is the correct form. (Pischel Gr. § 324.) According to another authority and the *Lalitavivraharāja-nāṭakam* it should be peśkāmi. Text has pekkhāmi.

⁵ vikkā'ttṭhaṃ 'in order to sell.' māledha imperat. of māledi=*mārayati*. kuṭṭedha imperat. of kuṭṭedi (*kuṭṭayati*).

⁶ Jāṇua (*Jānuka*) Policeman's name. viśṣa=*visra* 'musty'; Comm. āmiśa 'raw flesh.' vimarisiḍavvo=*vimarṣṭavyaḥ* 'must be investigated.'

⁷ gaṇṭhi-chedaā 'cut-purse.'

Spy. Jāṇua ! cilādi lāutte.¹

Jānuka. Naṃ avaśalôvasappaṇiā khu lāāṇe honti.²

Spy. Jāṇua ! sphulanti me aggahastā. (*Pointing to the fisherman*) imam gaṇṭhichedaam vāvādedum.³

Fisher. Nālihadi bhāve akālana-mālake bhodum.⁴

Jān. (*Looking round*) Eśe amhāṇam isale patte geṇhia lāa-śāśaṇam. (*To the fisherman*) Śaṭilāṇam muhaṃ peskaśi, adhavaḡ giddha-śiālāṇam baḡ bhaviśśaśi.⁵

[Supdt. (*Entering*) Siggham siggham edam (*Drops his voice*)].

Fisher. He hade mhi (*in distress*).

[Supt. Muñcedha re muñcedha jālôvaḡivinaṃ, uvavaṇṇo se kila aṅgulaaśa āgamo, amha-sāmiṇā jeva me kadhidaṃ].

Spy. Yadhā āṇavedi lāutte. Yama-vaśadiṃ gadua paḡiṇiutte khu eśe. (*Releases the fisherman*).

Fisher. (*Saluting the Supdt.*) Bhaṭṭake tava kelake mama yṭvide! (*Falls at his feet*).⁶

[Supdt. Utthehi, utthehi! Eso bhaṭṭiṇā aṅgulaa-mulla-sam-mido pāridosio de pasādikido. Tā geṇha edam] (*Gives the fisherman a bracelet*).

Fisher. (*Receiving it with delight*) Aṇugahide mhi.

Jān. Eśe khu laṇṇā tadhā nāme aṇugahide yaṃ sūlādo odālia hasti-skandham śamālovide.⁷

Spy. Lāutte ! pālidosie kadhedi mahāliha-ladaṇeṇa teṇa aṅgulaeṇa śāmiṇo bahumadeṇa hodavvaṃ ti.⁸

¹ cilādi 'is a long time.'

² 'Kings must be approached as occasion offers' (*upa + erp*).

³ sphulanti 'quiver.' Text phulanti but see Pischel § 311. Similarly § 310 for -hastā (text hatthā). vāvādedum infin. caus. (*vi + ā + pad*).

⁴ ṇa + alihadi (*arhatī*).

⁵ śaṭla kind of fish (*Sakula*). There are various readings here. Pischel says=*evakulānām*.

⁶ kelake=*kerako* the prototype of genitival affixes like -kero -ker -er. yṭvide 'life.'

⁷ odālia (cf. odāra § 75)=*avatārya*. śamālovide past part. caus. (*sam + ā + ruh*). 'Mounted on the withers of an elephant' denotes elevation to high dignity (MW.). Text has=*hatthi-kkhandham*.

⁸ mahāliha=*mahārha*.

[Supdt. Naṃ tassim bhattiṇo mahāriha-radaṇaṃ ti na paridoso. Ettikaṃ una—].

Both. Kiṃ nāma?

[Supdt. Takkemi tassa dāṃsaṇeṇa ko vi hīa-tthido jaṇo bhattiṇā sumariḍḍo tti, jaḍo taṃ pekkhia muhuttaṃ paidi-gambhīro vi paḍjussua-maṇo āsi].¹

Spy. Toṣide dāṇiṃ bhattā lāuttaṇa.

Jān. Naṃ bhaṇāmi imaśśa maścali-śattuṇo kidū tti (*Looks jealously at the fisherman*).²

Fisher. Bhattakā ido addhaṃ tumhāṇaṃ pi sulā-mullaṃ bhoḍu.

Jān. Dhīvala! mahattale śaṃpadaṃ me piavaaśśake śaṃvutte'si kādambali-śaddhikē kkhu paḍhamam amhāṇaṃ śohide iściadi. Tā suṇḍikāgālaṃ yeva gaścamha.³

(*Exeunt omnes.*)

Māgadhi.]

Extract No. 23.

Sthāvaraka (Mṛcch. Act X)

Enters along the roof and in chains.

(*Listens to the proclamation in distress*).

Kadhaṃ apāve Cāludatte vāvādiadi! Hage nīaleṇa sāmiṇā bandhide. Bhoḍu! akkandāmi. Śuṇādhā, ayyā śuṇādhā. Asti dāṇiṃ mae pāveṇa pavahaṇa-paḍivatteṇa Puspa-kalaṇḍaayinṇuyyāṇaṃ Vaśantaśeṇā nīdā. Tado mama sāmiṇā 'maṇa na kāmeśi' tti kadua, bāhu-pāśa-balakkāleṇa mālīdā, na una eḍiṇā ayyeṇa. Kadhaṃ? Vidūladāe na ko vi śuṇādi. Tā kiṇi kalemi? Attāṇaṃ paḍemi. (*Reflecting*) Yaī evvaṃ kalemi, tadā ayya-Cāludatte na vāvādiadi. Bhoḍu. Imādo pāsāda-bālagga-padolikādo eḍiṇā yinṇa-gavakkheṇa attāṇaṃ nikkhi-

¹ paidi=*prakṛti*. paḍjussua (*paryutsuka*) cf. § 41.

² maścali 'fish,' cf. Hindi machli; Sindhi machāḍi; Marāṭhī māsali from a popular diminutive of maccha=*matsya*. § 56.

³ mahattale compar. of mahat-. kādambali, kadamba 'toddy.' śaddhike 'feast enjoyment' (*sagdhī*). śohide=*sauhrdam*. suṇḍikāgāla 'grog-shop.'

vāmi. Balaṃ hage uvalade, ṇa uṇa eṣe kula-putta-vihagāṇaṃ vāsapādave ayya-Cāludatte. Evvaṃ yaī vivayyāmi laddhe mae palaloe. (*Throws himself down*) Hi hi! ṇa uvaladē mhi. Bhagge me daṇḍa-ṇiale. Tā caṇḍāla-ghoṣaṃ śamaṇṇeśāmi.

apāve 'sinless.' vāvādiadi, pass. caus (*vi + ā + pad*). ṇialeṇa 'with a fetter' (*nigada*). mālidā = Ś. mārīdā. -bālagga- 'dove-cot' (?) (*vālāgra*). padolikā (*pratolī + kā*) 'gateway' (*vide* Vogel, J.R.A.S., July, 1906). gav'akkha 'bull's-eye,' 'round window or loophole,' cf. French '*œil de bœuf*' meaning 'bull's-eye,' i.e. 'window.' (Acc. Grammarians should be gavaśka or gavaḥka). uvalade 'done for' (*uparataḥ*). pādave 'tree.' vivayyāmi (text vivaḥjāmi) (*vi + pad*). pala-loe 'the other world.'

Māgadhi.]

Extract No. 24.

Śakāraḥ (Mṛch. Act X).

(*Entering in great glee*).

Mamśeṇa tikkhāmilikeṇa bhatte
śākeṇa sūpeṇa śa-maścakena
bhuttaṃ mae attaṇaśśa gehe
śāliśśa kūleṇa gulodaṇeṇa.¹

(*Listening*) Bhiṇṇa-kaṃśa-khaṅkhaṇāe Caṇḍālavāṇe śala-samyoe.² Yadhā a eṣe ukkhālīde vajjha-ḍiṇḍima-śadde paḍa-hāṇaṃ a sūṇiadi, tadhā takkemi, dalidda-Cāludattāke vajjha-ttāṇaṃ ṇiadi tti.³ Tā peskiśśaṃ. Śattuvināse ṇāma mama

¹ bhuttaṃ mae 'I have dined' (*bhuj*). tikkhā 'pungent' = *tikṣṇa*. (Possibly tiḥkha or tiśkha would be better Mg.). āmilika 'acid,' 'tamarind' (*amlīkā* cf. H. imlī). bhatte 'food.' 'rice,' *bhakta* cf. H. bhāt. sūpa, would expect sūva cf. rūva. attaṇaśśa, a later form than attāṇo, § 36. kūla 'food, boiled rice.' gulodaṇa 'treacle porridge' (H. gur).

² śala-samyoe 'combination of accents.' (*svara*) 'intonation.' vāṇ 'speech.' kaṃśa 'goblet, gong' (*kāṃśya* 'brass,' etc.).

³ ukkhālīde 'raised.' *khal* 'move or shake,' vajjha 'of execution.' (*vadhya*). Proper Mg. said to be vāyha. The combination *yyha* suggests that Mg. *y* differed from the usual pronunciation of *ṣ* in the direction of *zh*. -ttāṇa acc. Hemacandra should be -stāṇa.

mahante haḷakkaśśa palidoṣe hodi.¹ Śudam̐ a mae, ye vi kila śattum vāvādaantaṃ peskadi, taśśa aṇṇaśṣiṃ jammantale aḷkhi-loge ṇa hodi. Mae khu viśa-gaṇṭhi-gabbha-paviṣeṇa via kiḍaṇa kiṃ pi antalaṃ maggamāṇeṇa uppāḍide tāha dalidda-Cāludattāha viṇāse.² Śampadaṃ attaṇakelikāe pāsā-da-bālagga-padolikāe ahiḷubha attaṇo palakkamaṃ peskāmi.³ (*Does so, and has a look*) Hi, hī, edāha dalidda-Cāludattāha vajjhaṃ ṇiamaṇāha evaḍḍhe yaṇa-śaṃmadde, yaṃ velaṃ ambhāliṣe pavale vala-maṇuṣṣe vajjhaṃ ṇiadi taṃ velaṃ keliṣe bhave?⁴ (*Looking again*) Kadhaṃ! Eṣe ṣe ṇava-baladdake via maṇḍide daḷkhiṇaṃ diṣaṃ ṇiadi.⁵ Adha kiṃṇimittaṃ mama-kelikāe pāsāda-bālagga-padolikāe śamīve ghoṣaṇā ṇiva-ḍidā, ṇivālidā a?⁶ (*Looking round*) Kadhaṃ! Stāvalake ceḍe vi ṇatthi idha.⁷ Mā ṇāma teṇa ido gadua mantabhede kaḍe bhaviśśadi.⁸ Tā yāva ṇaṃ aṇṇeśāmi. (*Descends and comes forward.*)

Servant. (*Catching sight of him*) Bhaṭṭālakā, eṣe ṣe āgade!

Executioners. Ośaladha, dedha maggaṃ, dālaṃ ḍhakkedha, hodha tuṇhī,

aviṇaa-tikkha-viśāṇe duṣṭa-baille ido edi.⁹

This character is supposed to speak a dialect Śākāri (see

¹ haḍakka is the usual form; also haḷaa, haḷaka (in verse) *hṛdaka.

² Text akkhi (Pischel § 24). kiḍaa 'insect' (kiṭaka). viśagaṇṭhi? a plant.

³ ahiḷubha (adhī+ruḥ). bālagga (vide Ex. 23).

⁴ evaḍḍhe 'so great' (JM. evaḍḍa evaḍḍaga) e- not from evam, but from *ayat (Pisch. § 149, cf. ayat+tya *ayattia-ṣṭtia) vaḍḍha=vrddha. yaṇa-śaṃmadha 'press of people.' pavale=Śaur. pavaro. keliṣe=kidṛśaḥ.

⁵ baladdake 'bull' (cf. balivarda). ? daḷkhiṇaṃ.

⁶ ṇivaḍidā (ni+pat). ṇivālidā (ni+vr caus.).

⁷ Stāvalake (text thāvalake) (Stāvaraka).

⁸ mantabhede 'breach of counsel,' 'betrayal.' kaḍe=kṛtaḥ.

⁹ ośaladha (apa or ava+sr). dālaṃ 'door' Śaur. duḷraṃ. ḍhakkedha 'shut' from ḍhakkedi 'shuts,' cf. Pāli thaketi from an O. I. root like *sthak, cf. H. ḍhāknā, ḍhaknā 'cover, shut.' -viśāṇa 'horn.' baille 'bull,' Apa. baḷllu, Modern, 'bail.' Cāṇḍālī is sometimes spoken of as a separate dialect, and classed as an Apabhraṃśa.

next extract). This passage however appears to be in much the same kind of Māgadhi as spoken by other characters.

Māgadhi.]

Extract No. 25.

Dialect. Śākāri.

Mṛcchakaṭikam.

(a) Act I, v. 18.

cyiṣṭha Vaśanta'enie, cyiṣṭha,
kiṃ yāsi, dhāvaśi, palāśi paskhalanti
vāsū paśida ṇa maliśśāsi, cyiṣṭha dāva ॥
kāmeṇa daṭṭhadi hu me haḍake tavaśi
aṅgāla-lāsi-paḍide via maṃsa-khaṇḍe ॥

cyiṣṭha=*tiṣṭha*, Pischel Grammar § 24, and § 217 quotes the commentator Prthvidhara as the authority for the form *yciṣṭha*, and in general a weak *y* before *c*; he also quotes Mārkaṇḍeya for a weak *y* before *c* and *j* in Mg. and Vṛācaḍa Apabhraṃśa: Mg. *ycilaṃ*=*ciram*, *yjāā*=*jāyā*. The spelling *cyiṣṭha* may be explained as the substitution of the familiar *cy* च्च for the strange *yc* यच्. At the same time it may be noted that no one knows how 'yciṣṭha' should be pronounced. We cannot be positive how च्च was pronounced in old Magadha; but if it resembled any modern pronunciation, or any sort of palatal stop with an off-glide, one could more readily understand a weak *y* being heard *after* it.¹ Very probably the च्च was used to mark a peculiar way of pronouncing च्च, not amounting to a distinct sound either before or after it. (So the *h* in English *wh* does not represent a separate sound either after *w*, or before *w* as written in old English *hw*, but the surd equivalent of the sonant *w*). The reading of Vararuci's rule XI, 5 (Cowell, p. 179) is doubtful, but it evidently refers to a method of pronouncing च्च not to the addition of a distinct sound.

¹ So S. K. Chatterji: 'Origin and development of Bengali Language,' p. 248. against Grierson: 'The Pronunciation of the Prakrit Palatals, J.R.A.S., 1913, p. 391.

paskhalanti (*pra + skhal*). According to the grammarians *skh* should remain. Text *pakkhalanti*. *malissasi*=Śaur. *marissasi*. H. and P. text has *ciṭṭha*, which is Śaur. *daṭṭhadi* 'is burned.' (? *dayyhadī*). *haḍake* 'heart,' the prose form is *haḍakke* (**hrḍaka*) Pischel § 194. *tavaśsi*=*tapasvī*. *lāsi*=*rāsi*. *maṃsa*=*māṃsa*.

Verse 21. *Mama maṇaṃ aṇaṃ vammahaṃ vadḍhaanti*
nisi a śaṇake me ṇiddaṃ askivanti |
paśalaśi bhā-bhīdā paskhalanti skhalanti
mama vaśaṃ aṇuyādā Lāvaṇaśśēva kuntī ||

Vammaha so in M. and Mg. verses. Śaur. *mammadha*. (Text has *mammaha*). *ṇidda* 'sleep,' *askivanti*=*ākṣipantī*. K_s becomes *sk*. (Text has *ākkhivanti*, the *ā* is impossible). *paśalaśi*=*prasaraśi*. *skh* remains. (Text has *aṇuyādā* the Śaur. form.) *Lāvaṇaśśa* 'of Rāvaṇa.' The student will probably find the characteristic change *l* for *r* the most baulking feature in reading Māgadhi or its dialects.

Verse 23. *Eśā ṇāṇakamūśi-kāma-kaśikā maścāśikā lāśikā*
ṇiṇṇāśā kula-ṇāśikā avaśikā kāmaśśa maṇḍūsikā |
eśā veśavahū śuveśa-ṇilā veśaṇgaṇā veśiā
eśe śe śaśa ṇāmake māi kaḷe ayyāvi maṇ ṇeścadi ||

ṇāṇaka 'coin.' *mūśi*=*moṣi*- 'stealing.' *kaśikā* 'whip.' *maśca*+*aśikā* 'fish-eating.' (Text *macchā*). *lāśikā* 'dancer.' *ṇiṇṇāśā* 'snub-nosed' (*nir*+*nāsa*), i.e. of low caste. (Text *kāmaśśa*=Śaur.). *eśe* nom. pl. masc. 'these.' *śe*=Śaur. *se* 'of her.' *māi* 'by me.' *kaḷa* Mg. has also *kaḍa* and (like Śaur.) *kada*. (Text, like Northern MSS. *kale*). (*ajjā* in Text is Śaur.). *ṇeścadi* (*na*+*icchatī*). Text has *ṇecchadi*.

Māgadhi.]

Extract No. 26.

Lalita-Vigraharāja-nāṭaka (Act IV).

(Edited Kielhorn, *Indian Antiquary*, vol. xx, 1891).

Two **Turushka** prisoners meet a spy who is a fellow-countryman.

Vandinau: Eše še Šāyambhīśāla-śivila-ñiveše.¹ Edaś-
śim alaśkiyyamāṇa-payyande kadhaṃ [lā]-ulaṃ yāṇi-
davvaṃ.² (*Purōvalokya*) Vayaśśa eše ke vi cale³ vva
diśadi? Tā imādo edaśśa śivilaśśa śālūvaṃ⁴ lāulaṃ ca
yāṇiśśamha.

Caraḥ: Aścaliyaṃ aścaliyaṃ! Aho Viggahalāa-ñaleśāla-śili-
ṇaṃ avayyandadā.⁵ (*Purōvalokya*) Amha-deśiya vva kevi
puliśā peśkiyyandi. Yāṇe vandīhiṃ edehiṃ huvidavvaṃ.

Vandinau: Bhadda, amhāṇaṃ Tuluskāṇaṃ deśiye vva tum-
aṃ peśkiyyaśi. Tā kadhehi Cāhamāṇa-śivila-śālūvaṃ
lāulaṃ ca.

Caraḥ: Śuṇādha le vandiṇo śuṇādha. Hage Tuluskalāeṇa
śāmbhalīśālaśśa śivilaṃ peśkiduṃ peśide. Taṃ ca dūśaṃ-
calaṃ; yado tatthastehiṃ idale puścande vi ñi[liśkan]de
vi a palakiye tti yāṇiyyadi.⁶ Tadhāvi mae kiṃpi kiṃpi
paccakkhikadaṃ.⁷

Vandinau: Aścaliaṃ aścaliaṃ! Kadhaṃ bhadda, tattha uva-
stidāṇaṃ cadulide aṇuam pi tae laśkidam.⁸

Charaḥ: Śuṇādha le vandiṇo yadhā mae taṃ śivilaṃ ñilūvi-
daṃ. Hage khu śili-Śomeśaladevaṃ peśkiduṃ vaññandaśśa
śaśtaśśa milide, milia a ettha pavisiūṇa bhiśkaṃ paśtiduṃ
lagge.⁹ Tado yaṃ yaṃ yāṇidaṃ taṃ taṃ tumbāṇaṃ
yahastaṃ¹⁰ kadhiyadu. Maavāli-ñijjhala-kalāla-kadastalā-

¹ *Śākambhartīśvara*: śivila=śibira

² *alākṣyamāṇa-paryante*. Yāṇidavvaṃ=Ś. jāṇidavvaṃ.

³ cale 'spy' (*caraḥ*).

⁴ Inscription has śālūvaṃ (*śvarūpaṃ*).

⁵ 'boundlessness' (*aparyantatā*). śilīṇaṃ 'of glories.'

⁶ idale=śidaro; puścande=pucchanto. yāṇiyyadi should be
yāṇiadi. ñilīśkande=Ś. ñirikkhanto (*nir + ikṣ*).

⁷ =*pratyakṣikṛtam* but cf. bhiśkaṃ laśkidam below.

⁸ cadulide (?) = **caturite* from *catura* 'in their cleverness.' laśkidam
=Ś. lakkhidam.

⁹ *Someśvaradeva* may be the name of a prince. -pavisiūṇa, a M., JM. or
AMg. ending. paśtiduṃ = *prārthayitum*.

¹⁰ *yathārtham*. According to the rules should be yadhastaṃ.

ṇaṃ kalindāṇaṃ dāva śahaśśaṃ.¹ Tulaṅgāṇaṃ uṇa laś-
kaṃ. Nalāṇaṃ uṇa yujjha-śkamāṇaṃ daha laśkāṃ ti.²
Kiṃ vahuṇā yampideṇa? Taśśa kaḍaassā pāsa-stide sāle
viśuske bhodi.³ (*Bāhum utkṣipyā*) Edaṃ ca taṃ lāulaṃ.⁴
(*iti darsayati*).

Vandinau : Śāhu le calā śāhu !

Caraḥ : Ale le vandiṇo cilaṃ khu me ṇia-stāṇādo ṇissalidaśśa.⁴
Tā hage vaññāmi.⁵

Vandinau : Gaśca le calā gaśca.

(*iti caro niṣkrāntaḥ*).

Vandinau : (*Purato gatvāvalokya*) Taṃ ṇidaṃ lāula-duvālaṃ,
tā idha stidā eva ṇia-lāa-ppahāvaṃ payāsemha. (*Punar
avalokya : sānandam*) Eśe śe Śāambhaṭṭisale astāṇa-stide
pulado dīsadi.

The Māgadhi in this inscription is interesting because it follows more closely than any MS. the rules given by Hemacandra. As the author Somadeva was a contemporary of Hemacandra, it has been suggested that he may have been acquainted with that grammarian, or at least with his grammar. Some errors have been corrected in the inscription itself, nevertheless there remain forms which are not correct according to Hemacandra, e.g. *ṇijjhala*, *yujjha*, *yahastaṃ*, *paviśiūṇa*. There is no reason to suppose that the stage kept up the correct form of Māgadhi down to the twelfth century, and this probably represents an attempt to carry out the rules for Māgadhi that were traditional among the grammarians, more consistently than usual, in order to make the speech of the Turkī prisoners and spies sound very foreign. It is a curious accident that the

¹ *mada-vūri-nirjhara*. *ṇijjhara* is M. which should be *ṇiyyhala* in Mg.

² *yujjha*=*yuddha* is against the dialect. *daha* for *daśa* according to Pischel is wrong.

³ *kaḍaśa* 'host.' (*kaṭaka*). *śāle* 'ocean.'

⁴ *ṇissalida* p. part from *ṇissaladi* (*niḥ + sr*).

⁵ 'wander.' **vrajanāmi* in class 9.

latest recorded fragment of Māgadhi is the most archaic in form that has been found.

“Āvantī.”]

Extract No. 27.

and *Dākṣiṇātyā*.

Vīraka and Candanaka (Mṛcch. Act VI).

Vīrakah. Are re are Jaa-Jaamāṇa-Candaṇaa-Maṅgala-Phulla-bhadda-ppamuhā—

kiṃ acchadha vīsaddhā jo so govāla-dārao baddho,

bhattūṇa samam vaccaṭṭaṃ naṇavaṭṭaṃ hiaṃ a bandhaṇaṃ cāviṃ

Ale, puratthime padoli-duāre ciṭṭha tumam. Tumam pi pacchime, tumam pi dakkhiṇe, tumam pi uttare. Jo vi eso pāra-khaṇḍo, eḍam ahiruhia Candanaeṇa samam gadua avaloemi. Ehi Candanaa, ehi. Ido dāva.¹

Candanakah. Are re Vīraa-Visalla-Bhimaṅgaa-Daṇḍakālaa Daṇḍasura-ppamuhā,

ācchadha vīsaddhā turiam jattheha lahu karejjāha

Lacchi jena na ranṇo pahavaṭṭaṃ gottantaram gantumṃ²

avi a,

ujjāṇesu sahāsu a magge naaria āvaṇe ghose

taṃ taṃ johaha turiam saṅkā vā jāe jatthaṃ³

re re Vīraa kiṃ kiṃ darisesi bhaṇāhi dāva vīsaddham

bhattūṇa a bandhaṇaṃ ko so govāla-dāraaṃ haraṭṭaṃ⁴

kass’ atthamo dīṇaaro, kassa caṭṭho a vaṭṭae cando,

¹ Śaur. acchadha. M. bhattūṇa, vaccaṭṭa. These latter however occur in a verse; gadua below is of the Śaur. type. Ale seems to be a fragment of Mg. out of place here.

² visalla=vi-śalya.

³ turiam Ś. turidam. jattheha=Ś. jattedha (*yataḍhvam*). karejjāha opt., pahavaṭṭa, are all M. in form. naaria loc. sing. Oblique fem. sing. in -ia is common in M. verses. johaha (*yojayata*, *anvesayata*)? fut. of (Apa.) joedi ‘sees.’ (*dyu*) or *yudh* ‘to go for.’ jāe=JŚ. jāyade. jattha relat. of attha=atra. In other dialects generally jahim is used.

⁴ darisesi “seest.”

chaṭṭho a bhaggava-gaho, bhūmisuo pañcamo kassa ?¹
 bhaṇa kassa jamma-chaṭṭho jīvo ṇavamo taheṇa sūrasuo
 jīante Candanae ko so govāla-dāraaṃ harai ?²

Virakaḥ. Bhaḍa Candanaa !

avaharaṃ kovi turiaṃ, Candanaa, savāmi tujjha hiaṇa
 jaha addh'-uḍa-dīṇaare govālaa-dārao khuḍido.³

[**Servant.** Yādha goṇā, yādha.]⁴

Candanakaḥ. Are re, pekkha pekkha.

ohārio pavahaṇo vaccaṃ majjheṇa rāa-maggassa
 edaṃ dāva viāraha kassa kaḥiṃ pavasio pavahaṇō tti.⁵

Virakaḥ. Are pavahaṇa-vāhaā ! mā dāva edaṃ pavahaṇaṃ
 vāhehi. Kassa-kerakaṃ edaṃ pavahaṇaṃ ? Ko vā idha
 ārūḍho ? Kaḥiṃ vā vajjaṃ ?

[**Servant.** Eṣṣ kku pavahaṇe ayya-Cāludattāha kelake.
 Idha ayyaṃ Vasaṇasēṇā ālūḍhā. Pুষpa-kalaṇḍaam
 yīṇṇuyyāṇaṃ kilidum Cāludattaśśa ṇiadi.]⁶

Virakaḥ (*Going up to Candanaka*). Eso pavahaṇa-vāhao bhaṇādi
 "ajja-Cārudattassa pavahaṇaṃ ; Vasantaṣeṇā ārūḍhā
 Puppha-karaṇḍaam jīṇṇujjāṇaṃ ṇiadi tti."⁷

¹ caṭṭho 'fourth,' Ś. caduttho. chaṭṭho 'sixth' (cf. H. chaṭā). gaho for -ggaho 'planet.' bhaggava 'belonging to Bhṛgu's daughter.' bhūmi-suo 'son of the earth' = Mars.

² taheṇa = *tathāiva*. sūrasuo 'son of the Sun' = Saturn.

³ savāmi 'I swear.' addh'uḍa 'half risen,' Śaur. udida; M. uia (? read udia). khuḍido 'removed' (*khaṇḍitah*) ? from a root *khuṭ*. Not the same as Ś. khuḍida 'broken,' = **kṣudita* for *kṣuṇṇa*. (Pischel § 568.)

⁴ The servant speaks Mg. goṇo 'bull' is the masc. form usual in AMg, Mg. For derivation Pischel suggests **gavaṇa* or **gūrṇa*. The first seems the more probable.

⁵ ohāria 'covered' (*apa + vr*). pavahaṇa 'carriage.' (*pra + vah*). vacca 'goes' (cf. JM. p. 135, n. 4). viāraha 'ascertain' (*vi + car*). pavasio 'set out' (*pra + vas = proṣita*).

⁶ MSS. and Editions have *ja* and *jja* for Mg. *ya yya*. Mg. kelake = Ā. kerako. pুষpa (following Hemacandra), MSS. vary. Usual reading puppha. yīṇṇuyyāṇaṃ 'old garden.' Here we have the two Mg. genitives side by side.

⁷ There is no point in supposing V. mimics the servant's dialect

- C. Tā gacchadu.
 V. Aṇavaloīdo jjeva.
 C. Adha im̐ ?
 V. Kasssa paccāṇa ?
 C. Ajja-Cārudattassa.
 V. Ko ajja-Cārudatto ? Kā vā Vasantasena, jeṇa aṇavalo-
 idaṃ vajjaī ?
 C. Are, ajja-Cārudattaṃ na jāṇāsi, na vā Vasantasenaṃ ! jaī
 ajja-Cārudattaṃ Vasantasenaṃ vā na jāṇāsi, tā gaṇe
 jōṇhā-sahidaṃ candaṃ na jāṇāsi.¹
 ko taṃ guṇāravindaṃ sīla-miṇkaṃ jaṇo na jāṇādi ?
 āvaṇṇa-dukkha-mōkkhaṃ caū-sāra-sāraṃ raṇaṃ
 do jeva pūṇiā iha ṇaariē tilaa-bhūḍā a,
 ajjāVasantasena, dhamma-ṇiḥi Cārudatto a.²

Notes.—Prthivīdhara makes both characters speak Āvanti, of which he gives only the jejune information that it possesses the dental *s*, and *ra*, and is rich in proverbial sayings. Mārkaṇḍeya describes it as a mixture of Śauraseni and Māhārāṣṭri. Such indeed appears to be the character of the dialect as given by the MSS. Candanaka however speaks of himself as a Southerner “*vaṃ dakkhiṇatthā avvatta-bhāsiṇo*—” ‘We Southerners speak indistinctly. So Pischel thought it unlikely that Candanaka spoke Āvanti, but more probable that he spoke Dākṣiṇātyā (Bharata 17. 48. Sāhityadarpaṇa, p. 173. 5). It would appear that this was not very different from Āvanti, and that both were nearly related to Śauraseni. ‘*vaṃ dakkhiṇatthā*’ however would be ‘*amhe dakkhiṇaccā*’ in Śauraseni.

especially as he does not repeat his exact words; naturally he reports to C. in his usual language.

¹ jōṇhā ‘moonlight.’

:caū-sāra-sāraṃ ‘containing the essence of the four oceans.’ -ṇiḥi ‘treasury.’

Jain Śaurasenī] Extract No. 28.

Pravacanasāra.

(Portions of this were printed with Sanskrit version by R Bhandarkar in Appendix III, (p. 379 ff.) of Report on the Search for Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883-84. Published 1887. There is a complete edition with several Sanskrit commentaries published at Bombay. Vira Saṃvat 2438.)

- I. (69). Deva-jadi-guru-pūjāsu veva dāṇammi vā suslesu |
uvavāsādisu ratto suhōvaog' appago appā ||
- (70). Jutto suheṇa ādā tiriyo vā māṇuso ya devo vā |
bhūdo tāvadakālaṃ lahadī suhaṃ indiyam vivihaṃ ||
- (74). Jadi santi hi puṇṇāṇi ya pariṇāma-samubbhavāṇi
vivihāṇi |
jaṇayanti visaya-taṇhaṃ jivāṇaṃ devadantāṇaṃ ||
- (75). Te puṇa udiṇṇataphā duhidā taṇhāhiṃ visaya-
sokkhāṇi |
icchanti aṇuhavanti ya āmaraṇaṃ dukkha-santattā ||
- III. (13). Caradi piḇaddho piḇcaṃ samaṇo nāṇammi daṇsa-
ṇamuhammi |
payado mūla-guṇesu ya aḷo so paḍipunṇa-sāmanno ||
- (18). Havadi va ṇa havadi bandho made hi(ṇ) jive'dha
kāyacetṭhammi |
bandho dhuvam uvadhido idi savaṇā chaḍḍiyā
savvaṃ ||
- (19). Na hi piṇavekkho oṣū ṇa havadi bhikkhussa āsaya-
visuddhi |
avisuddhassa ya citte kaḥaṃ ṇu kamma-kkhaḃyo
viihū ||

The cerebral *ṇ* is used initially whereas AMg. JM. manuscripts prefer initial *n* (dental). The letter *ya* is used as in other Jain MSS.

This Prakrit contains words and forms that are quite foreign to ordinary Śaurasenī—but found in Māhārāṣṭrī or Ardha-Māgadhī. Perhaps some of the Śaurasenī forms which are

allowed by Hemacandra, but never found in the dramas, are derived from Digambara Texts. (Pischel § 21.)

(69). *veva*. Editor suggests *yeva*. Sanskrit-version *caiva*.

The MS. seems to have fluctuated in the use of *ya* and *va*. *dāṇammi* loc. as in M. *subhovaog'appago* = *subhopayog-ātmako*.

(70). *ādā*=*ātmā*, i.e. **ātā*, cf. AMg. *āyā*; JM. *attā*. *tiriyo* 'animal' (*tiryak*).

(74). *devadāntānām*.

(75). *tanhā*=*taṇhā*. This is merely an orthographical peculiarity; so is the spelling *khk* for *kḥk*.

III. (13). *ṇāṇammi* 'in knowledge.'

(18). *uvadhido* abl. of *uvadhi* (*upadhi*). *idi*=*iti*. *savaṇā* = *śramaṇāḥ*, *chaḍḍiya* should be *chaḍḍida* (Pischel § 291)=*chardita* cf. Ś. *vicchaḍḍida*, M. *vicchaḍḍia*, AMg. JM. *vicchaḍḍiya*.

(19). *cāū*=*tyāgo* JM. *cāo*. The ending *ū* (cf. *vihiū*) is exceptional and probably wrong, the mistake being due to the similarity of *u* and *o* in Jain MSS. Bombay Edition has *cāyo* and *vihio*.

Bhāsa.]

Extract No. 29.

Svapna-Vāsavadattam (Act IV, p. 29).

Pravesakah.

Enter the Jester.

Jester. (*Gleefully*) *Diṭṭhiā tattahodo* *Vaccha-rāssa* *abhippeda-vivāhamāṅala-ramaṇijjo* *kālo diṭṭho*. *Ko ṇāma* *edaṃ jāṇādi*—*tādise* *vayaṃ* *apaṭṭha-saṇṇāvatte* *pakkhittā* *uṇa* *ummajjissāmo tti*.¹ *Idāṇiṃ* *pāsādesu* *vasiādi*, *andeura-digghiasu* *hñādi*, *paḷama-maūra-suumārāṇi* *modaa-khaj-*

¹ *tattahodo* should be *tattha*. § 45. *māṅala*. *Cerebral* is written throughout for the dental. This is common in MSS. written in S. India. *vayaṃ* Śaur. has *amhe*, *Dākṣiṇātyā* *vaṃ* (also allowed in Śaur. by *Vararuci* and *Mārkaṇḍeya*), AMg. *vayaṃ*, Pali *vayaṃ*. *ummajjissāmo* 'we shall emerge.'

jaññi khajjanti tti añ-Acchāra-saṃvāso Utturakuru-vāso
mae añubhaviadi.¹ Ekko khu mahanto doso, mama āhāro
sutṭhu ña parinamadi, suppacchadaṇṇe sayyāe niddaṃ ña
labhāmi, jaha vāda-sonidaṃ abhido via vattadi tti pek-
khāmi.² Bho suhaṃ ṇāmaya-paribhūdaṃ akallavattaṃ
ca.³

Enter a Maidservant.

Maid. Kahiṃ ñu khu gado ayya-Vasantaṃ? (*Stepping round*)
Ahmo eso Vasantaṃ. (*Approaches*) Ayya! Vasantā! Ko
kālo tumaṃ añṇesāmi.⁴

Jester. (*With a leer*) Kiṃ nimittaṃ, bhadde! maṃ añṇesasi?

¹ anteura. anteura is correct (as on p. 24) but MSS. often give -nd for -nt, so "Saundalā" for Sauntalā. This was probably due to the influence of Apabhraṃśa in which the change is common. ḥpāfadi. Śaur. ṇpāfadi. The MS. has regularly ḥp and ḥm for ṇh, mh. At first sight this looks like a sign of antiquity; for ḥ here represents s and ḥpā seems nearer snā than ṇhā. The spelling ḥm, ḥp however is found in texts, where ṇh, mh is well established as correct. Pali forms like amhe, nahā-tako (=snātako) show that the inversion is ancient. Moreover the difference between e.g., bamhaṇo and (as in Bhāsa) bahmaṇo is not very great to the ear. So ḥṇa, ḥma may be only orthographical variations. paḥama=parama. No apparent reason for l or ḷ here. maūra for mahura (=madhura). This appears to be a mistake, p. 6 has mahurā. suumārāṇi="rāṇi. Neut. Plural in -āṇi occurs in AMg. JM. JŚ. not in M. or Śaur. In Pali it can be -āṇi as in Skt.

² sayyāo (=sayyāyām) M. AMg. JM. sejjāo, Mg. śeyyāo. Here again double yy for double jj, as in ayyāutta, might be taken as a sign of antiquity. Hemacandra allows yya for rya in Śaur. The spelling is occasionally found in South Indian MSS. Most write only a circle ॠ which, says Pischel, either allows a choice between yya and jja, or is intended to express a sound between the two. (Pischel § 284.) In the case of Skt. yya there is no authority for Śaur. having anything but jja. jaha is regular in M. (Śaur. jadhā).

³ ṇāmaya-āmaya 'indigestion' should be āmaa in Śaur. If it is not a mistake, it is an archaism. kalla-vatta 'breakfast.'

⁴ ayya, see note on sayyāe above. Ahmo usual spelling ammo, see note on ḥpāfadi above. Telang's edition of the Mālatī-mādhavam has the spelling ahmo. Another reading here is amme, p. 10 has ammo.

Maid. *Akmāṇaṃ* bhaṭṭiṇi bhaṇādi—avi *hṇādo* jāmāduo tti.¹

Jester. Kiṃ ṇimittaṃ bhodi pucchadi ?

Maid. Kim aṇṇaṃ ? sumāṇa-vaṇṇaṃ āṇemi tti.

Jester. *Hṇādo* tattabhavaṃ. Savvaṃ āṇedu bhodi vajjia bhoṇaṇi.

Maid. Kiṃ ṇimittaṃ vāresi bhoṇaṇi ?

Jester. Adhaṇṇassa mama koilāṇaṃ akkhi-parivaṭṭo via kukkhi-parivaṭṭo saṇvutto.²

Maid. Īdiso evva hohi.

Jester. Gacchadu bhodi. Jāva ahaṃ vi *tallahodo* saṇsaṃ gacchāmi.³

Exeunt.

(*Enter Padmāvati with retinue and Vāsavadattā wearing Avantī dress.*)

Maid. Kiṃṇimittaṃ bhaṭṭi-dāriṃ Pamada-vaṇaṃ ādā ?

Padmā. Haḷā, *lāṇi* dāva sehāḷiā-*guhmaāṇi* pekkhāmi kusumidāṇi vā ṇa ve tti.⁴

Maid. Bhaṭṭi-dārie! *lāṇi* kusumidāṇi ṇāma, pavāḷ'-antari-dehiṃ via mottīā-ḷambaeḥiṃ āidāṇi kusumehiṃ.

Padmā. Haḷā! jadi evvaṃ, kiṃ dāṇiṃ viḷambesi ?

Maid. Teṇa hi imassiṃ *silā-vaṭṭae* muhuttaṃ *upavisadu* bhaṭṭi-dāriṃ. Jāva ahaṃ vi kusumāvacaṃ karemi.⁵

Padmā. *Ayye!* Kiṃ ettha *upavisāmo* ?

Vāsava. Evvaṃ hodu.

(*They both sit down.*)

[The words in italics are not normal Śaurasenī.]

1 jāmāduo § 60.

2 kukkhi 'belly.'

3 jāva is the ordinary form. *Ya* does not appear here. *aṇṇampi* would be better.

4 *guhmaa* (*gulmaka*) AMg. Ś. Mg. *gumma* § 48. There seems no reason for the spelling with *hm*. In the previous Act "*guhmadu*" represents *gumphadu*, where the inversion is not archaic.

5 *silā-vaṭṭaka* 'stone slab.' (On p. 36, *silā-vaṭṭaka*). *upavisadu* is correct Śaur. So correctly *uvaradā*, p. 40. *avacaṃ*, no *ya* appears here.

Translation.

Jester. Ha. ha! How good to see the delightful time of the auspicious and welcome marriage of His Highness the King of the Vatsas. Who could have known that after being hurled into such a whirlpool of misfortune, we should rise again to the surface. Now we live in palaces, we bathe in the tanks of the inner court, we eat dainty and delicious dishes of sweetmeats—in short I am in Paradise, except that there are no nymphs to keep me company. But there is one great drawback. I do not digest my food at all well. Even on the downiest couches I can not sleep, for I seem to see the Wind and Blood disease circling round—Bah! there is no happiness in life if you are full of ailments, or without a good breakfast.

Maid. Wherever has the worthy Vasantaka got to? *why here he is.* Oh, Master Vasantaka, what a time I have been looking for you.

Jester. And why were you looking for me, my dear.

Maid. Our queen says, "hasn't our son-in-law finished his bath?"

Jester. Why does she want to know?

Maid. So that I may bring him a garland and unguents of course.

Jester. His Highness has bathed. You may bring everything except food.

Maid. Why do you bar food?

Jester. Unfortunate that I am, like the rolling of cuckoo's eyes... my stomach is like that.

Maid. May you ever be as you are!

Jester. Off with you! I will go and attend on His Highness.

Maid. What has brought your ladyship to this pleasure-garden?

Padmāvati. My dear, I want to see if the *seoli* clusters have flowered or not.

Maid. Yes, princess they have with blossoms like pendants of pearls interset with coral.

Padmāvatī. If that is so, my dear, why do you delay ?

Maid. Wont your ladyship sit on this stone-bench for a moment, while I gather some flowers ?

Padmāvatī. Dear lady, shall we sit here ?

Vāsavadattā. Let us do so.

EARLY PRAKRIT.

Extract No. 30.

Aśoka].

Fourth Rock Edict.

Western dialect from Girnar and Eastern from Dhauli. For details about the text see Hultzsch : *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*. Vol. I. A synoptic view of all six versions is given in Woolner : *Aśoka Text and Glossary*. The translation follows Hultzsch. The old Brāhmī script did not mark the doubled consonants.

Girnar. Atikātaṃ aṃtaraṃ bahūni vāsasatāni vadhito eva prāṇārambho vihiṃsā ca bhūtānaṃ nātisu asaṃpratipati brāhmaṇasramaṇānaṃ asaṃpratipati.

Dhauli. Atikaṃtaṃ aṃtalaṃ bahūni vasa-satāni vadhite va pānālaṃbhe vihiṃsā ca bhūtānaṃ nātisu asaṃpaṭipati samanabābhanesu asaṃpaṭipati.

In times past, for many hundreds of years, there had ever been promoted the killing of animals and the hurting of living beings, discourtesy to relatives (and) discourtesy to Brāhmaṇas and Śramaṇas.

Atikātaṃ = *atīkrāntam*. vadhito = *vardhito* cf. Pali vaddhito.

nāti = *jñāti* Pali nāti. *saṃpratipatti* 'proper recognition.'

Girnar. Ta aja devānaṃ priyasa Priyadasino rāṇo dhaṇṇa-carāṇena bherighoso aho dhammaghoso vimānadasaṇā ca hastidasaṇā ca agikhaṇdhāni ca añāni ca divyāni rūpāni dasayitpā jaṇaṃ.

Dhauḷi. Se aḷa devānaṃ piyasa Piyadasine lājine dhaṃmacalana bhelighosaṃ aho dhaṃmaghosaṃ vimānadasanaṃ hathīni agikaṃdhāni aṃnāni ca diviyāni lūpāni dasayitu munisānaṃ.

But now, in consequence of the practice of morality on the part of King Devānāmpriya Priyadarśin the sound of drums has become the sound of morality, showing the people representations of aerial chariots, representations of elephants, masses of fire and other divine figures.

aho from an aorist **abhot* (Kern *abhavat*). Others have taken it in the sense of "or rather" cf. *athavā* Apa. ahavai. -tpā, -tu=Skt. -tvā, *darśayitvā*. hathīni acc. plur. masc. taken from the neuter declension. The meaning of *agni-skandha* 'masses of fire, may be bonfires or radiant beings.'

Girnar. Yārise bahūhi vāsasatehi na bhūtapuve tārise aḷa vadhite devānaṃ priyasa Piyadasino rāṇo dhaṃmānusaṭṭhiyā anāraṃbho prāṇānaṃ avihisā bhūtānaṃ nātīnaṃ saṃpaṭipati brahmaṇasamaṇānaṃ saṃpaṭipati mātari pitari susrusā thairasusrusā.

Dhauḷi. Ādisa bahūhi vāsasatehi na hūtapuluve tādise aḷa vadhite devānaṃ piyasa Piyadasine lājine dhaṃmānusaṭṭhiyā anāraṃbhe pāṇānaṃ avihisā bhūtānaṃ nātisu saṃpaṭipati samanabambhānesu saṃpaṭipati mātīpitusu-sūsā vudhasusūsā.

Such as they had not existed before for many hundreds of years, thus there are now promoted, through the instruction in morality on the part of King Devānāmpriya Priyadarśin, abstention from killing animals, abstention from hurting living things, courtesy to relatives, courtesy to Brāhmaṇas and Śramaṇas, obedience to mother and father, obedience to the aged.

thaira=*sthavira*, Pali *thera*. vudha=*vrddha*, Pali *vuddha* or *vuddha*.

Girnar. Esa aṇe ca babuvidhe dhaṃmacaraṇe vadhite vadhayi-

sati ceva devānaṃ priyo Priyadaśī rājā dhammacaraṇaṃ idaṃ.

Dhauḷi. Esa aṃṇe ca bahuvidhe dhammacalane vadhite vadha-yisati ceva devānaṃ piye Piyadaśī lājā dhammacalanaṃ idaṃ.

In this and many other ways is the practice of morality promoted. And King Devānāmpriya Priyadarśin will ever promote this practice of morality.

Girnar. Putrā ca potrā ca prapotrā ca devānaṃ priyasa Priyadasino rāño vadhayisaṃti idaṃ dhammacaraṇaṃ āva samvatakapā.

Dhauḷi. Putā pi ca natipanati ca devānaṃ piyasa Piyadasine lājine pavadhayisaṃti yeva dhammacalanaṃ imaṃ āka-paṃ.

And the sons, grandsons and great-grandsons of King Devānāmpriya Priyadarśin will promote this practice of morality, until the æon of destruction.

Āva samvata-kapā = *yāvat samvarta-kalpāt*. ākaṇ = *ā-kal-pam*. nati-panati (*napṭṛ-pranapṭṛ*).

Girnar. Dhammamhi sīlamhi tiṣṭaṃto dhammaṃ anusāsī-saṃti.

Dhauḷi. Dhammasi sīlasi ca ciṭṭitu dhammaṃ anusāsisaṃti.

Abiding by morality and by good conduct they will instruct (people) in morality.

ciṭṭitu gerund from a present *ciṭṭhati.

Girnar. Esa hi seṣṭe kaṃme ya dhammānusāsanaṃ.

Dhauḷi. Esa hi seṭhe kaṃme yā dhammānusāsanaṃ.

For this is the best work viz., instruction in morality.

Girnar. Dhammacaraṇe pi na bhavati asīlasi. Ta imamhi athamhi vadhī ca ahinī ca sādhu.

Dhauḷi. Dhammacalane pi cu no hoti asīlasi. Se imasa aṭhasa vadhī ahinī ca sādhu.

And the practice of morality is not for one who is devoid of good conduct. Therefore promotion and not neglect of this object is meritorious.

Girnar. Etāya athāya idaṃ lekḥāpitaṃ imasa athasa vadhī

yujāntu hīni ca mā locetavyā. Dbādasavāsābhisitena devānaṃ priyena Priyadasinā rāṇa idaṃ lekhāpitaṃ.

Dhauḷi. Etāye aṭhāye iyaṃ likhite imasa aṭhasa vaḍhī yujāntū hīni ca mā alocayisū. Duvādasayasāni abhisitasa devānaṃ piyasa Piyadasine lājine yaṃ idha likhite.

For the following purpose has this been caused to be written, that they should devote themselves to the promotion of this practice and that they should not approve the neglect of it.

This was caused to be written by King Devānāmpriya Priyadarśin when he had been anointed twelve years.

yujāntu imperat. 'let them devote themselves to, carry on. mā alocayisū 3. plur. aor. of ālocayati 'let them not countenance'; locetavyā (Girnar) is fut. part., the construction seems to have been mixed. Dbādasa 'twelve' cf. *tp* for *tv*. Pronounced as an implosive *d* eventually disappeared leaving only *b*. Such is the origin of the Prakrit terms bārasa, bāraha Hindi bārāh, etc.

Pali]

Extract No. 31.

Jātaka 308.

(Fausbøll Edn., Vol. III, p. 25. Trans. Francis and Neile. Vol. III, p. 17.)

Java-sakuṇa-jātakaṃ.

Atite Bārānasiyaṃ Brahmadatte rajjaṃ kārente Bodhisatto Himavanta-padese rukkha-koṭṭha-sakuṇo hutvā nibbatti. Ath'ekassa sihassa maṃsaṃ khādantassa aṭṭhi gale laggi, galo uddhumāyi, gocaraṃ gaṇhituṃ na sakkoti, kharā vedanā vattanti.

Notes.—*Vārūṇasyām*=AMg. Vānārasīe. **Brahma**, Pkt. bamha. **kārente** causal participle, Ś. karente is active. **rukka**^a—"woodpecker." rukkha so in M. Ś., etc.=Vedic *rukṣa* "tree" doubtlessly related to *vrkṣa* whence M. JM. vaccha. (Pischel § 320). **hutvā**=Ś. bhavia, AMg. hōttā. **nibbatti** "was born again" aor. (*nir + vrt*) from nibbattati=Ś. *nivvaṭṭadi*. **atha**=Ś. adha. **sīha** so in M. (§ 65). **laggi** "stuck" aor.

from laggati. **ud-dhumāyi** 'was blown up, swelled up,' pass. aor: from *uddhumāyati=uddhmāyate*. **gaṇhitum=Ś.** *gaṇhidum*. **sakkoti=Ś.** *sakkuṇoti*. JM. *sakkai, sakkei, vat-tanti=Ś.* *vaṭṭanti*.

Atha naṃ so sakuno gocara-pasuto disvā sākhāya nilīno "kin te samma dukkhatīti" pucchi. So tam atthaṃ ācikkhi "Ahaṃ te samma etaṃ atthiṃ apaneyyaṃ, bhayena te mukhaṃ pavisituṃ na visahāmi, khādeyyāsi pi maṃ" ti. "mā bhāyi samma, nāhaṃ taṃ khādāmi, jivitāṃ medehīti."

Notes.—naṃ 'him,' pasuto 'intent on' seeking (food)=*prasita*. **disvā=dr̥ṣtvā**, AMg. *dissā, dissa dissaṃ*. **Sākhāya** cf. M. loc. *mālāa*. *nilīno* "perched" past part. pass. of *niliyati* cf. Ś. *nilīnamāṇa*. **samma** "friend, good sir"? from *saṃyak*. **ācikkhi** "told" *ācikkhati* (*ā+ khyā* reduplicated)=AMg. *āikkhai*. **apaneyyaṃ** "I would remove" Ś. would be *ava-neṃ*, AMg. *avaṇeṃjā*. **visahāmi** (*vi+ sah*) "dare."

So "sādhu" ti taṃ passena nipajjāpetvā "ko jānāti kiṃ p'esa karissatīti" cintetvā yathā mukhaṃ pidahituṃ na sakkoti tathā tassa adharotṭhe ca uttarotṭhe ca daṇḍakaṃ tḥa-petvā mukhaṃ pavisitvā atthikoṭiṃ tuṇḍena pahari. Atthi patitvā gataṃ. So atthiṃ pātetvā siḥassa mukhato nikkhamanto daṇḍakaṃ tuṇḍena paharitvā pātento nikkhamitvā sākhagge nilīyi.

Notes.—**passa=Ś.** *pāsa*. **nipajjāpetvā** gerund of causal from *nipajjati* (*ni+ pad.*) **pidahitum** infin. from *pidahati* 'shuts' (*(a)pi+ dhā.*) **nilīyi** 'perched' see *nilīno* above.

Siho nirogo hutvā ekadivasaṃ vana-mahisaṃ vadhitvā khādati. Sakuno "vīmaṃsissāmi naṃ" ti tassa uparibhāge sākhāya niliyitvā tena saddhiṃ sallapanto paṭhamāṃ gāthāṃ āha:

Akaramhase te kiccaṃ yaṃ balaṃ ahuvamhase,
migarāja namo ty-atthu, api kiñci labhāmase.

Notes.—**vīmaṃsissāmi** fut. of *vīmaṃsati* "examine, try" (*mīmāṃsate*). **paṭhama=**Pkt. *paḍhama*. **akaramhase** imperfect (or aorist) ātm. **ahuvamhase** the same from *bhavati*. **ty-atthu=**(*iti+ astu*). **labhāmase** imperative ātm

Taṃ sutvā siho dutiyaṃ gātham āha :

Mama lohita-bhakkhassa niccaṃ luddāni kubbato
dant'antara-gato santo taṃ bahuṃ yaṃ hi jīvasīti

Taṃ sutvā sakuṇo itarā dve gāthā abhāsi :

Akataññiṃ akattāraṃ katassa appatikāraṃ
yasmaṃ kataññiṃ utā n'atthi niratthā tassa sevanā.
Yassa sammukha-ciṇṇena mittadhammo na labbhati
anusuyyā anakkoṣaṃ sanikaṃ tamhā apakkame ti.
Evaṃ vatvā so sakuṇo pakkāmi.

Notes.— **-bhakkha** 'feeding on.' **kubbanto** pres. part. of **karoti**. **luddāni** 'cruelties.' (*rudra*-). **abhāsi** 'spoke' aor. of **bhāsati**. **kataññiṃ** 'grateful' (*kṛtājña*). **-ciṇṇa** 'performed' (*cīrṇa*) used as p.p.p. to **carati** "a deed done in a person's presence, so, a personal kindness." **sanikaṃ** 'quickly.' Sometimes means 'slowly' like *sanaiḥ*: original meaning 'gently, softly.' **tamhā** (*tasmāt*) is used adverbially in Ś.

Pali].

Extract No. 32.

Jātaka 339.

(Fausbøll. Vol. III, p. 126. Trans. Vol. III, p. 23.)

Bāveru-jātakaṃ.

Atīte Bārāṇasīyaṃ Brahmadaṭṭe raḥḥaṃ kārente Bodhisatto
mora-yonīyaṃ nibbattitvā vuddhim anvāya sobhagga-patto
araññe vicari. Tadā ekacce vāṇijā disā-kākaṃ gaḥetvā nāvāya
Bāveruraṭṭhaṃ agamaṃsu. Tasmiṃ kira kāle Bāveruraṭṭhe
sakuṇā nāma n'atthi. Āgatāgatā raṭṭha-vāsino taṃ kūp'agge
nisinnaṃ disvā "passath' imassa chavivaṇṇaṃ gala-pariyo-
sānaṃ mukhatuṇḍakaṃ maṇi-guḷaka-sadisāni akkhinīti" kā-
kaṃ eva paṣaṃsitvā te vāṇijake āhaṃsu : "imaṃ ayyo saku-
ṇaṃ amhākaṃ detha, amhākaṃ hi iminā attho, tumhe attano
raṭṭhe aññaṃ labhissathā" ti. "Tena hi mūlena ganhathā"
ti. "Kahāpaṇena no dethā" ti. "Na demā" ti. Anupub-
bena vadḍhetvā "satena dethā" ti vutte "amhākaṃ esa bahū-
pakāro, tumhehi pana saddhiṃ mettā hotū" ti kahāpaṇa-
sataṃ gaḥetvā adamaṃsu.

vuddhim anvāya "attaining full growth" gerund (*anu + i*) formed by analogy with *māya* from *mi*, instead of **anvetvā*. **ekacce** 'certain' (**eka-tya*). **disā-kākaṃ** 'foreign crow.' **agamaṃsu**, 3, plur. aor. "went." **Kira**=*kila*. The **Bāveru** kingdom was evidently on the sea, in a country where birds were supposed to be scarce, probably up the Persian Gulf. **āgatāgatā** "passers by, spectators." **kūpa** 'mast.' **nisinnaṃ** 'perched' = J.M. *nisinna*. **passatha**, 2nd plur. imperat. "look at." **-pariyosānaṃ** "at the end of" (*pariyavasāna*) "termination." **ayyo**, perhaps we should read **ayyā** "Sirs" = Ś. *ajjā*. **Kahāpaṇa** "a coin, here probably of silver." **mettī** 'friendship.' **adaṃsu**, aor. "they gave."

Te **taṃ gahetvā suvaṇṇa-paṇjare pakkhipitvā nānappa-kārena macchamaṃsena c'eva phalāphalena ca paṭijaggimsu**. **Aññesaṃ sakuṇānaṃ avijjamānaṭṭhāne dasahi asaddhammehi samannāgato kāko lābhagga-yasagga-ppatto ahoṣi**. **Punavāre** te **vāpijā ekaṃ mayūra-rājānaṃ gahetvā yathā accharāsaddena vassati pāṇippahārasaddena naccati evaṃ sikkhāpetvā Bāveru-ṭṭhaṃ agamaṃsu**. So **mahājane sannipatite nāvāya dhure** **thatvā** **pakkhe vidhūnitvā madhura-ssaraṃ nicchāretvā nacci**.

phalāphala "wild fruit." Pali often lengthens a vowel when a word is repeated in a compound, so **khaṇḍākhaṇḍaṃ** "in pieces," **kiccākiccāni** "all sorts of duties." **paṭijaggimsu**, aor. **paṭi-jaggati** "watch over, look after" (*paṭi + jāgr*). **samannāgato** "endowed with" (*sam + anu + ā + gam*): the equivalent of this is found in Buddhist Sanskrit. **yasagga** "height of glory." **puna-vāre** "the next time." **accharā** "snapping of the fingers." **vassati** "screams" √*vās*. They had trained it to scream at the snapping of the fingers and to dance at the clapping of the hands. **dhure** "on the prow," **thatvā**, M. J.M. *ṭhāiṇa*, AMg. JŚ. *ṭhiccā*. **nicchāreti** "emit, utter" causal of *niccharati* (*niś + car*).

Manussā taṃ disvā somanassa-jātā "etaṃ ayyo sobhagga-pattaṃ susikkhita-sakuṇa-rājānaṃ ambhakaṃ dethā" "ti āhaṃsu." "Amhehi paṭhamam kāko ānito, taṃ gaṇhittha, idāni

etaṃ mora-rājānaṃ ānāyima, etaṃ pi yācatha, tumhākaṃ ratṭhe saṇaṃ nāma gaheṭvā āgantum na sakkā" ti. "Hotu ayyo, attano ratṭhe aññaṃ labhissatha, imaṃ no dethā" ti mūlaṃ vaḍḍhetvā saḥassena gaṇhimsu. Atha naṃ satta-ratana-vicitte pañjare ṭhapetvā macchamaṃsa-phalāphalehi o'eva madhu-lāja-sakkharā-pānakādīhi ca paṭijagimsu. Mayū-rarājā lābhagga-yasagga-ppatto jāto. Tassāgatakālato paṭ-ṭhāya kākassa lābhasakkāro parihāyi, koci naṃ oloketum pi na icchati. Kāko khādaniya-bhojaniyaṃ alabhamāno 'kāka' ti vassanto gantvā ukkārabhūmiyaṃ otari.

āhaṃsu aor. "they said." gaṇhittha 2, plur. "you took." ānāyima "we have brought." sakkā "it is possible." Sometimes this can be explained as the plural of sakko, 'able' (=sakyā), but it is often indeclinable, and Pischel derived from *sakyāt* § 133. "Really it is impossible to come with a bird in your country." ṭhapetvā=AMg. ṭhāvētā, JM. ṭhavittā, ṭhaviūṇa, ṭhaviya, Ś. ṭhāvia, ṭhavia. lāja "fried corn." paṭṭhāya "from" lit, "setting out from" (*pra + sthā*), so ajjapaṭṭhāya "from this day forth." parihāyi "fell off." khādaniyaṃ "what can be chewed, hard food." bhojaniyaṃ "soft food." In verse we find khajjabhojjaṃ. 'kāka' ti vassanto "crying caw,caw." ukkārabhūmi "dunghill," AMg. uccāra°. otari "settled on."

Pali].

Extract No. 33.

Mahāvamsa, Bk. VII.

Conquest of Ceylon.

(Dines Andersen's Reader, p. 110. Geiger's trans. p. 55.)

The Buddha at his decease informed Indra that Vijaya son of King Sihabāhu had gone to Laṅkā with seven hundred followers, and asked that he and his followers should be carefully protected. Indra handed over the guardianship of Laṅkā to Viṣṇu.

V. 6. Sakkena vuttamatto so Laṅkam āgamma sajjukam
paribbājaka-vesena rukkhamūlam upāvisi.

7. Vijaya-ppamukhā sabbe taṃ upecca apucchisum ;
 “Ayaṃ bho ko nu dīpo ? ” ti. “Laṅkādīpo ” ti abruvi.
- V. 6. “vutta p.p.p. from vatti “he speaks” so in JM. AMg.
 -matta (*mātra*), Pkts. have more commonly -metta.
 AMg. -mitta. āgama gerund of āgacchati. sajju-
 kaṃ “quickly” derived from *sadyaḥ*. vesena “in
 the disguise” (of a *parivrājaka*, wandering ascetic).
- V. 7. -ppamukhā ‘with Vijaya at their head,’ i.e. ‘Vijaya
 and his followers.’
- V. 8. “Na santi manujā ettha, na ca hessati vo bhayaṃ ”—
 iti vatvā kuṇḍikāyaṃ te jalena nisiñciya
9. Suttaṃ ca tesaṃ hatthesu laggetvā nabhasāgamā,
 dassesi soṇirūpena paricārīka-yakkhinī.
10. Eko taṃ vāriyanto pi rājaputtēna anvagā
 “gāmamhi vijjamānamhi bhavanti sunakhā ” iti.
11. Tassā ca sāminī tattha Kuveṇī nāma yakkhinī
 nisīdi rukkha-mūlamhi kantantī tāpasī viya.
12. Disvāna so pokkharapaṇiṃ nisinnapaṇi taṃ ca tāpasin
 tattha nahātvā pivitvā c’ādaya ca mulālayo—
13. Vāriṇi ca pokkhare heva so vuṭṭhāsi, taṃ abruvi :
 “bhakkho si mama, tiṭṭhā ” ti, ālhabaddho va so naro.
14. Parittasuttatejena bhakkhetuṃ sā na sakkuṇi
 yāciyanto pi taṃ suttaṃ nādā yakkhiniyā naro.
15. Taṃ gahetvā suruṅgāyaṃ rudantaṃ yakkhinī khipi,
 evaṃ ekekaṣo tattha khipi sattasatāni pi.
- V. 8. hessati, fut. from bhavati (*havissati) bhavissadi is
 also common.
- V. 9. suttaṃ, e.g. as a protection against evil spirits. āgamā,
 aor. “vanished ”; also agami, agacchī, agamasi, etc.
 dassesi “there appeared,” aor. cf. dasseti=*dar-*
sayati. soṇi “bitch.”
- V.10. vāriyanto, partic. of vāriyati pass. of vāreti “forbid,”
 caus. of vuṇāti. anvagā “followed.” sunakhā
 “dogs” (*śunakāḥ*)—“only where there is a village.”
- V.11. Kantantī “spinning.”

- V.12. **disvāna**, gerund=**disvā**, also **passitvāna**. **muḷālayo**, acc. plur. "lotus shoots" (*mṛṇātī*).
- V.13. **So**. Reader has **sā** but it was the man who came out of the tank not the **yakkhini**. **ālḥābaddho** "fast bound." **ālḥaka** is a tethering post (*ārdhaka*).
- V.14. **sakkuṇi** aor. **sakkuṇāti** 'is able,' also **asakkhi** from **sakkati**. **paritta-sutta** "protection thread," i.e. "thread charm" or "magic thread." **nādā**=**na adā** "he did not give."
- V.15. **khīpi** "hurled."
- V.16. **Anāyantesu sabbesu Vijayo bhayasaṅkito**
naddhapañcāyudho gantvā disvā pokkharaniṃ subhaṃ
 17. **Apassa-m-uttiṇṇapadaṃ hasantiñ c'eva tāpasin,**
 "imāya khalu bhaccā me gahitā nū" ti cintiya;
 18. "Kiṃ na passasi bhacce me bhoti tvam" iti āha taṃ,
 "kiṃ rājaputta bhaccehi, piva nahāyā" ty-āha sā.
 19. "Yakkhini tāva jānāti mama jātīn" ti nicchito
 siḥhaṃ sanāmaṃ sāvetvā dhanuṃ sandhāy' upāgato.
 20. **Yakkhim ādāya gīvāya nārāca-valayena so**
vāmahatthena kesesu gahetvā dakkhinena tu
 21. **Ukkipitvā asin āha:** "bhacce me dehi dāsi, taṃ
 māremiti," bhayaṭṭhā sā jivitaṃ yāci yakkhini:
 22. "Jivitaṃ dehi me sāmi, rājāṃ dassāmi te ahaṃ,
 karissāmi" itthikiccaṃ ca aññaṃ kiñca yathicchitaṃ"
 23. **Adūbhatthāya sapathaṃ so taṃ yakkhim akārayi,**
 "Ānehi bhacce siḥhaṃ" ti vuttamattā va sā nayi.
 24. "Ime chātā" ti vuttā sā taṇḍulādi viniddisi
 bhakkhitānaṃ vāṇijānaṃ nāvattḥhaṃ vividhaṃ bahuṃ
 25. **Bhaccā te sādhayitvāna bhattāni vyañjanāni ca**
rājaputtaṃ bhojayitvā sabbe cāpi abhuñjisuṃ.
 V.16. **anāyanta** "not coming." **naddha** "fastened, equip-
 ped with." **apassa**—"where he saw no footstep of
 any man coming forth," -m- is a sandhi consonant.
bhaccā "servants" (*bhṛtyāḥ*). **bhoti** "Lady."
- V.19. **sa-nāmaṃ** "his name." **sāvetvā**, gerund. caus. of

suṇoti. *sandhāya* "making ready, drawing," also *sandhetvā*, *sandahitvā*, from *sandahati*, *sandheti* (*sam + dhā*).

- V.20. *nārāca* "a weapon." *valaya*- "noose."
 V.21. *bhayatṭhā*=*bhaya-sthā*.
 V.22. *-kiccaṃ* (*kṛtyam*) so in Ś.
 V.23. *adūbhatthāya*. "that he might not be betrayed."
sapatham "oath."
 V.24. *chātā* "hungry" (*psāta*) § 39. *viniddisi* "showed"
(vi + nir + diś).

Old Prakrit.]

Extract No. 34.

Hāthīgumphā Inscription.

This Inscription is in one of the Udayagiri caves 19 miles from Cuttack. A corrected text was published by Bhagwānlāl Indraji in the Proceedings of the Sixth International Congress of Orientalists at Leiden, 1883, Part III, p. 135. Since then the text has been edited by Mr. Jayaswal on the basis of new impressions including the casts and estampages in the Patna Museum. This revised text will be found in the Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, 1917, 1918 and 1927. The supposed date in a Mauryan era has been found untenable. It is written in Old Brāhmī characters and has been assigned to the 2nd century B.C.¹ The inscription gave a summary of Khāravela's reign year by year. Unfortunately it is very fragmentary. As is the case with Aśoka's inscriptions, double consonants are written single.

- (1) *Namo Arahantānam. Namō sava-Sidhānam. Verena (or Airena) mahārājena Mahāmeghavāhanena Ceti-rāja-vaṃsa-vadhanena pasathasubha-lakhanena catur-anta-lumṭhita-guṇōpagatena Kaliṅgādhipatinā Siri-Khāra-velena paṃdarasa-vasāni Siri-Kadāra-sarīravatā kīditā kumāra-kīdakā.*

¹ Vincent Smith, 'Early History of India,' 2nd Edition. Notes on pages 38, 40, 187 and 196. Fleet, J.R.A.S. 1910, p. 242 and p. 824.

Salutation to the Arhats. Salutation to all the Siddhas. Śrī Khārvela the overlord of Kalinga, the heroic (or Aira), Mahārāja Mahāmeghavāhana, furtherer of the royal house of the Cedis, possessing lauded and auspicious marks, endowed with the quality of having pillaged the four ends (of the earth), for fifteen years played princely games with a body like that of Śrī-Katāra.

For discussion of the proper names see Jayaswal's articles cited above. *pasatha*=*praśasta*. Jayaswal's last reading is *luṭhita* but the *anuvāra* may be there, so =*luṭhita* 'pillaged.' *paṇḍarasa* cf. Pali *pannarasa*, Pali. AMg. JM. *paṇṇarasa*, Apa. *paṇṇaraha*, H. *pandrah*, etc. It is noteworthy that the *ā* should occur so early. *Kaḍāra* used to be read *kumāra*.

- (2) *Tato lekha-rūpa-gaṇanā-vavahāra-vidhi-visāradena sava-vijāvadātena nava-vasāni Yova-rājaṃ paśāsitaṃ.*

Then for nine years he enjoyed power as heir-apparent, being proficient in writing, currency (?), accounting and the rules of procedure and accomplished in all the sciences.

Meaning of *rūpa* is doubtful, probably not "painting." J. takes *vyavahāra* and *vidhi* separately "municipal law and dharma injunctions." *sarva-vidyā-avadāta* the number varies from 4 to 64. *yova-rājaṃ*=*yauvarājyam*. *praśāsitaṃ*.

- (3) *Sampūṇa-catuvīsati-vaso tadāni vadhamāna-sesayo Venabhi-vijayo tatiye Kalinga-rāja-vaṃsa-purisa-yuge mahārājā-bhisecanaṃ pāpunāti.*

Having completed twenty-four years then having been prosperous in his boyhood, a conqueror like Vena, obtained in the third generation of the Kalinga dynasty consecration as a mahārāja.

The readings are not quite clear. *vardhamāna-śaiśavaḥ*.

- (4) *Abhisita-mato ca padhama-vase vāta-vihata-gopura-pā-kāra-nivesanaṃ paṭisaṃkhārayati Kalinga-nagari(ṃ), Khibira-isi-tāla-taḍāga-pāḍiyo ca baṃdhāpayati savūyyāna-paṭisaṃthapanam ca kārayati: panatisāhi sata-sahasahi pakatiyo raṃjayati.*

As soon as he was anointed in his first year he repaired Kalinga city, of which the gates, city-walls and dwellings had been damaged by a storm, and he had constructed the embankment to the tank of the Rishi Khibira, and he had all the gardens put in order: with thirty-five lakhs he pleased the people.

Padhama Pali paṭhama, Ś. ete paḍhama. Khibira was formerly understood as 'royal camp' cf. *śibira*. "Khibira Rishi" is due to Mr. Jayaswal. pāḍi (pāli) 'dam, dike.' The thirty-five lakhs J. takes to refer to the population, more probably it represents the expenditure.

- (5) Dutiye ca vase acitayitā Śātakaṇiṃ pacchima-disaṃ haya-gaja-nara-radha-bahulaṃ daṃḍaṃ paṭhāpayati. Kañha-beṃnā gatāya ca senāya vitāsitam Musika-nagaraṃ.

And in the second year, disregarding Śātakaṇi he sent into the west a numerous army of horse, elephants, infantry and chariots. And with his army having reached the Kṛṣṇāveṇā he terrified the city of Musika.

Read acitayitā. The condition of the rock often makes it uncertain whether an *anusvāra* was written or not. ? For -beṃnā read-benāṃ.

- (6) Tatiye ca puna vase gandhava-veda-budho dampa-nata-gīta-vāḍita-saṃdaṃsanāhi usava-samāja-kārāpanāhi ca kiḍāpayati nagariṃ.

In the third year again versed in the science of music he amused the city by exhibitions of *dampa* (?) dancing, singing and music and by arranging fêtes and shows.

The meaning of *dampa* is doubtful. *nata*=*narta*. *vāḍita*=*vāḍitra*. *usava* i.e. *ussava*=*utsava*.

The inscription continues up to the thirteenth year of the reign. There are however so many gaps in the text that it is often difficult to interpret the remaining words or letters. In the eighth year he gave trouble to the king of Rājagṛha—(Rāja-gaha-napaṃ piḍāpayati)¹—who apparently deserted his

¹ J. now reads Rājagahaṃ upaḍīdayati.

army and made off to Mathurā. In the twelfth year he caused great consternation among the people of Magadha(—**Magadhā-nam** ca vipulaṃ bhayaṃ janeto)—made his elephants drink of the Ganges, and made the king of Magadha bow at his feet—(*Magadhaṃ* ca rājānaṃ pāde va(n)dāpayati).

Late Prakrit.

Apabhraṃśa]

Extract No. 35.

From the Bhavisatta-kāha of Dhanavāla edited by Hermann Jacobi. 1918. Sandhi III 52. Bandhudatta sets out on a journey. Leaving the Kurujāṅgal he goes S.E. to the sea. Builds ships, abandons many hundreds of bulls and buffaloes and sets sail with five hundred excellent merchants.

- 1 aggeya-disaḥ malhanti janti/Kurujaṅgalu mahi-maṇḍalu muanti.
- 2 laṅghanti viyaṇa-kāṇaṇa palaṃva/pura-gāma-kheḍa kav-vaḍa-maḍaṃva.
- 3 Jauṇā-nai-salilu samuttarevi/jala-duggaḥ thala-duggaḥ sarevi.
- 4 ann'anna-desa-bhāsaḥ niyanta/raṇaṇāyare velāulaḥ patta.
- 5 lakhiu samuddu jala-lava-gahīru/sappurisa va thiru gam-bhiru dhīru.
- 6 āsiviso vva visa-visama-silu/velā-mahalla-kallola-lilu.
- 7 diṭṭhaḥ viulaḥ velāulāḥ/kaya-vikkaya-ṛaya-vayaṇāulāḥ.
- 8 dhamm'attha-kāma-kaṅkhira-suhāḥ/suviyaḍḍha-vayaṇa-vilayā-muhāḥ.
- 9 tahi thāivi jalajantaḥ kiyāḥ/pariharivi vasaha-mahisaya-sayāḥ.
- 10 jalajantā-kamm'antaru karevi/karaṇāḥ piya-vayaṇahā sam-varevi.
- 11 vahanahā ārūḍha mahāpahāṇa/vaṇivarahā sayahā pañcaḥ samāṇa.
- 1 āgneya-diśā S.E. Read malhanta 'sporting' Deśi word. muanti *mucanti for muṇcanti.
- 2 vijana-, pralamba, kheḍa 'village' karvaṭa; *maḍamba or *maṭamba (?).

3 samuttarevi 'crossing' gerund.

4 niyanta 'observing.' *ratnākare, velākūla* 'shore.'

6 *āśīviṣa* 'snake.' mahalla=maha+alla.

7 *vipulāni*. *Kraya-vikkraya-rata-vacanākulāni*.

8 *kaṅkhira* means *kāṅkṣin*. *suvidagdha*. *vilayā* (*vanitā*)
Deśi.

9 *ṭhāivi* for *sthitvā* *jala-yantra* 'ship.'

11 *mahā-pradhānāḥ*.

Notice the weakness of the finals, the merging of the accusative with the nominative, and the frequency of non-Sanskritic words.



INDEX OF EXAMPLES.

[This index comprises most of the examples given in Part I, and of the words explained in Part II.]

A

a, 'and,' § 3.
 aam, 'this,' § 110. (AMg. ayam).
 aiaia, 'led beyond,' § 125.
 amsi, AMg., 'I am,' § 64. cf. mhi.
 amsu, 'tear,' §§ 40, 64. Also assu.
 H. āsū.
 akaappua, 'ungrateful,' p. 132, v. 83.
 akaṇḍa, 'unexpected,' p. 105, n. 5.
 akayya, Mg. (akārya), p. 177, n. 2.
 akarimsu, aor., 'they did,' § 133.
 akāsi, AMg., 'he did,' § 133.
 akkhala, Mg., 'letter,' p. 177, n. 1.
 akkhi, 'eye,' § 40, Pb. akkh. H. ākh. cf. acchi.
 agada, 'a well,' p. 135, n. 2.
 aggala, 'bolt,' p. 148, v. 19.
 aggahattha, 'finger,' p. 113, v. 4.
 aggi, 'fire,' § 36, 62, 88. Pb. agg.
 H. āg.
 aggha, 'valuable,' § 56.
 aṅgullā, 'ring,' p. 102, n. 6.
 accanta, 'excessive,' § 44.
 acchai, 'stays,' § 60, p. 153, n. 9.
 accharā, 'nymph,' § 39.
 accchariam, 'wonderful,' §§ (?), 58.
 Also accchariam.
 acchi, 'eye,' § 39. cf. akkhi.
 accchūm, accchiṇi, M. plur., § 92.
 acchera, M. = acccharia, § 76.
 ajja, (1) 'to-day,' § 44. Apa. ajju.
 Pb. ajj. Old H. āju. H. āj.
 (2) = ārya, § 50.
 ajjaś, 'lady,' p. 109, n. 7.
 ajjaṭṭa, 'gentleman,' § 2.
 ajjhatthiya, AMg. (ādhyaṭmika).
 ajjhasasida, 'determined,' p. 95, n. 8.
 atthāe, AMg., 'on account of,' p. 159, n. 1.
 atthi, 'bone,' § 38.
 anajanto, 'not being known,' p. 135, n. 9.
 anavayagga, AMg., 'endless,' p. 158, n. 1.
 anavaraya, JM., 'incessant,' p. 141, n. 2.

apasana, 'fasting,' p. 158, n. 10.
 anahiaa, 'heartless,' p. 129, v. 64.
 anahinna, 'ignorant,' § 36.
 anāiya, AMg., 'without beginning,' p. 158, n. 1.
 aniada, 'uncertain,' p. 99, n. 6.
 anugejjha, Ś., 'to be favoured,' § 53.
 anudiabam, 'day by day,' § 27.
 anurāa, 'affection,' § 9.
 anuvvaya, AMg., 'ordinance,' p. 157, n. 4.
 aneṇa, 'by this,' § 110.
 aṇṇa, other, §§ 48, 111.
 anuṇṇa = anuṇṇa 'one another,' § 73.
 annessaṇā, 'search,' § 48.
 annessidum, p. 94, n. 5.
 attae, AMg., 'son,' p. 159, n. 2.
 attā, 'self,' §§ 30, 100. cf. appū.
 attā, 'mother,' p. 122, (c).
 attba, (1) 'here,' § 45 (atra).
 (2) -artha, § 45.
 (3) 'weapon,' § 56 (astra).
 atthi, (1) 'is,' (asti), §§ 38, 132.
 (2) 'bone,' cf. atthi.
 (3) -arthi, JM.
 adidhi, 'guest,' §§ 11, 14.
 adda, 'wet,' p. 122, n. 3.
 addhi, 'anxiety,' p. 140, n. 3.
 adha, 'then,' § 14.
 adhappadā, Ś., 'misfortune,' p. 100, n. 2.
 antakkarana, 'conscience,' § 51.
 andhāra, Apa., 'darkness,' p. 77.
 andhāria, 'darkened,' § 82.
 apavagga, JM., 'final beatitude,' p. 147, n. 1.
 appa, 'small,' § 37.
 appā, 'self,' §§ 36, 100. H. āp. cf. attā.
 appatta, 'unobtained,' p. 126, v. 3.
 appia (1) 'not dear,' § 148.
 (2) 'sent,' JM., p. 148, v. 23.
 abīe, AMg., 'without a second,' p. 157, n. 1.
 abbhantara, 'interior,' § 43.

abbhahia (= *abhy-adhika*), p. 121 (e).
 amiam, 'nectar,' p. 114, v. 2.
 amejjha, 'impure,' p. 142, n. 9.
 amhain, 'of us,' M., AMg., JM.,
 § 107.
 amhakera, 'our,' § 76.
 amhe, 'we,' §§ 47, 106.
 ariha, 'worth,' § 57.
 alasi, 'common flax,' § 23.
 alia, 'in vain,' § 67.
 alihadi, Mg. = *arhati*, p. 179, n. 4.
 avanidha, 'taken away,' § 125.
 avatthā, 'condition,' § 38.
 avara, 'other,' § 17. H. aur. Rom-
 ani (w)aver.
 avarajjhai, passive, *apa+rādha*,
 § 125.
 avaran̄ha, 'afternoon,' § 52.
 avaratta, AMg., 'latter half of
 night,' p. 157, n. 2.
 avaricida, 'stranger,' p. 103 n. 1.
 avassam, 'necessarily,' § 49.
 avan̄ga, 'corner (of eye),' p. 128,
 v. 61.
 avi, 'also,' § 17.
 asamatthaa, 'unable,' p. 124 (a).
 asosa, 'all,' § 20.
 asoga, § 11.
 assa, (1) 'of him,' § 110.
 (2) 'horse,' § 49. cf. M. āsa.
 assu, 'tear,' § 64. cf. ar̄su.
 aha, 'then,' § 14. S. adha.
 ahakam, OMg., "I" p. 74.
 ahara, 'lower,' p. 128, v. 63.
 ahighā, 'smitten,' p. 128, v. 61.
 ahinava, 'new,' § 13.
 ahinnāpa, 'token,' p. 102, n. 3.

Ā

āada, 'arrived,' § 2.
 ā(y)ava, 'heat,' p. 165, n. 1.
 āāsa, (1) 'trouble,' p. 113, n. 7.
 (2) 'sky,' p. 125 (b).
 āāredi, 'invites,' p. 113, n. 9.
 āittha, JM., 'commanded,' p. 142,
 n. 1.
 āihī, Apa., 'in the beginning,' § 93.
 āuso, AMg., 'long-lived one,' p. 162,
 n. 4.
 āojja, JM., 'drum?' p. 142, n. 7.
 āohana, 'battle,' p. 142, n.
 āgada, S. = āada, § 2.
 āgantum, JM., 'having come,'
 p. 135, n. 9.
 āgāra, AMg., 'house,' p. 157, n. 5.

āgāsa, AMg., JM. = āāsa, § 11.
 ācāria, 'teacher,' § 58.
 ādhatta, 'begun-applied,' §§ 125,
 pp. from ādha.
 ādhappai, caus. pass. ā + dhā, § 135
 (c).
 ānatta, 'ordered,' § 125.
 ānavedi, 'orders,' § 36.
 ānia, 'brought,' § 125.
 āpida, S., 'brought,' § 125.
 ānesu, 'bring,' § 116.
 āpe, (na āpe) 'I (don't) know,'
 p. 120 (c).
 ābhioia, ābbhiogiya, AMg., 'of the
 state?' p. 157, n. 9.
 āmārisa, 'impatience,' § 57.
 āradddha, 'begun,' § 12.
 ārabbhai, ārambhadi, 'is begun,'
 § 125.
 āruhai, 'mounts,' § 125.
 āliddha, 'embraced,' p. 128, v. 61.
 ālekha, 'picture,' p. 96, n. 3.
 āvajjia, JM., 'poured out,' ā + vrj.
 p. 151, n. 3.
 āvatta, 'turned round,' p. 114,
 v. 6.
 āveia, 'announced,' p. 137, n. 5.
 āsa, 'horse,' = āssa.
 āsa, acc. plur., AMg., § 92.
 āsī, 'was,' § 133.
 āsīdadi, S., 'sits down,' § 125.
 āhaū, Apa., 'battle,' p. 77.
 āhamsu, AMg., 'they said,' § 133.
 Also āhu.
 āhevacca, AMg., 'overlordship,'
 p. 156, n. 5.

I

i = it̄i, p. 148, v. 10.
 ia = it̄i, p. 123, (e).
 iam, 'this,' § 110.
 ikkhu, 'sugar-cane,' § 40. cf.
 ucchu.
 icchai, 'promises,' JM., p. 140,
 n. 4.
 icche, 'I desire,' ātm., § 115.
 iddhi, AMg., 'increase,' p. 158, n. 6.
 inam, 'this,' § 71.
 itthi, 'woman,' p. 96, n. 1.
 idha, 'here,' § 28.
 indaślammi, 'in magic,' p. 125 (b).
 imise, AMg. = imie, 'of this,' fem.,
 § 110.
 iscaśe, Mg., 'desirest,' § 115.
 isi, 'sage,' § 60.
 iha, 'here,' § 28. = idha.

Ī

īdisa, 'like this,' § 70.
 īsisi, 'gently,' p. 119 (a).
 īhāmiya, 'wolf,' p. 172, n. 6.

U

ua, 'lo!', M., p. 115, v. 4.
 uaa, 'water,' § 10.
 uatthia (=upa-sthita), p. 130, v. 78.
 uaroca, 'ill-will,' p. 148, v. 10.
 uahi, 'ocean,' p. 126, v. 56.
 uahū, M., abl., § 93.
 uida, 'fitting,' p. 107, n. 2.
 ukkara, 'multitude,' p. 106, 10.
 ukkiṇṇa, 'scattered,' p. 177, n. 1.
 ukkhaa, 'rooted up,' p. 133, v. 85.
 ukkhitta, 'thrown up,' p. 128, v. 63.
 uggama, 'rising,' § 34.
 uggāhihi, 'will sing,' p. 132, v. 84.
 uccoda, 'withering?' p. 112 (a).
 ucchu, M., 'sugar cane,' §§ 40, 70.
 cf. Ś. ikkhu. H. ikh. E.H. ūkh.
 Mar. ūs. Bg. ākh.
 ujjala, 'blazing,' § 42.
 ujjana, 'garden,' p. 109, n. 11.
 ujja, 'straight,' §§ 15, 68.
 ujjoṇiya, 'lighted up,' p. 161, n. 14.
 ujjhida, (JM., ujjihiya), 'left behind,' p. 141, n. 11.
 uṇa, 'but,' § 3.
 uṇha, 'hot,' § 47. Mar. ūn. G. ūn(h)ū.
 uphāla, Apa., 'summer,' p. 77.
 utta, 'spoken,' § 125.
 uttiṇṇa, 'traversed,' § 125.
 utthaṅgia, M., 'supported,' p. 126, v. 56.
 utthedu, 'let him stand up,' p. 109, n. 8.
 uppala, 'lotus,' § 34.
 uppīḍa, 'bursting out,' p. 126, v. 3.
 ubbheiya, 'erect,' p. 142, n. 2.
 ummilla, 'opened,' p. 129, v. 64.
 ummuha, 'looking up,' § 46.
 ure, 'on the breast,' p. 129, v. 76.
 ullavida, 'shouted out,' p. 105, n. 12.
 uvaaraṇa, 'aid,' § 17.
 uvacchandido, 'coaxed,' p. 102, n. 15.
 uvajjhāa, 'teacher,' § 17, 44.
 uvatthavei, AMg., 'prepares,' p. 158, n. 5.
 uvarāa, 'colouring,' p. 113, n. 4.
 uvari, 'above,' § 17.
 uvalevaṇa, 'smearing,' p. 112, n. 4.

uvasappissam, 'I will creep up,' p. 111, n. 4.
 uvasappajjai, AMg., 'gets to,' -ittāṇam, absol., p. 159, n. 4.
 uvahāra, 'oblation,' p. 112, n. 5.
 uvāiya, JM., 'offering,' p. 140, n. 4.
 uvālahissam, 'I will reproach,' p. 95, n. 9.
 uvvatta, 'turned over,' p. 126, v. 56.
 uvvigga, 'anxious,' § 42.
 usu, AMg., 'arrow,' § 70.
 ussāsa (M. ūsāsa) 'sigh,' § 41.
 uhaa, 'both,' p. 113, n. 5.

Ū

ūsava, 'festival,' § 41, 63.
 ūsāsa=ussāsa.

E

eassim, 'in this,' § 47.
 eāvattham, 'in this state,' p. 122 (c).
 e(y)ārūva, AMg., 'of this form,' p. 157, n. 2.
 ei, 'goes,' § 12.
 eḷka, 'one,' § 15, 112, JM., ega.
 ettāhe, M., p. 131, v. 80.
 ettha, 'here,' § 70.
 edi, 'goes,' §§ 12, 132. cf. ei.
 edihāsia, 'legendary,' § 61.
 enti, 'they go,' § 132.
 erāvaṇa, § 61.
 erisa, 'like this,' §§ 24, 70.
 evaḍḍhe, Mg., 'so great,' p. 182, n. 4. (evaḍḍa, JM.).
 evvam, 'thus,' § 68.
 eso, 'this,' § 110.

O

oāsa, M., 'space,' p. 126, v. 3.
 oṇṇa, 'descended,' § 125. Also oḍiṇṇa.
 oṇavia, 'bent down,' § 25.
 othaya, 'covered with,' p. 171, n. 15.
 odaria, 'having descended,' § 122, Mg., odalia.
 olagga, JM., 'followed,' p. 136, n. 9.
 oviya, 'decorated,' p. 171, n. 16.
 osaria, 'gone off,' p. 120 (b).
 osaha, 'herb,' AMg., osadha, § 20.
 ocharia, 'lopped,' p. 128, v. 61.

K

kaa, 'done,' § 125. JM., kaya, § 60. Ś. kada and kida.
 kaa-ggaha, 'hair-seizing,' p. 129, v. 64.
 Kaanta, 'Fate,' p. 111, n. 10.
 kaali-hara, 'plantain-house,' p. 94, n. 6.
 kayāi kayāvi, AMg., 'sometime,' p. 157, n. 1.
 kai, 'poet,' p. 115, v. 3.
 kaima, M., (=katama), § 99.
 kae, 'for the sake of' p. 122 (a).
 kao, JM.AMg., 'whence,' Ś. kado, p. 165, n. 2.
 kakkoḷa = kaṅkoḷa, § 16.
 kaṅkamaṇa, JM., 'like a heron's bill,' p. 136, n. 11.
 kaṅkha, 'desired,' p. 124 (a) *kāṅkha*.
 kacchabha, AMg., 'tortoise,' § 19.
 kajja, 'to be done,' § 50, 137.
 kajjai, AMg., 'is done,' § 135. *Note*.
 kadāa, JM., 'fetter,' p. 141, n. 7.
 kadakkha, 'side glance,' p. 124 (h).
 kadua, 'bitter,' p. 99, n. 5.
 kadhia, 'boiled,' Ś. kadhida, § 42.
 kaṇṇa, 'gold,' p. 113, n. 6.
 kaṇakkaṇa, 'resounding,' p. 123 (d).
 kaṇaḷla, AMg., 'parrot' from Deśi kaṇa, p. 78.
 kaṇṭha, 'neck,' § 35.
 kaṇṇa, 'ear,' § 48.
 kaṇha, = *kṛṇa*, § 47.
 kattava, (Bhāsa), 'to be done,' p. 75.
 kattup, (Bhāsa), 'to do,' p. 75.
 kada, see kaa.
 kadama, kadara, 'which?' § 69, 111.
 kadhaissam, 'I will relate,' § 134.
 Also kadhissam, M. kahissam.
 kadham, Ś., 'how?' § 14. M. kaham.
 kadhida, 'told,' § 11.
 kadhidum, 'to tell,' § 136.
 kadheda, 'let him tell,' §§ 11, 14, 75.
 kadhesu, 'tell,' § 116.
 kanta, 'gone,' § 125 (*kram*).
 kandalilla, 'sprouting,' p. 77.
 kappa, 'age, etc.,' § 37.
 kappadiya, JM., 'pilgrim,' p. 135, n. 10.
 kamala, 'lotus,' p. 96, n. 9.
 kamalā, = *Lakṣmī*, p. 124 (h).

kammagara, JM., 'workman,' p. 139, n. 5.
 kammaggiṇo, JM. (*karmāgneḥ*), § 93.
 kammi, M., 'in what?' p. 129, v. 76.
 karaṇa, Apa., 'cause,' p. 77.
 karaṇijja, (Ś. karaṇīa), 'to be done,' § 137.
 karaṇḍaa, 'basket,' p. 109, n. 11.
 karia, (Bhāsa), 'having done,' p. 75.
 karidum, 'to do,' § 112.
 karittā, AMg., 'having done,' § 122.
 karissam, 'I will do,' § 134.
 kariādi, 'is done,' § 135.
 kariadu, 'let it be done,' p. 108, n. 5.
 karedi, 'does,' § 128.
 karenta, 'doing,' § 102.
 kareṇāṇa, AMg., 'doing,' p. 157, n. 2.
 karesu, 'do,' § 116.
 kalama, 'rice,' p. 114, n. 9.
 kalemi, Mg., 'I do,' p. 178, n. 2.
 kalevara, 'body,' § 18.
 kallāskallip, 'every morning,' p. 162, n. 6.
 kavala, 'mouthful,' § 18, p. 120 (b).
 kāvala, Apa., 'lotus,' § 25.
 kavalia, 'eaten,' p. 111 (f).
 kavāḍa, 'door-panel,' p. 113, n. 6.
 kavva, 'poetry,' § 59.
 kasana, 'dark,' p. 128, v. 63.
 kaha, kahum, 'how?' p. 114, v. 2, § 14.
 kahā, 'story,' p. 132, v. 84.
 kahim, 'where,' p. 93, n. 1.
 kahissam, 'I will tell,' § 134.
 kāṇṭhaa = *kāyasthaka*, § 38.
 kāum, (1) M., 'to do,' § 121.
 (2) AMg., 'having done,' § 136.
 kāūṇa, M., 'having done,' § 122.
 kādum, Ś. Mg., 'to do,' §§ 63, 121, 136.
 kāmāe = *kāmyayā*, § 48.
 kāredi, caus., 'has done,' § 128.
 kāredum, infin., § 136.
 kālake, Mg., 'doer,' p. 177, n. 2.
 kālaṇḍa, Mg. = *kāraṇāt*, p. 178, n. 3.
 kāham, 'I will do,' § 134.
 kim uṇa, 'what then?', § 3.
 kiṅkiṇī, 'bell,' p. 123 (d).
 kiccā, AMg., 'having done,' p. 159, n. 7.
 kiṇai, 'buys,' § 131.
 kida, 'done,' § 11.

kilanta, 'weary,' § 57.
kilittha, 'afflicted,' § 125.
kiliṇṇa, 'moistened,' § 57.
kilittha, 'prepared,' § 59.
kilissai, M., 'is afflicted,' § 125.
kivipa, 'wretched,' § 60.
kiśsa, OMg.=kīsa, p. 71.
kīsa, (Bhāsa)=kīsa, p. 75.
kīdisa, 'of what sort?' § 70.
kīrai, 'is done,' § 135.
kīsa, 'why?' p. 97, n. 2.
kuo, JM., 'whence,' p. 151, n. 1.
kukkhi, Ś. **kucchi**, M., 'belly,' § 40. **kucchi**, AMg., abl., § 93.
kucchimai loc., § 93.
kujjā, AMg., 'he may do,' § 133.
kuttedi, Mg., 'has cut,' p. 178, 5.
kudila, 'crooked,' § 16.
kuḍumba, 'household,' § 16.
kupai, 'does,' § 131, p. 124(a).
kupamāne, AMg., 'doing,' p. 156, n. 5.
kuddho, J.M., 'angry,' p. 140, n. 8.
kuppadi, 'is angry,' § 125.
kumbhaṇḍa, 'white gourd,' p. 105, n. 5.
kumbhilaa, Mg., 'thief,' p. 177, n. 1.
kullā, 'canal,' p. 122(a).
kuṭvara, Apa., 'prince,' p. 77.
kuvia, JM., 'angry,' p. 141, n. 11.
kuvida, 'angry,' § 125.
kuvva, AMg., 'doing,' § 103.
kuvvamāne ātm., p. 158, n. 9.
kera, 'to be done,' § 76.
keria, 'belonging to,' p. 111, n. 8.
kerisa=kīdisa, § 24, 70. Mg., **keliśe**.
kelake, Mg., 'belonging to,' p. 179, n. 6.
kevali, AMg., 'possessing absolute knowledge,' p. 157, n. 3.
kesarilla M.=(*kesara*+illa), p. 77.
kesesu, (Mg. *keśeśu*), § 21.
ko, 'who,' § 110.
koila, 'cuckoo,' p. 124(g).
koñca, 'crane,' § 35.
komudī (M. *komui*), 'moonlight,' § 61.

KH

khaa, (1) 'hurt—a wound.' Ś. **khada**, § 125, p. 110(b).
 (2) 'dug,' § 125. Ś. **khaṇḍa**.
khaia, (Ś *khacida*), 'inlaid,' p. 121(a).
khagga, 'sword,' § 34.

khajjai, 'is eaten,' § 135(a).
khanna, 'dug,' § 125. AMg., JM., **khatta**.
Khattia=*Kṣatriya*, § 40.
khammai, 'is dug,' § 135(d).
khavia, 'exhausted,' p. 127, v. 14.
khāi, Apa.=*khāi*, 'eats,' § 127.
khāma, 'thin,' p. 109, n. 2.
khāra, 'alkali,' p. 122 (b).
khijjai, 'is wasted,' § 125.
khinna, 'wasted,' § 125. cf. *khīna*.
khitta, 'thrown,' § 40, 125.
khippai, 'is thrown,' § 135, p. 130, n. 7.
khippām ova, AMg., 'quickly,' p. 158, n. 5.
khividu, 'to throw,' § 136.
khīna, 'wasted,' § 40. H. *chīn*.
khū, 'particle,' § 74.
khujja, 'hump-back,' §§ 6, 34.
 √*khēi*, √*khēi* ('play') §§ 6, 22.

G

gaa (Ś *gada*), 'gone,' §§ 11, 125.
gaana, 'sky' (*gagana*), p. 113, n. 1.
gaamini=*gate*, § 92.
ga(y)ava(y)a, JM., 'aged,' p. 148, v. 14.
gaṇḍa, 'lord of elephants,' § 81.
gaccha, (1) 'go,' § 116. Kash. **gata**.
 (2) JM., "school-sect," p. 148, v. 23.
gacchāhi, AMg., 'go,' § 116.
gacchia, (Bhāsa), 'having gone,' p. 75.
gacchittae, AMg., inf., § 136.
ganthi, 'knot,' § 55.
ganḍo, 'night-watchman?' p. 134, n. 3.
ganpadi, (Bhāsa), 'seizes,' § 70 d.
gantā, AMg., 'having gone,' § 122.
gantum, 'to go,' §§ 121, 136.
 Also *gacchidum*, *gamidum*.
gamissadi, 'will go,' § 134.
gamladi, Ś. passive, 'is gone,' § 119. M. *gammāi*, §§ 119, 125.
garala, 'poison,' p. 112(b).
garua, 'heavy,' § 71.
garukka JM., 'full of,' p. 148, v. 13.
Garuḍa, Ś.=*Garuḍa*, M: *Galuḍa*, Mg., § 22.
gallakka, 'crystal,' (*galvarka*) § 50.
gavitttha, 'sought,' § 125 (*gavesai*).

gahavai, 'house-holder,' p. 111, n. 8.
 gahia (Ś. gahida), 'seized,' § 125.
 gahium, M. inf., § 136, note.
 gāi, 'sings,' § 127.
 gāma, 'village,' § 45. cf. § 25 end.
 gāmilla, AMg., 'peasant,' p. 78.
 gāravia, JM., 'highly esteemed,'
 p. 147, v. 5, from M., AMg., JM.,
 gārava=M.Ś. gorava=*gaurava*.
 gijjai, 'is sung,' § 135, p. 142, n. 5.
 giṇhūm, AMg., 'to seize,' § 136,
 note.
 giddha, 'vulture,' § 60. Pb.
 giddh. H. gīdh.
 gimha, 'summer,' § 47. Mār. dia-
 lect, gim.
 giha, AMg., 'house,' p. 164, n. 7.
 gīa, 'sung,' § 125.
 guttha, 'strung,' p. 123 (f).
 gumma, 'bunch,' § 48.
 gejjha=*grāhya*, §§ 70, 137.
 genhai, (Ś. genhadi) 'seizes,' §§
 52, 131. genhia, gerund., p. 107,
 n. 4. genhium (Ś. genhidum),
 inf., § 136. genhidavva, § 137.
 geha, JM., 'house,' p. 164, n. 7.
 goilla, AMg.=*gomat*, p. 78.
 goccha, M., 'bush,' § 71.
 goṭṭhi, JM., 'society,' p. 148, v. 23.

GH

ghadanta, 'joining with,' p. 127,
 v. 6.
 ghaḍāvehi, 'have fashioned,' p. 112,
 n. 3.
 gharā, M.AMg., abl. 'from home,'
 § 92.
 gharinī, 'wife,' p. 105, n. 13.
 ghetṭum, M., 'to seize,' §§ 19, 136.
 ghetṭūna M., 'having seized,' p. 133
 v. 14. cf. genhia.
 gheppai, 'is seized,' § 135.

C

casi, M., 'abandons,' § 125.
 caūro, 'four,' § 112. causu. loc.
 § 112.
 cakka, 'wheel,' § 45. Apa. cakku.
 Sindhi caku. Pb. cakk. H. cāk.
 cakkamai, JM., 'goes in circles,'
 p. 134, n. 4.
 cakkavatti, 'emperor,' p. 105, n. 13.
 cakkhusā, 'with the eye,' § 104.
 caṅga, 'beautiful,' p. 123 (e).
 caccara, 'square,' p. 136, n. 10.

caḍāvia, 'having placed on' p. 135,
 n. 12.
 catta, 'abandoned,' § 119.
 cattāri, 'four,' § 112.
 cadukka, Ś. (caṅka M.),
 'square,' § 38. H. cauk.
 cadussamudda, 'four oceans,' § 51.
 cammāraa, 'leather-worker,' § 82.
 H. camār.
 cāi, JM., 'generous,' p. 147, v. 5.
 Cāpakka, § 43.
 Cāṇḍa, § 25.
 cāva, 'bow,' p. 121 (e).
 cia, 'like,' p. 114, v. 3; p. 129, v. 75.
 ciścaia, 'adorned,' p. 142, n. 4.
 ciṭṭhai, M. (Ś. ciṭṭhadi). Mg.
 ciṭṭhadi, 'stands,' § 7.
 ciṭṭhittae, AMg., inf., § 136.
 ciṇai, 'collects,' § 131.
 ciṇijjai, pass., § 135.
 cinedi, Ś. 'collects,' §§ 128, 131.
 cf. ciṇai (cinoti).
 ciṇha, 'mark,' § 52.
 citta (1) 'bright,' § 45.
 (2) 'heart,' § 123 (e).
 cittaara, 'painter,' p. 123 (e).
 cittaphalaam, 'picture tablet,' § 5.
 cindha=ciṇha, § 52.
 cimmai, passive ci, § 135.
 cilādi, Mg., 'delays,' p. 179, n. 1.
 civvai=cimmai.
 cīadi, passive ci, § 135.
 cunṇa, 'lime,' p. 114, n. 3. H.
 cūnā, (cūrṇa) 'powder,' p. 153,
 n. 8.
 cumbia, 'kissed,' p. 119 (a).
 cūa (Ś. cūda), 'mango,' p. 113,
 n. 5.
 ceiya, AMg., 'sacred,' p. 163, n. 6.
 coria=*caurya*, § 58.

CH

cha, M. AMg., 'six,' § 6, § 112.
 chaccaraṇa, 'six footed,' § 34.
 chaṭṭha, 'sixth,' § 6.
 chaṇa, 'festival,' p. 131, v. 81.
 chaṇṇa, 'hidden,' p. 103, n. 5.
 chammuha, 'six-faced,' § 46.
 chāā, 'colour,' etc., p. 109, n. 6;
 p. 102, n. 2.
 chāne (?), p. 131, v. 81.
 chāva, AMg., 'child, etc.' Pali
 chāpa=*śāḍa*, § 6.
 chāhā, 'shadow,' p. 114, n. 2.
 chijjai, 'is split,' p. 121 (a).
 chinṇa, 'cut,' §§ 125, 130.

chindai, (Ś. chindadi), 'cuts,'
§ 130.
chuhai, JM., 'throws,' p. 136, n. 6.
chuhā, M., 'hunger,' § 39.
chea, 'a cut,' p. 128, v. 62.
cheettā, AMg., 'having cut,' p. 158,
n. 10.
chettum, 'to cut,' § 136.
chettina, M. JM., 'having cut,'
p. 158, n. 10.

J

jai, (Ś. also. jadi), 'if,' § 1.
Jāṇā, Apa. = Yamunā, p. 77.
Jāṇā = Yamunā, § 25.
jakkha = yakka, p. 140, n. 4.
jaccāṇa, gen. plur., 'genuine,'
p. 123 (c).
jaṇṇa, 'sacrifice,' § 36.
jadhā (M. jaha. Mg. yadhā).
'as,' §§ 1, 14.
jappia, 'babbled,' § 37.
jampia, JM., 'said,' p. 141, n. 9.
jampimo, 'we speak,' § 69.
jambu, § 35.
jammai, 'is born,' § 135 (a).
jammantara, 'another birth,' § 80.
jalai, 'blazes,' p. 122 (b).
jaladda, 'running with water,'
p. 123 (b).
jalāṇa, 'flames,' p. 125 (b).
jasa, 'glory,' p. 125 (b).
jaha = jadhā, §§ 14, 68.
jāa (Ś. jāda), 'born, child,' § 125.
jā(y)a, JM., 'quantity,' p. 134,
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jāadi 'is born,' § 125.
jāṇae ātm. 'knows,' § 115.
jāda Ś. child,' p. 102, n. 7 = jāa.
jāmadua, 'son-in-law,' § 60.
jālāula, 'mass of flames,' p. 148,
v. 17.
jia (Ś. jida), 'conquered,' § 125.
Also jitta.
jipai, M., 'wins,' §§ 125, 131.
jipṇa, 'old,' p. 109, n. 11.
jibbhā, AMg., 'tongue,' § 54. H.
jibh.
jivvai, 'is conquered,' § 135.
jiḥā, 'tongue,' § 54.
juai, 'young women,' p. 121 (c).
juarāo, 'heir apparent,' § 99, note.
juala, 'pair,' § 9. AMg. juvala,
p. 158, n. 10.
jugucchā, 'disgust,' § 39.
jugga, 'pair,' § 36.

jujjadi, 'is joined,' §§ 119, 129,
135.
jujjha, 'battle,' p. 140, n. 7. Pb.
jujjh. H. jūjh.
juṇjai, 'joins,' § 125.
jutta, 'joined,' §§ 34, 125.
jūdiaro, 'gamester,' p. 109, n. 10.
jeum, 'to win,' § 136.
jeva, jevva, § 68.
jo, 'who,' § 110.
jolsara, 'magician,' p. 105, n. 10.
joehi, 'harness,' p. 109, n. 12.
jogi = yogi, § 1.
jogga, 'fit,' § 43.
jonhā, 'moonlight,' p. 122 (b).
dat. jonhā, § 94.
jovvaṇa, 'youth,' §§ 15, 61, 68.

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jhaṇajhananta, 'jingling,' p. 123 (d).
jhāi, 'reflects,' § 127.
jhāṇa, 'meditation,' p. 108, n. 6.
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TH

thāi, 'stands,' § 127.
thādum, 'to stand,' § 136.
thāvetthā, AMg., 'having made to
stand,' p. 159, n. 2.
thāhihi, 'will stand,' § 134.
thia, (Ś. thida), 'stood,' §§ 12, 38,
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ḍakka, 'bitten,' § 125.
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n. 8.
ḍasai, 'bites,' § 125.
ḍoya, 'clapper?' p. 142, n. 3.

DH

ḍhakkedi, 'shuts,' p. 182, n. 9.
ḍhaṅka, 'crow,' § 7.

N

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ṇaṇa, 'eye,' §§ 7, 20. H. Pb.
ṇain. S. neṇu.
ṇaara, 'city,' § 9. nayara, JM.,
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ṇaṇa, 'having led,' § 122.

naissadi, 'will lead,' § 134.
 nāp, (1) 'him,' § 110.
 (2) 'now,' p. 97, n. 5.
 nakkha, 'nail,' § 15.
 naacana, 'dancing,' p. 120 (b).
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 najjai, 'is known,' § 135, n.
 natṭaa, 'drama,' § 43.
 natṭha (1) 'lost,' § 125.
 (2) 'placed,' p. 135, n. 2.
 natthi, 'isn't,' § 83.
 namayam, 'meekness,' p. 147, v. 7.
 namejja, 'may bend,' p. 127, v. 14.
 narinda, 'king,' § 81.
 navara, 'only,' p. 133, v. 86.
 navari, 'thereupon,' p. 132, v. 82.
 navahi, Apa. (= *namanti*), § 25.
 naha = nakkha, § 13.
 nān, 'known,' § 125.
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 nāham, 'not I,' § 83.
 nia, (1) 'own,' AMg., niyaya,
 p. 107, n. 3 (*niya-ka*).
 (2) 'led,' = *n̄ia*, § 125. AMg.
 niya.
 niatta, 'returned,' = *niutta*.
 niattaissadi, fut. caus., § 134.
 niattāidum, caus., inf. § 136.
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 niala, 'fetter,' p. 181.
 √*nikkam* 'go out,' § 38.
 nikkiva, 'cruel,' p. 120 (c).
 nikkhitta, 'placed,' p. 113, n. 5.
 nikkhivia, 'having thrown down,'
 p. 93, n. 2.
 nikkhividum, inf., § 40.
 niccala, 'still,' § 38. Mg. *niścala*.
 nijja, 'to be blamed,' p. 148, v. 13.
 nijjida, 'vanquished,' p. 96, n. 1.
 nijjhāidā, 'looked at,' p. 110, n. 1.
 nijjhāanti, 'they look at,' p. 114
 n. 7.
 niṭhavaṇa, 'inflection,' p. 148.
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 ninna, 'low,' § 46.
 nidittha, 'informed,' p. 105, n. 13.
 niddaa, 'pitiless,' p. 128, v. 63.
 niddāati, 'sleeps,' p. 114, n. 8.
 niddālu, 'sleepy,' p. 77.
 niddha = *siṇiddha*, § 47.
 nipphala, 'fruitless,' § 38.
 nibbandha, 'perseverance,' § 45.

nibbhinṇa, 'burst open,' p. 106,
 n. 11.
 nūlāda, 'forehead,' p. 129, v. 64.
 H. līlār.
 nirūvaissam, 'I will investigate,'
 p. 96, n. 8.
 nivadanta, 'falling down,' p. 96,
 n. 10.
 nivanna, 'entered,' p. 135, n. 9.
 nivaha, 'multitude,' p. 113, n. 4.
 nivutta, 'returned,' § 60. Apa
 nivuttu. H. laut.
 nivesāvia, 'made to enter,' p. 136,
 n. 13.
 nivavijjaṇḍ, 'let it be poured out,'
 p. 130, v. 76.
 niv-vāvedi, 'pours out,' § 120.
 nivviggha, 'without hindrance,'
 p. 108, n. 6 (*nirviggha*).
 nivvippa, 'disgusted,' p. 99, n. 2.
 nivvuo, 'finished, etc.,' p. 120 (d).
 nivvūdha, 'accomplished,' p. 128,
 v. 62.
 nisagga, 'nature,' p. 123, (c).
 nisāmenti, AMg.
 nisiara, 'fiend,' p. 129, v. 64.
 nihaa, (S. *nihada*), 'struck down,'
 p. 133, v. 85.
 nihaṇḍum, JM., 'to bury,' p. 136,
 n. 3.
 nihasa, M., 'rubbing,' § 19.
 nihāa, 'smashed,' p. 133, v. 85.
 nihuda, (M. *nihua*) 'secret, etc.'
 § 60.
 nīa (S. *nīda*), 'led,' § 125, cf.
 nia, [v. 78.
 niśāmaṇṇa, 'absolute,' p. 130,
 niśāsa, 'sigh,' p. 122 (a) (*niś-*
śvāsa).
 niśasiṇṇa, 'sighing,' p. 141, n. 9.
 niśesa, 'entire,' p. 147, v. 1.
 nūnam, 'now,' § 7, 20
 ne, 'they,' § 110.
 ne(y)a = *naiva*, p. 148, v. 13.
 neum, 'to lead,' § 136.
 neura, 'anklet,' p. 121, (a).
 neurilla = (*nūpura*) —?, p. 78.
 nēcchadi, 'does not wish,' § 83.
 neṇa, 'by this,' § 110.
 nedam = *nu + etad*, § 83, p. 106, n. 8.
 nedi, 'leads,' § 127.
 neha, 'affection,' = *sineha* § 47.
 nehii, 'will lead,' § 134.
 nomāliā, 'fresh jasmine,' § 75.
 nḥāa, 'bathed,' § 125.
 nḥāi, 'bathes,' § 125.
 nḥāna, 'bathing,' §§ 80, 47.

T

- taī, loc. 'in thee,' § 107.
 taī, Apa., 'thee,' § 107.
 tae, 'by thee,' § 106.
 tao, (1) = tado.
 (2) 'three,' AMg., § 112.
 tam, (1) 'him, her, it,' § 108.
 (2) 'thou,' M., § 107.
 tamsi, loc. AMg., § 109.
 takkissadi, fut., § 134.
 takkemi, 'I guess,' § 45. Pb. takk-
 H. tāk-, 'gazo.'
 takkhaṇaṃ, 'at that time,' p. 102,
 n. 14.
 tacca, 'meritorious,' p. 163, n. 8.
 taḍa, 'edge,' p. 136, n. 5.
 taṇua, 'small,' p. 133, v. 86.
 taṇhiāe, abl., § 94.
 tatta, (1) 'heated,' § 125.
 (2) = tatta, p. 115, v. 2.
 tatto, 'from thee,' § 107.
 tattha, 'there,' § 45.
 tado, 'then,' §§ 11, 109.
 tadhā, 'so,' § 14.
 tambola = tāmbāla, § 71.
 tammi, loc. 'in that,' § 109.
 talavara, 'chief,' p. 156, n. 5.
 tavaṇa, 'heating,' p. 122 (b).
 tavidā = tatta, 'hot,' § 125.
 tassa, 'of him,' § 45.
 tahip, = tassip, § 27.
 tā, 'so,' § 109 p. 93, n. 4.
 tāe, 'of, by her,' § 108.
 tāo, abl. AMg., § 109.
 tāva, 'fever,' § 17.
 tāsa, M. = tassa, § 109.
 ti, 'thus,' § 74.
 tikhutto, AMg., 'thrice,' p. 164,
 n. 8.
 tinpi, 'three,' § 112. Pb. tinn.
 tiriccha, 'oblique,' § 74. H. tircchā.
 tissā, M., 'of her,' § 109.
 tīrai, 'is accomplished,' § 135,
 p. 123, n. 7. Also tīrae, § 115.
 tīsam, 'thirty,' p. 159, n. 6.
 tīse, AMg., 'of her,' § 109.
 tīsu, 'in three,' § 112.
 tui, 'in thee,' § 107.
 tue, 'with thee,' § 106.
 tuijha, 'to, or of thee,' § 107, p. 129,
 v. 76 (= *tuyham for tuihyam).
 H. tuij (ko).
 tuṭṭa, 'broken,' § 125.
 tuṭṭai, 'is broken,' § 125.
 tuṭṭha, 'pleased,' § 125.
 tunṇāo, tunṇāgo, JM., 'beggar?'
 p. 134, n. 2.

- tubbhe, AMg., 'you,' § 107.
 tumammi, M., 'in thee,' §§ 106, 107.
 turne, AMg., 'thou,' § 107.
 tumma, M., 'of thee,' § 107.
 tumhakera, 'your,' § 76.
 tumhārisa, 'like you,' § 24.
 tumhe, 'you,' § 106.
 turukka, 'incense,' p. 169, n. 1.
 tulla, 'equal,' p. 122 (a).
 tuvāra, 'hasten,' § 57.
 tuvatto, 'from thee,' § 107.
 tussadi, 'is pleased,' § 125.
 tuha, 'of thee,' § 106.
 tuham, 'thee,' § 107.
 tuhā, Apa., 'thou,' § 107.
 tūra, JM., 'musical instrument,'
 p. 140, n. 1.
 tūlilla, = (tūla + illa), p. 77.
 telbho, AMg., 'from those,' § 109.
 teyasā, AMg. = tejasā, § 104.
 teila, 'oil,' §§ 15, 61, 68.
 tevatthi, 'sixty-three,' p. 150, n. 4.
 Also tesatthi.
 tti = ti, § 74.
 ttha, 'ye are,' § 132.

TH

- thana, 'breast,' § 38.
 thala, 'surface,' p. 113, n. 6.
 thavai, 'architect,' p. 139, n. 3.
 thia, 'stood,' = thia, § 38. S.
 (thida).
 thii (S. thidi), = thii.
 thuvvai, 'is praised,' § 135.
 theo = thevo, JM., 'little,' p. 139,
 n. 8; p. 147, v. 7.
 thero, 'elder,' § 82.
 thora, 'large,' § 71.

D

- daḥa, 'having given,' § 127.
 darpsaissaṃ, 'I will show,' § 127.
 darpsadi, 'bites,' § 125.
 darpsaṇia, darpsaṇijja, 'worth
 showing,' § 137.
 damsida, (1) 'shown,'
 (2) 'bitten,' § 125.
 damsēdura, inf., § 136.
 dakkhiṇa, 'right, south,' § 40.
 dakkhiṇā, 'fee,' p. 105, n. 10.
 daccāṃ, M. AMg., 'I will see,'
 § 134. daccāmi, p. 130, v. 77.
 daccimi, daccimmi, p. 133,
 v. 85.

datthavva, 'to be seen,' p. 131, v. 81.
 datthum, 'to see,' § 136, p. 131, v. 80.
 dadha, 'firm,' § 60.
 daddha, 'burnt,' § 125.
 dappulla, = *darpa*, p. 78.
 dara, 'a little,' p. 128, v. 62.
 dalayai, dalai, AMg., 'gives,' p. 165, n. 1.
 dalidda, 'poor,' § 26.
 davāvia, 'made to give,' p. 137, n. 4.
 dahi, 'curd,' p. 114, n. 9.
 dahidum, 'to burn,' § 136.
 dāissam, 'I will give,' § 134.
 dāum, 'to give,' § 136.
 dādha, 'tusk,' § 65, p. 128, v. 63.
 dānim, 'now,' § 74.
 dādavva, 'to be given,' § 137.
 dābai, 'heats,' p. 120 (c).
 dāmaguṇa, 'feastoon,' p. 113, n. 2.
 dārao, 'boy,' p. 111, n. 5.
 dālam, Mg., 'door,' p. 182, n. 9.
 dāva, = *devat*, § 3.
 dāvaggi, 'forest fire,' p. 124 (h).
 dāvijau, 'let it be demanded,' p. 125 (b).
 dāharp, 'I will give,' § 134.
 dābina, = *dakkhiṇa*, p. 124 (a), p. 146, n. 3.
 dā, 'twice-born,' § 42, p. 148, v. 11.
 diara = *devara*, § 72.
 diaha, 'day,' § 9.
 dikkhā, 'consecration,' p. 105, n. 9.
 dijjadi, 'is given,' § 119.
 diṭṭha, 'seen,' § 125.
 diṭṭhi, 'sight,' §§ 38, 60. Sindhi diṭhi. Pb. diṭṭh. H. diṭh.
 diṭṭhiā = *diṭṭhiā*, § 95.
 didha, 'firm,' § 60. cf. dadha.
 diṇa, 'day,' p. 109, n. 5.
 diṇṇa, 'given,' § 125, p. 109, n. 5, p. 121 (e).
 dimmuha, 'facing the quarters,' §§ 35, 46.
 dihi, M., 'firmness,' (*dhr̥ti*) § 19.
 diādu, 'let it be given,' p. 105, n. 1.
 diṇa, 'lamp,' § 17. H. diyā.
 diṣai, 'appears,' p. 127, v. 14. S. diṣadi, § 125.
 diḥaṇṇu, 'long-lived,' § 103.
 duāra, 'door,' § 57.
 dukkha, 'trouble,' § 51.
 duggaṇḍu. Apa. = *durgama*, p. 77.
 duggada, 'poor,' p. 113, n. 7.

duccharida, 'wickedness,' § 38.
 duṭṭha-gaṇḍo, JM., 'suffering from a virulent sore,' p. 134, n. 3.
 duppimitta, 'bad omen,' p. 96, n. 2.
 duttara, 'invincible,' § 38.
 duddha, 'milk,' § 34. Pb. duddh. H. dūdh.
 dubbhai, 'is injured,' § 134.
 dubbhejja, 'impervious,' p. 113, n. 6.
 duria, 'sin,' p. 147, v. 1.
 duruhittā, AMg., 'having mounted,' p. 157, n. 9.
 dullaha, 'difficult,' § 50. Also dulaha, § 79.
 duvāra, 'door,' § 57.
 duvārio, 'door-keeper,' p. 114, n. 8.
 duvāsa, AMg., 'twelve,' p. 157, n. 4.
 duve, 'two,' § 112.
 duvvinḍa, 'ill conducted,' § 125.
 dussaha, 'intolerable,' § 51.
 duhā kām, 'having split,' p. 136, n. 11.
 dūa, 'messenger,' p. 157, n. 6.
 diṭṭhamāpe, AMg., 'wandering,' p. 157, n. 6.
 dūsa, 'robe,' p. 169, n. 6.
 dūsaha, = *dussaha*, § 51, 63, 79.
 de, = *te*, § 3.
 deula, 'temple,' § 82.
 dejjā, 'he might give,' AMg. § 133.
 dedi, S., 'gives,' §§ 125, 127.
 devattāe = *devatāya*, § 92, ii.
 devāṇuppiya, AMg., 'beloved of the gods,' p. 158, n. 7.
 devī, 'goddess, queen,' Declension § 91.
 devvaṇṇa 'soothsayer,' p. 105, n. 13.
 desaḍa, = *dēsa*, p. 78.
 desi, 'giver,' § 127.
 do, 'two,' § 112. Also donpi, gen. doḥa(m), ins. dohiṃ; loc. do-su(m).
 doggacca, 'poverty,' p. 118, v. 76.
 dosada, = *doṣa*, p. 78.
 dohaḷa, 'longing,' § 23.

DH

dhaya, JM., 'flag,' p. 142, n. 2.
 dhaṇḍa, AMg., 'wealthy,' p. 77.
 dhamma, = *dharma*, § 48.
 dhammia, 'juggler,' p. 94, n. 1.
 dharia, 'waited,' p. 141, n. 13.

dhāi, dhāi, 'places,' § 127.
 dhāridum, 'to support,' § 136.
 dhidā, Ś. 'daughter,' § 74. JM.,
 dhiyā, cf. dhūdā.
 dhua, 'agitated,' p. 127, v. 20.
 dhuam, 'certainly,' p. 117, v. 42.
 dhuṇai, 'shakes,' § 131.
 dhuṇijjai, 'is shaken,' § 135.
 dhuvai, 'washes,' § 129. Also dhu-
 vei § 128.
 dhuvvai, 'is shaken,' § 135.
 dhūdā, (M. dhūā, JM., dhūyā),
 'daughter,' § 19, p. 141, n. 12.
 Also Ś. duhidā.
 dhūmāi, 'smokes,' p. 116, v. 13.
 dhūva, 'incense,' p. 169, n. 1.
 dhoadi, 'washes,' § 129. AMg.,
 dhovai, dhovei.

N

navalla, AMg. = nava, p. 78.
 niya, Apa. = nita, p. 77.
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P

paada, (M.) 'evident,' JM., payāda,
 p. 148, v. 17.
 paatta, 'set out,' § 125. paatta,
 p. 130, v. 76. payatta, JM., p.
 136, n. 1.
 paavi, 'path,' p. 118, v. 107.
 payāi, 'foot-soldier,' p. 141, n. 1;
 p. 136, v. 20.
 paasei, 'reveals,' § 2.
 pai, (1) 'towards,' (prati) p. 153, n.
 9. cf. padi.
 (2) 'husband,' (pati) p. 130,
 v. 78.
 painna, 'scattered,' § 125.
 paidi, Mg., 'nature,' p. 180, n. 1.
 paṭṭajai, 'uses,' § 125.
 pautta, (1) 'used,' § 125, p. 102,
 n. 2 (prayukta).
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 paṭṭha, 'exiled,' § 125.
 paṭṭima, 'lotus,' §§ 36, 57.
 paūra, (1) 'abundant,' § 9 (pra-
 cura).
 (2) 'of the city,' JM. = Ś.
 pora, p. 148, vv. 1, 2.
 paottha, 'courtyard,' p. 114, n. 1.
 pakka, 'cooked,' § 42.
 pakkhalanti, 'stumbling,' p. 184.
 pakkhiyam, AMg., 'fortnightly,'
 p. 157, n. 1.

pagāra, JM., 'kind,' p. 137, n. 4.
 pagāsa, AMg., 'clear,' p. 168, n. 6.
 pagāsento, JM., 'revealing,' p. 134,
 n. 2.
 paccāa, 'trust,' p. 103, n. 6.
 paccakkha, 'visible,' p. 110, n. 2.
 paccācakkhidum, 'to repulse,'
 p. 101, p. 11.
 paccāṇḍa, 'restored,' § 125.
 paccutthuya, AMg., 'covered,'
 p. 172, n. 4.
 paccupanna, AMg., 'present,'
 p. 183, n. 5.
 paccūse, 'at dawn,' p. 99, n. 8.
 paccā, afterwards, § 38.
 pajjatti, 'sufficiency,' p. 153, n. 6.
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 pajjalai, 'blazes,' p. 116, v. 13.
 Pajjanna = Pradyumna, § 46.
 pajjussua, 'excited,' § 41, p. 180,
 n. 1.
 pajjharāvedi, 'makes ooze,' § 40.
 p. 106, n. 10.
 paṭṭa, 'bandage—'putty''' p. 134,
 n. 3.
 pattha, 'eminent,' p. 171, n. 9.
 paṭṭhavi, 'sends,' p. 152.
 paḍa, 'cloth,' § 15.
 paḍā, M.Ś. 'flag' (patākā—pa-
 ḍākā), § 16. cf. § 20. AMg. JM.,
 paḍāgā. JM. also paḍāyā. Paś.
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 paḍi, = prati, § 20.
 paḍia, (Ś. paḍida), 'fallen,' § 20.
 paḍikkante, AMg., 'confessed,'
 p. 159, n. 7.
 paḍijāgaramāṇe, AMg., 'keeping
 vigil,' p. 157, n. 1.
 paḍiṭṭhāvida = pratiṭṭhāpita, p. 105,
 n. 8.
 paḍiṭṭhia, 'established,' p. 125 (b).
 paḍivajjaji, 'attains,' § 125.
 paḍivanna, 'attained,' § 125, p. 138,
 v. 83.
 paḍivesia, 'neighbour,' p. 111, n. 8.
 paḍihāi, (Ś. paḍihādi), 'seems,'
 § 127.
 paḍihāra, JM., 'door-keeper,' p. 147,
 v. 2.
 padhana, 'reading,' § 16.
 padhama, 'first,' § 20.
 padhium, 'to read,' p. 115, v. 2.
 padhiadi, 'is read,' § 58.
 paṇaa, 'confidence,' p. 103, n. 3.
 paṇai, 'beloved,' p. 118, v. 76;
 'attached,' p. 148, v. 15.
 paṇamāmi, 'I salute,' p. 107, n. 1.

- paṇamaha, 'revere,' p. 125 (b).
 paṇasa, (Ś. phaṇasa), 'bread-fruit,' § 6.
 paṇattam, AMg., 'perceived,' p. 157, n. 3.
 paṇha, 'question,' § 47.
 paṭāria, 'seduced,' p. 101, n. 10.
 patṭa, (1) 'wing, leaf,' § 45.
 (2) 'obtained,' § 125.
 patteya, 'alone,' p. 142, n. 11.
 'severally,' p. 152, n. 11.
 patthana, 'request,' p. 95, n. 2.
 patthara, 'stone,' p. 103, n. 6.
 patthia, 'set out,' p. 126, v. 57.
 Ś. patthida, p. 94, n. 4.
 padolika, 'gateway,' p. 181.
 panti or paṃti, 'row,' § 35, p. 114, n. 5.
 paḃodhīkmi, 'am awakened,' p. 99, n. 10.
 paḃbhaṭṭha, 'slipped off,' p. 102, n. 8.
 paḃhāda, 'morning,' p. 109 n. 8, 9.
 paḃada, 'pleasure,' p. 106, 4.
 paḃhala, AMg., 'downy,' p. 171, n. 5.
 paramatthado, 'really,' p. 102, n. 2.
 paḃasmi=paḃasmi, § 111.
 paḃhua, 'cuckoo,' p. 169, n. 7.
 paḃiāga, AMg., 'wandering,' p. 158, n. 10.
 paḃikamma, 'toilet,' p. 100, n. 5.
 paḃriggaha, 'wife,' p. 102, n. 2.
 paḃiccata, 'having abandoned,' p. 95, n. 6.
 paḃiccata, 'abandoned,' p. 127, v. 20.
 paḃiṇāḃdavva, 'to be made to marry,' p. 105, n. 4. paḃiṇedavva, p. 105, n. 14.
 paḃiḃida, 'married,' § 125.
 paḃiluppamaṇa, JM., 'being destroyed,' p. 142, n. 9.
 paḃivvāja, 'mendicant,' § 50, p. 121 (b).
 paḃiśa, AMg., 'community,' p. 157, n. 7.
 paḃiśsaadi, 'embraces,' § 49.
 paḃiharia, 'avoiding,' p. 96, n. 8.
 paḃuṇṇa, 'cried out,' p. 131, v. 76.
 paḃokkha, 'invisible,' p. 106, n. 3.
 paḃattam, 'cried,' p. 131, v. 79.
 paḃāsa, M., JM., 'fled,' § 125. M. paḃāia. Ś. paḃāida, p. 184, n. 1. JM., also paḃāna.
 paḃiovama, AMg., 'myriad, a very long period,' p. 159, n. 8.
 paḃobheum, 'to allure,' p. 135, n. 1.
 paḃohida, 'greedy,' p. 114, n. 9.
 paḃallattha, 'surrounded, etc.,' § 50.
 paḃli, 'hamlet,' p. 148, v. 17.
 paḃhatta, 'brought to nought,' § 52, p. 133, v. 85. cf. H. paḃtā. Mar. paḃat.
 paḃhāyaṇijja, AMg., 'refreshing,' p. 170, n. 7.
 paḃavmga, 'monkey,' § 37.
 paḃavaṇa, 'display,' § 111 (e).
 paḃavattai, 'occurs,' § 125.
 paḃavasaṇa, 'living abroad,' p. 118, v. 94.
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 paḃaviṭṭha, 'entered,' p. 100, n. 2; p. 93, n. 9.
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 paḃammai 'is soothed,' p. 127, n. 6.
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 paḃāḃkida, 'presented,' p. 110, n. 7.
 paḃāida, 'be quiet,' p. 95, n. 1.
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 paḃa, 'path,' p. 123, (f).
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 paḃāva, 'power,' p. 106, n. 3.
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 pāua (Ś. pāuda). 'Prakrit,' § 12, p. 115, v. 2.
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 pāvai, pāvedi, 'obtains,' § 125.
 pāsa, 'side,' § 49.
 pāsāda, 'palace,' p. 114, n. 5.
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 pia, 'dear,' § 9.
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 piussā, 'paternal aunt,' § 74.
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 pittei, 'crams,' p. 119, v. 171.
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 pidā, Ś. 'father,' (M. piā), declension, § 97; gen. piduṇo, piṇo.
 piya, Apa.=piya, p. 77.
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 piṣei, piṣedi, 'crushes,' § 65.
 pucchai, pucchadi, 'asks,' § 60.
 puṭṭha, (1) 'asked,' § 125 (*prāṭa*).
 (2) 'touched,' AMg., § 125 (*sprāṭa*).
 (3) 'back,' JM. (*prāṭha*).
 Guj. pūṭh. Sindhī puthi.
 puṇṇa (1) 'full,'
 (2) 'meritorious,' § 48.
 putta, 'son,' § 2; declension, § 86.
 puttakidāo, 'fosterechild,' p. 102, n. 14.
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 puppha, 'flower,' § 38. O.H. puhup. H. phup.
 purattha, 'East,' p. 172, n. 3.
 purisa, 'man,' § 71.
 purisaṅkāra, 'man's strength,' AMg., p. 165, n. 3.
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 pulisa, Mg., 'man,' § 92.
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 puvvāpupvviṃ, AMg., 'in succession,' p. 157, n. 6.
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pecchai, 'sees,' p. 126, v. 57.
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 peccissam, M., 'I will see,' § 118.
 pekkhadi, 'sees,' §§ 40, 81.
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 pemma, 'affection,' §§ 15, 68; declension: § 98. pemā, p. 133, v. 86.
 peranta, 'limit,' § 76.
 pesida, 'sent,' p. 94, n. 3.
 pesoi, 'sends,' p. 140, n. 6.
 peskāmi, Mg., 'I see,' p. 180, n. 4.
 pokkhara, 'lotus,' §§ 38, 71. H. pokhar, 'tank.'
 poṭṭha, 'belly,' p. 119, v. 171.
 popphali, 'areca nut,' § 74.
 pomma, 'lotus,' §§ 36, 82. cf. palma.
 posaha, AMg., 'fast-day,' § 74, p. 157, n. 1. Pali uposatha.

PH

phamsa, 'touch,' §§ 38, 49, 64.
 phaggaṇa, 'the month,' § 37.
 phadiha, 'crystal.' Also phaliha, §§ 19, 38, p. 113, n. 5.
 phāṇasa=paṇasa, § 6.
 pharisaṇa, AMg., 'soft,' p. 173, n. 2 (**sparśaka*).
 phāsa, AMg., =phamsa, § 63.
 phuranta, 'manifest,' p. 124 (g).
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B

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 Apa. baillu. H. etc., bail.
 bajjhai, 'is bound,' § 135.
 baḍisa, Mg., 'hook,' p. 178, n. 2.
 baddha, 'bound,' § 125.
 bandhai, 'binds,' § 125.
 bappha, 'steam,' p. 96, n. 10.
 bamhaṇa=brāhmaṇa, § 52.
 balakkāra, 'violence,' § 34.
 baladdaka, Mg., 'bull,' p. 182, n. 5.
 balā, 'perforce,' p. 113, n. 9.
 baliām, 'more strongly,' p. 120 (c).
 bahipiā, 'sister,' p. 110, n. 5.
 bahiṇī, 'sister,' § 19.
 bahuphala, 'fruitful,' § 5.
 bārasa, 'twelve,' p. 142, n. 2. M. Apa. bāraha. H. bārah. cf. § 24.
 bāha, 'tear,' p. 96, n. 10.
 bāhirilla, AMg., 'external,' p. 78.
 bihei, 'fears,' §§ 125, 132.

bā, biya, AMg., JM., 'second,' p. 148, v. 19.
 bujjhai, 'is wakened,' § 125. cf. P. bujjh.
 būyā, AMg., 'might say,' § 133.
 bola, 'speech,' p. 136, n. 8. cf. H. bolnā.
 bolanti, 'they pass,' p. 126, v. 57.
 bolīṇa, 'passed,' p. 132, v. 83.

BH

bhaavam, 'blessed,' declension, § 103.
 bhai, 'hire,' p. 162, n. 6.
 bhaḥhā, Apa.=bhamuhā, 'eye-brow,' p. 77.
 bhamvaṇa, Apa.=bhramaṇa, p. 77.
 bhakkhanti, 'they eat,' p. 114, n. 9.
 bhagga, 'broken,' p. 141, n. 6.
 bhajjai, 'is broken,' § 135.
 bhajjanta, 'being broken,' p. 128, n. 62.
 bhajjā, 'wife,' p. 147, v. 3.
 bhajjai, 'breaks,' § 130.
 bhajja, 'lord,' declension, § 97; gen. bhattino.
 bhattidāra, 'crown prince,' § 60.
 bhajtha, 'dropped,' § 125.
 bhaṇai, Apa., 'speaks,' p. 77.
 bhaṇādi, 'speaks,' § 132. Also bhaṇedi, §§ 128, 132; passive bhaṇiadi. § 135, n.
 bhaṇiū, Apa., Nom. Sing. p. 77.
 bhaṇḍāra, Apa., 'store-room,' p. 77.
 bhatta, 'food-rice,' p. 181, n. 1.
 bhattā, 'husband,' declension, § 97; gen. bhattuno.
 bhadda, 'blessed,' § 45. H. bhalā through. Apa. *bhallaū. cf. M., AMg., alla, 'wet,'=ś. adda (ārā).
 bhāmara, 'bee,' p. 119 (a). H. bhaṇḍā.
 bhamāda, 'agitated,' p. 113, n. 2.
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 bhavittā, bhavittāṇam, AMg., 'having been,' § 122.
 bhavissam, 'I will be,' § 134.
 bhaviṣa, Apa.,=bhaviṣya, p. 77.
 bhaveam, 'I might be,' § 129.

bhāa, 'part,' p. 112, n. 5.
 bhāadi, 'fears,' §§ 125, 132.
 bhāi, 'shines,' p. 112 (g). Ś. bhādi, § 127.
 bhāillaga, AMg.,=bhāgin, p. 78.
 bhāinejja, 'sister's son,' p. 150, n. 2.
 bhādu-saa, '100 brothers,' § 60.
 bhiudi, 'frown,' p. 129, v. 64. AMg., bhigudi.
 bhijjai, 'is split,' § 135, p. 126, v. 56.
 bhiṇṇa, 'split,' § 125.
 bhindai, 'splits,' §§ 125, 130.
 bhīa, bhīda, 'frightened,' § 125.
 bhujjai, 'is enjoyed,' § 135. Ś. bhuṇṇiadi.
 bhuṇṇiadi, 'enjoys,' § 125, 130.
 bhutta, 'enjoyed,' § 125.
 bhumaā, 'brow,' p. 129, v. 64.
 bhūa, bhūda, 'become,' § 125.
 bhettum, 'to split,' § 136.
 bhoṇa, 'meal,' § 9.
 bhottum, 'to enjoy,' § 136.
 bhodi, 'becomes,' §§ 4, 11, 75, 127. M. hoi.

M

maa, (1) 'dear,' p. 99, n. 3; p. 124 (g). (mṛga). Also mia.
 (2) 'intoxication, etc.' p. 109, n. 2. (mada).
 (3) 'dead,' § 125. (mṛta). Also mua, muda.
 (4) 'made of' (=maya). p. 117, v. 11. Also maia.
 maagala, JM., 'elephant,' p. 140, n. 9.
 maanijja, AMg., 'invigorating,' p. 170, n. 1.
 maarahara, 'sharks' home,' p. 132, v. 83.
 maalañchana, 'moon,' p. 106, n. 9.
 maī, loc., 'in me,' § 108.
 maī, Apa., 'by me,' § 107.
 -maia=maya.
 maī, 'doe,' p. 120 (b).
 maūa, 'tender,' p. 112 (a), p. 126, v. 3.
 maūla, 'bud,' § 71.
 maūlanta, 'budding,' p. 128, v. 62.
 maūli, 'head,' § 61.
 maūra=mora, § 82.
 mae, 'by me,' § 106.
 mamsūim, mamsūni, AMg., 'moustaches,' § 93.

makkaḍa, 'ape,' p. 119, v. 171.
 magga, 'road,' § 45.
 magganta, 'demanding,' p. 111, n. 9. H. māg-nā.
 maccha, 'fish,' § 56, p. 126, v. 56.
 macchara, 'envy,' § 39, p. 148, v. 10.
 majjāra, Ś. 'cat,' § 67. M. maṃ-jāra.
 majjida, 'swept,' p. 112, n. 4.
 majjha (1) 'middle,' § 44.
 (2) M. 'of me,' § 107.
 majjhañrammi, 'in the middle,' p. 115, v. 3.
 majjhaṇṇa, 'midday,' § 74, maj-jhamdiṇe, 'at mid-day,' p. 99, n. 3; also majjhapha, § 52.
 majjhima, 'middle,' § 69.
 maṭṭiā, 'earth,' § 55. H. maṭṭi, mitṭi.
 maṇaśa, ina, § 104.
 maṇiṇa, 'of gems,' p. 123(c).
 maṇiśi, 'clever,' p. 124(4).
 maṇussa, 'man,' § 49. AMg., maṇuśa, § 63.
 maṇojja, 'charming,' § 36.
 maṇoradha, Ś. 'wish,' § 14. M. maṇoraha.
 maṇḍalagga, 'scimitar,' p. 128, v. 61.
 maṇṇe, 'I think,' § 115.
 -matta=metta, p. 119, n. 81.
 madda, 'crushing,' p. 100, n. 6.
 mamam, M., AMg., JM., 'me,' § 107.
 mammadha, Ś. 'love' (M. vama-maha), § 25.
 marai, maradi, 'dies,' § 125.
 maragaa, M. (S. maragada), 'emerald,' § 12, p. 105, n. 1; p. 115, v. 6.
 malliā, 'jasmine,' p. 113, n. 2.
 maṣāna, 'cemetery,' § 47.
 maśca, maścaḷi, Mg., 'fish,' p. 178, n. 2; p. 180, n. 9.
 maham, 'of me,' p. 130, v. 77.
 mahac, AMg., =mahataḥ, § 103.
 mahalla, AMg. 'great,' p. 78.
 mahasi, 'desirest,' § 113(c).
 mahārāo, 'great king,' declension, § 99, n.
 mahālaya, AMg., 'great,' p. 77.
 mahāliha, Mg., 'precious,' p. 179, 8.
 mahilā, 'woman,' p. 129, v. 75.
 mahuara, 'bee,' p. 121(d).
 mahūsava, 'great festival,' § 81.
 māilla AMg.=māyāvin, p. 78.

mādā, Ś. mādā, M. 'mother,' declension, § 97.
 māridum, 'to strike,' § 136.
 mālā, 'garland,' declension, § 91.
 mālissāsi, 'wilt strike,' § 134.
 miaś, 'hunting,' p. 99, n. 2.
 miñka, 'moon,' p. 106, n. 10.
 mīmja, AMg., 'marrow,' p. 162, n. 3.
 midhupā, Ś. 'pairs,' § 92.
 mittea=maitreya, § 72.
 milāna, 'faded,' § 57. [16.
 misimisinta, 'shining,' p. 171, n.
 missa (M. mīsa), 'mixed,' § 49.
 mua, muda, 'dead,' § 125.
 muai, 'releases,' § 130, p. 182, v. 115.
 muḷaga, 'drum,' p. 142, n. 7.
 mukka, 'released,' § 125.
 muccai, 'is released,' § 135.
 mucchia, 'stunned,' p. 126, v. 56.
 AMg., 'greedy,' p. 158, n. 1.
 mujjhai, 'is perplexed,' § 125.
 muñcai, muñcadi, 'releases,' §§ 125, 130. Also muñcedi, § 128; passive muñcefadi, § 135, n.
 mutthi, 'handful,' p. 114, n. 3.
 JM., mutthiga, p. 142, n. 12.
 mupai, 'knows,' Pāli munāti, p. 1.
 muṇḍā, 'lotus fibre,' § 60.
 mutta, 'urine,' p. 142, n. 9.
 muddha, 'foolish' (mugdha), p. 1.
 muddhā, 'head,' declension, § 98.
 mulla, 'value,' § 50.
 muha, 'face,' § 13.
 muhala, noisy, § 26.
 mūlāhi, M.=mūlāt, § 92. [§ 134,
 moāvassasi, 'will make release.'
 moāvīa, 'having made to release,' p. 121 (b).
 moāvedi, 'makes release,' § 128.
 moggara, 'hammer,' § 71. Bg. mugur.
 moccham, mocchihimi, 'I will release,' § 134, p. 130, v. 76.
 mottā, 'pearl,' p. 127, n. 6.
 mottum, 'to release,' § 136.
 mora, 'peacock,' § 82, p. 120 (b).
 mōlla, 'price,' § 71. H. mol.
 mha, 'we are,' §§ 30, 132. Also mho.
 mhi, 'I am,' §§ 30, 132.

R

raa, 'gratified,' § 125.
 raia, 'formed,' p. 141, n. 4.

rakkhāghara, 'prison,' p. 107, n. 7.
 racchā, 'highroad,' § 44.
 rapa, 'jungle,' § 74. Abl. AMg.
 rapnāu, § 92.
 rapnadaa, = *aranyā*, p. 78.
 rapnā, 'by the king,' § 99.
 rattim, 'during the night,' p. 99,
 n. 7.
 ramai, 'delights,' § 125.
 ramahī, Apa., '(thou) delightest'
 p. 77.
 rasāla, 'lower world,' § 9.
 rassi, 'ray,' § 47.
 ravai, 'weeps,' § 125.
 rahasa, 'force' (*rabhasa*), p. 123 (f).
 rahassa, 'secret,' § 49.
 rāā, 'king,' declension, § 99.
 rāiā, 'mustard,' p. 119, v. 128.
 rāi, 'road,' p. 99, n. 4.
 rāisara, 'prince,' p. 156, n. 5.
 rāesi, 'royal sage,' § 80.
 riccha, 'bear,' §§ 39, 60.
 rittattana, emptiness, p. 124 (h).
 riddhi, 'increase,' § 58.
 risi = *ṛṣi*, § 60. AMg., plur. risao,
 § 93.
 ruai, 'weeps,' § 125.
 ruia, 'bright,' § 125.
 ruccai, ruccadi, 'is made bright,'
 § 125, 129.
 rujjhai, 'is obstructed,' § 135.
 ruttha, 'angered,' § 125.
 rundhedi, 'obstructs,' p.p.p. rud-
 dha, § 125; passive, rubbhai.
 rumbhai, 'supports,' p. 132, v.
 82.
 ruvai, 'weeps.' Also rovai; pas-
 sive ruvvai, § 125.
 rusai, 'is vexed,' § 125.
 rudhira, 'red,' § 13.
 rūva, 'form,' § 17. (M. rūa, § 9.)
 rehā, M. 'lines,' § 94.
 rehai, M. 'shines,' p. 115, v. 4.
 roadi, 'weeps,' § 125, p. 111, 7.
 rodadi, rovai, ruai, ruvai; fut.,
 rodissam, roccham, § 134; pass.,
 rodīadi, § 135; inf. rottup,
 § 136.

L

lāā (Ś. lādā), 'creeper,' § 12.
 Lacchī = *Lakṣmī*, p. 123 (c).
 latthi, 'stick,' p. 122 (a); p. 121,
 v. 14.
 laddha, 'taken,' §§ 34, 125; inf.
 laddhum, § 136; passive labbhai,
 labbhadi, § 134. Also lambhīadi,
 § 135.

lambira, AMg., 'hanging' p. 78.
 lahai, 'takes,' § 125.
 lahasu, 'take,' p. 107, n. 2.
 lahua, 'light,' § 13.
 lahum, 'quickly,' p. 103, n. 2.
 lahe, 'I take,' ātm., § 115.
 laheam, opt., p. 100, n. 7.
 lākiya, Mg., 'royal,' § 165, n. 1.
 lāūle, Mg., 'palace,' § 82.
 lāutte, Mg., = *rājaputraḥ*, p. 178,
 n. 1.
 lia, 'attached to,' § 125. Also lina
 litta, 'smeared,' p. 134, n. 3 (*lip*).
 libbhai, 'is licked,' § 135.
 lihai, (1) 'licks,' § 125.
 (2) 'writes,' p.p.p. lihida. §
 'painted,' p. 112, n. 5.
 lukka, 'sticking to,' p. 117, v. 49.
 luddha, 'hunter,' p. 99, n. 8.
 luppai, 'is robbed,' § 125.
 leikha, 'list,' p. 137, n. 5.
 loa, M. 'world,' § 9. Apa. lou.
 § 73. AMg., JM., loga, § 11; loc.
 logamsi, § 92.
 loadi, Mg., 'shines,' § 129.
 loṇa, 'salt,' § 75. Sindhi lūṇu.
 H. lūn.
 loya, 'plucking out hair,' p. 142,
 n. n.
 loluva, 'greedy,' p. 120 (d), (= *lo-*
lupa).
 lohāra, 'blacksmith,' § 82.
 lohida, Mg., 'rohu,' p. 178, n. 4.

V

va = *iva*, p. 120, n. 4.
 vaassa, 'companion,' § 49.
 vayāsi, AMg., 'spoke,' p. 157, n. 8.
 vaiyara, JM., 'story,' p. 135, n. 7.
 vaīra, M. 'hostile,' § 61.
 vae, AMg., 'herd,' p. 162, n. 5.
 vakkala, 'bark,' § 37.
 vakkha, 'breast,' p. 113, n. 6.
 vaggana, 'jumping,' p. 170, n. 5.
 vaggurā, AMg., 'crowd,' p. 164,
 n. 6.
 vaccai, 'goes,' p. 135, n. 4.
 vaccha, (1) 'child,' § 3 (*vatsa*).
 (2) 'tree' (*vrkṣa*).
 (3) 'breast,' = vakkha.
 vacchā, 'girl,' p. 107, n. 4.
 vajja, 'adamant,' p. 113, n. 6.
 vajjadi, 'wanders,' § 129.
 vajjanti, 'is sounded,' p. 142, n. 7.
 vajjia, 'excepting,' p. 96, n. 9.

- vajjha, 'victim,' p. 181, n. 3.
 vaṇṇāmi, Mg., 'I wander,' p. 187, n. 8.
 vattadi, 'twines,' § 45.
 vatti, 'wick,' p. 169, n. 2.
 vatte, opt. of vattadi, § 117.
 vatthida, 'engaged in,' § 74.
 vaḍa, 'fig-tree,' § 15. AMg.,
 vadha, § 19.
 -vadda, 'flag,' p. 142, n. 3.
 vaddhida, 'increased,' pp. 95, 6.
 vaṇijja, Apa, 'trade,' p. 77.
 vatta, 'leaf,' p. 99, n. 10; pp. 120, 3; p. 127, v. 6.
 vattiā, 'paint brush,' p. 94, n. 6.
 cf. H. batti, 'wick.'
 vattum, 'to speak,' § 136.
 vattehāmi, 'I will perform,' § 134.
 vaddhāvapaṃ, AMg., 'birth ceremony,' p. 140, n. 5.
 Vappairāa, § 34.
 vammaha, M., 'love,' § 25, p. 184, v. 21.
 varittha, 'choicest,' p. 123 (b).
 varisa, 'rain,' § 57.
 valia, 'turned round,' p. 123 (f).
 vavadesi, 'pretending,' p. 103, n. 5.
 vavaṣṣam, 'I will decide,' p. 101, 5.
 vasantāsava, 'spring-festival,' § 81.
 vasaha, 'bull,' § 60.
 vasahi, 'dwelling,' § 19=vasai.
 vaṣā, 'by force of,' § 92.
 -vaha, 'path,' p. 127, v. 14.
 vahai, 'carries,' § 125.
 vahia, 'rapturously gazed at,' p. 16, n. 6.
 vahū, bride, § 13; declension, § 91.
 vāai, 'blows,' p. 124 (a) Ś. vāadi.
 vāasa, 'crow,' p. 114, n. 9.
 vāi, M=vāai, § 127.
 vāu, 'wind' declension, § 90.
 vādāṇa, 'window,' p. 114, n. 6.
 vāmaddaṇa, 'massage,' p. 170, n. 5.
 vāḷaga, AMg., 'snake,' p. 172, n. 6.
 vāvādiadi, 'is destroyed,' p. 181; inf., vāvādedum, p. 179, n. 3.
 vāharanta, 'calling,' p. 113, n. 4.
 vāharesu, 'summon,' p. 152, n. 9.
 vāhi, 'illness,' p. 141, n. 10.
 vāhiria, 'outside,' p. 136, n. 1.
 vi=api, § 3, § 74.
 via, 'like,' p. 93, n. 5.
 viaṇā, 'pain,' § 72.
 viambhidam, 'exploit,' p. 106, n. 7.
 viala, 'lame,' p. 100, n. 7.
 vialia, M., 'vanished,' p. 131, v. 79.
 vialida, Ś., p. 109, n. 6.
 viṇṇa, AMg., 'bestowed,' p. 156, n. 5.
 viuha, 'learned,' § 9.
 viesā, 'abroad,' p. 118, v. 76.
 vīoa, 'separation,' § 9.
 vikkaa, 'sale,' p. 178, n. 5.
 viggha, 'obstacle,' § 36.
 vighattha, 'eaten up,' p. 141, n. 10.
 vicchadda, 'liberality,' p. 142, n. 8.
 vijju, 'lightning,' p. 148, n. 10.
 vijjuliā, 'lightning,' § 23.
 vijjhai, 'wounds,' p. 124 (a)
 Vimjha, § 35.
 viḍahara (?), p. 152, n. 2.
 vidhappai, 'has arranged,' § 135.
 viṇajjai, 'is perceived,' p. 132, v. 82.
 viṇadida, 'puzzled,' p. 108, n. 6.
 viṇodemi, 'I divert,' p. 111, n. 3.
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 viṇṇaviadi, 'is reported,' § 125, p. 107, n. 3.
 viṇṇavei, (Ś. viṇṇavedi), 'reports,' § 125; inf. viṇṇādum, p. 106, n. 1; p.p. viṇṇāvīda, 105 n. 2.
 viṇṇāda, 'understood,' § 125.
 vitthareṇa, 'in full,' p. 105, n. 6.
 vidduma, 'coral,' p. 127, v. 6.
 vipphodao, 'pimple,' p. 99, n. 11.
 vibbhala, 'agitated,' § 54.
 vimukka, 'unlocked,' p. 126, v. 3.
 vimuha, 'indifferent,' p. 118, v. 76.
 vimhaa, 'astonishment,' § 47.
 vimhaṇijja, AMg., 'nourishing,' p. 170, n. 7.
 vimharia=vīsarīa, p. 121 (d).
 vivajjai, 'perishes,' p. 135, n. 3.
 vivarā, 'awry,' p. 133, v. 85.
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 visaragghaṇṭa, 'dispersing,' p. 118, v. 115.
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 vissāma, 'rest,' p. 100, n. 7.
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 vihi, 'performance,' p. 105, n. 9.
 vihu, 'moon,' p. 148, v. 19.
 viāṇa, 'fanning,' p. 156, n. 5.

vīsam, 'twenty,' § 112.
visamasi, 'takest rest,' p. 117, v. 49.
visasadi, 'trusts,' p. 103, n. 4.
visaria, 'forgotten,' p. 121 (d).
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vuccai, 'is said,' § 135.
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vutta, 'finished,' p. 99, n. 11.
vuttanta, 'news,' § 60.
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veyaṇa, AMg., 'wages,' p. 162, n. 6.
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vōttum, 'to speak,' § 136.
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M. bolīṇa.
volo, JM., 'cry,' cf. **M. bolo**, 'speech,' p. 136, §. n. 8.

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sa, (1) 'with,' (sa).
 (2) 'own' (sva) p. 107, n. 6.
saa, (Ś. sada. AMg., saya. Mg., śada), 'hundred,' §§ 12, 112, p. 156, n. 4.
saaḍa, 'cart,' (Mg., śaala) § 16.
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saśsa, 'presence,' p. 84, n. 7.
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sakkā, 'able,' § 133.
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sappia, 'made a sign,' p. 136, n. 8.
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satta, (1) 'seven.'
 (2) 'nature, etc.' (sattva).
satthaa, 'troop,' p. 124 (a).
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[saddhike, Mg., 'feast,' p. 180, n. 3.
saṃtappadi, 'is in distress,' p. 110, n. 3.
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[saṃālovide, Mg., 'mounted,' p. 179, n. 7.

samāsattha, 'consoled,' § 125.
 samikkha, AMg., 'discovers,' p. 143, n. 1.
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 savvaṇṇu, 'omniscient,' § 69.
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 sahāsa, Apa., 'thousand,' p. 77.
 sahi, 'friend,' § 13.
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 sāṇṇa, 'fowler,' p. 99, n. 8.
 sāo, 'from his own,' p. 164, n. 7.
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 sāhaṇa, 'praiseworthy,' § 49.
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 siṃha, siṃgha, 'lion,' § 65.
 siikkhāvaiya, AMg., 'precept,'
 p. 157, n. 4.
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 [śivila, Mg., 'camp,' p. 186, n. 1.
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 (2) 'parrot' (*śuka*).
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 suandhi, 'fragrant,' p. 112, n. 5.
 sua, 'cleaned,' p. 168, n. 4.
 suidavva, 'to be slept,' p. 99, n. 7.
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 H. sūkha. Bg. śukā.
 sujjhai, 'is purified,' § 125.
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 sunai, 'hears,' § 131. Ś sunādi,
 § 132; gerundive sunidavva, § 137;
 passive, suniadi § 135, n.
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 [śuṇḍikāgāla, Mg., 'grog-shop,'
 p. 180, n. 3.
 sunṇa, 'empty,' p. 102, n. 6. Pb.
 sunnā. H. sūnā.
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 (2) = *sūtra*.
 suttaa, AMg., 'belt,' p. 171, n. 10.
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sundaraara, 'more beautiful,' p. 121, (a).
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 suvaṇa, 'dream,' p. 140 n. 5.
 suvo, 'to-morrow,' § 57.
 suvval, 'is heard,' § 135.
 sussaṇṇasamp, 'I shall wait upon,' § 134.
 suhaa, 'fortunate,' p. 122, (a).
 sūaa, 'spy,' p. 177, n. 6.
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 se, (1) AMg., 'he,' Mg., *se*, § 109.
 (2) 'him,' AMg.
 (3) 'his,' M., AMg., *ś*, § 109.
 (4) 'her,' AMg., (Mg. *se* gen.).
 (5) 'they, them,' AMg. (Mg. *se*), § 109.
 sea, (1) 'sweat' (*sveda*).
 (2) AMg., *soya*, 'white,' p. 156, n. 5 (*śveta*).
 (3) AMg. *soyap*, 'better,' p. 158, n. 2 (*śreyas*).
 sela, 'rock,' p. 121, (b).
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 so, 'he,' § 108.
 soa, (1) 'grief' (*śoka*).
 (2) JM. *soya*, 'washing,' p. 135, n. 2 (*śauca*).
 soavva=sugidavva, § 137.
 soup, 'to hear,' § 136, p. 103, v. 2.
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 sottup, 'to sleep,' § 136.
 sodavva=soavva, § 137. [n. 4.
 sodhaṇa, 'to be purified,' p. 101,

somma, 'good sir,' §§ 48, 61.
 sovai, sovadi, 'sleeps,' § 132.
 sovāṇa, 'stairs,' p. 114, n. 5.
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H

haa, hada (1) 'struck,' § 125
 (2) 'taken,' § 125. cf. hia.
 hage, AMg., 'S.,' §§ 11, 107. Apa. haṇ, § 107.
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 hiaa, 'heart,' §§ 9, 60; abl. § 92.
 H. hiā.
 hio, 'yesterday,' § 58.
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 H. hūa.
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 houn, 'to be,' p. 121 (e); gerund. hoṇṇa, § 122.
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 hottam, 'being,' p. 131, v. 80.
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 homi, 'I am,' § 129, hosi, 'thou art.'
 hossam=havissam, § 134.
 hohū, 'it will be,' § 134.

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